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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Ailing alliance
James R. Schlesinger continues our series on Nato by analysing the strains that are undermining its unity.

New wave
What the well-dressed surfer is wearing. Suzy Menkes looks at the latest in men's beachwear.



Joining the pack
David Hands reports on the players selected for the English rugby tour of South Africa.

Science friction
Computer Horizons looks at the clash over high-tech between Europe and the United States.

Troops may move strikebound coal, says MacGregor

By Paul Routledge and Anthony Bevins

Troops could be used to move coal into fuel-starved power stations if the miners stage an all-out strike lasting several months, the National Coal Board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, indicated yesterday.

Asked on the Independent Television programme *Weekend World* whether servicemen would be brought in to move coal stocked at strikebound pits, he said: "That will not be my prerogative. It is clearly a matter of government policy."

He added: "I would think it makes sense to make use of all the stocks that are available. Governments at times are faced with making decisions about the greatest good for the greatest number in situations where a small minority are dominating that majority."

Government sources were last night adamant that the use of troops was not in prospect.

Mr MacGregor's statement came as wide differences emerged about the scale of stocks at power stations. Industry sources estimated that they stand at 16 million tonnes, or about 16 weeks' supply at present rates of consumption and electricity demand.

The sources said that there were a further 20 million tonnes stockpiled at the pitheads, largely immobilized by the "rolling strike" over colliery closures which today enters its sixth week.

But government sources said last night that at present consumption rates power stations had enough coal to keep them going until October 21. The precise calculation of 27 weeks' supplies underlines the relaxed attitude of ministers towards the prospect of a long dispute.

But it also produces a further point of conflict with the miners, who have been arguing that old coal stocks lose combustibility and that there is mounting pressure on ministers to move "fresh" coal from the pithead stocks to the power stations.

Miners' leaders, who are now confident of winning support for a rule change which will make it easier for them to mount an all-out, national strike, reacted sharply yesterday to the hint of possible troop intervention.

Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "It would result in a hardening of attitudes. Any outside interference is seen by miners as an intrusion into their civil liberties and if the Government wants to use troops then the miners – who have got some interest in history – will take note."

Recalling the general strike of 1926 and previous stoppages in coalmining where troops were used, he went on: "The lads will know what is happening to them."

Mr MacGregor was careful, however, to argue that before such a step was taken the Central Electricity Generating Board would maximize its other fuel options, particularly by increasing the oil burn. This is already happening, *The Times* understands. Oil-consuming generating sets are being worked up to maximum output and nuclear power stations are being run to the full limit of their two-year maintenance periods.

A further element in the battle for the miners' minds was entered yesterday by Mr MacGregor. He insisted that if there was a long strike more pits would close than under his slimdown plan for the industry, and compulsory redundancies would be introduced.

He maintained that there would be no change in the board's ultimate objectives of reducing output by 4 million tonnes a year, which will involve the loss of about 20 pits and 20,000 jobs, not even if

Continued on back page, col 2

Mr MacGregor: 'Sense to use all stocks.'

Mr Wu Xueqian, Chinese Foreign Secretary, greeting Sir Geoffrey Howe in Peking when he arrived for a three-day visit. Report, page 4; leading article, page 13.

Heseltine backs US in face of protests

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday delivered a preemptive strike against CND Easter demonstrations with a statement of appreciation for the American contribution to United Kingdom defence.

He said in a press statement: "I see in Europe a range of free nations recognizing that the defence of one is the defence of all".

In a weekend of anti-nuclear protests outside American bases, Mr Heseltine said: "The vast majority of the British people are clearly committed to the principles of Nato. The activities of a small minority will not affect the resolve of governments on both sides of the Atlantic to continue with policies which have preserved the peace for so long."

The Nato partnership was based on genuine friendship, Mr Heseltine said. But in the Warsaw Pact countries there could be no doubt about the attitude of people to the presence of 565,000 Russian servicemen and 10,000 Russian tanks.

When American forces had left Britain in 1946, the criticism was not that they had come but that it had taken time to persuade them to join the war against Hitler.

They were back within two years, because of the Berlin crisis, and they had stayed "because a Labour government under Clement Attlee believed the defence of this country and our European allies depended upon our never having to persuade the Americans again to come out of isloation".

● Thousands of people took part in weekend rallies at the start of an Easter programme of protest organized by CND

CND said last night that between 50,000 and 100,000 people gathered outside US bases across Britain.

Ms Joan Ruddock, who chairs CND, denied Mr Heseltine's claim that it represented only a small minority. A recent Gallup poll had shown 53 per cent opposed to cruise missiles [illegible]7 per cent in favour.

In London, CND organized a march to the nuclear control bunker at RAF Bentley Priory, at Stanmore, and there was a torchlight vigil outside the US embassy.

● A survivor of Hiroshima appealed at the main gate of Greenham Common base yesterday for action by Christians to stop a far worse nuclear holocaust, (Pat Healy writes).

Mrs Setsuko Thurlow, taking part in a Palm Sunday service, told nearly 500 Christians that the missile silos inside were a blasphemy. "We are preparing for mass murder. If what I experienced was bad – and it was like hell on Earth – what Greenham Common represents is many hundreds of thousands times worse."

Mugabe scorns bishops

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, denounced Catholic bishops as agents of Mr Joshua Nkomo's party and said allegations of brutality in Matabeleland were fantastic. Mr Nkomo arrived in London yesterday but was reluctant to comment **Page 5**

Pubs and shops reform sought

Conservative MPs are confident of overcoming hostility to reforms of English licensing hours and Sunday trading laws **Page 2**

Hart just wins

Senator Gary Hart won an unconvincingly narrow victory in the Arizona primary for the democratic presidential nomination, with the front-runner Mr Walter Mondale delighted to be a close second **Page 6**

School report

Public school education has ceased to be a ticket to privilege, a springboard to a better job and a way into the ruling class, two authors say **Page 3**

Rescue talks

Private talks start in Washington today in an attempt to heal a rift between the United States and Japan which threatens to block new finance for the World Bank **Page 19**

Base captured

Vietnam-led forces captured the major military base of one of the Khmer rebel groups and shot down a Thai spy plane **Earlier report, page 4**

Holiday rush

A 12 per cent increase in Easter package tour business, and heavy bookings for the summer, may herald a hectic last-minute scramble for holidays **Page 3**

Reagan defiant

President Reagan defended his decision to bypass Congress and order emergency aid to El Salvador **Page 6**

Badminton joy

Lucinda Green, partnering the semi-retired veteran Beagle Bay, completed a record sixth victory at the three-day Badminton Horse Trials yesterday **Page 24**

Evans and Basnett speak out

All unions 'will back miners'

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Aberdeen

The trade union movement will mobilize in support of the miners' fight over pit closures, leaders of two of the biggest unions pledged last night.

The promise of support for the National Union of Mineworkers was given on the eve of the Scottish TUC annual congress in Aberdeen. Delegates expect an emergency debate on the coalfields dispute which will swing the support of Scotland's one million trade unionists behind the miners.

Statements backing the miners came from Mr Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's largest, and Mr David Basnett, leader of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, the third largest.

Mr Basnett appealed last night to Mr Arthur Scargill to approach the TUC and describe what help the movement could give him.

Mr Basnett said: "The situation is extremely dangerous and nobody would dare predict what is going to happen in the end".

His view differed in tone from that of Mr Evans, who argued that the miners' union itself would wish to run the dispute, but it was up to other unions to give whatever backing was required.

He said the union movement would make sure that sufficient financial support was available so that "families of miners are not starved into submission".

Both union leaders argued that if the pit strike deepened into a serious confrontation, it would be a confrontation of the Government's making.

An emergency motion for the conference was being drafted last night by Scottish miners. It is understood that it may contain calls from the miners for other unions to give supporting action, including taking industrial action.

Such a motion would be a departure in the dispute by the miners' union, which has previously told the British TUC that it did not want any assistance.

The emergency motion will probably also call on unions to give moral and financial support.

The emergency debate is expected to be held before Thursday's special delegate conference of the miners' union so that delegates to that meeting can be told of the support from Scotland.

Mr Evans described Mr Ian MacGregor, the National Coal Board chairman, as a hatchet man who had deliberately been brought into the coal industry to slim it down, as he had been responsible for doing at BL and the British Steel Corporation.

Mr Basnett said he was sure unions would agree to back the miners and laid the blame for the dispute at the door of the Government.



Monetarist's way of spending could save £43bn a year

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Public expenditure could be cut by about £43bn a year by 1990, if the Government restricted itself to its essential tasks, according to an analysis published today by Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University.

Professor Minford is a well-known monetarist occasionally consulted by the Prime Minister and his proposals are likely to cause Mrs Margaret Thatcher some political embarrassment. She is already under fire from her right wing for publicly endorsing the view that it is impossible to make further cuts in public expenditure.

Professor Minford says that the "waste" involved in public production and public purchasing should be reduced by:

● Replacing the National Health Service by compulsory health insurance, (subsidized by the state to begin with) designed to cover the bills charged by private medical services.

● "Privatizing" the education system.

● Abolishing most of the direct subsidies to industry, employment and agriculture, and selling off most nationalized industries.

● Gradually transfering pension provision from public to private schemes.

● Eliminating housing subsidies (matched by the abolition of mortage tax relief).

● Increasing efficiency in other areas, such as defence.

The money saved, Professor Minford says, should be used to double income tax thresholds, taking seven and a half million single people and married couples out of the tax net. His proposals would more than treble child benefit, to about £22 a week, and abolish employees' national insurance contributions. He also supports the introduction of a "negative income tax", which would pay cash benefits to anyone earning less than £110 a week, and guarantee a minimum subsistence income to all those in work. However, Professor Minford argues for a reduction of about 15 per cent in benefits paid to the unemployed.

He says that such a package of tax cuts, reductions of "wasteful" public spending and greater work incentives would raise national output 10 per cent and reduce unemployment by two and a half million by 1990. Further reductions in spending, he argues, would be possible over the next 20 years.

To replace free social services, Professor Minford says that compulsory health and pensions insurance would cost a married couple £7 a week. A couple with three children, who would also be obliged to pay school fees, would according to his calculations be paying out an average of £53 a week. But they would be receiving £66 a week in child benefit, plus "negative income tax" if they were earning less than £110 a week.

State Expenditure: A Study In Waste. Economic Affairs, Volume 4. Longman, £14 annual subscription). Spending battle, page 19

Teenager is accused of Ulster death

From Richard Ford
Belfast

An 18-year-old girl will appear in court today accused of murdering a magistrate's daughter, Mary Travers, as she walked home from Mass with her parents.

The girl, from the Turf Lodge area of west Belfast is also charged with the attempted murder of Mr Thomas Travers, aged 56, a resident magistrate, and possession of firearms with intent to endanger life. She was arrested by police minutes after the Provisional IRA ambush on the Travers family as they walked from St Brigid's Roman Catholic Church in south Belfast eight days ago.

Miss Travers, a 22-year-old school teacher in Andersonstown, west Belfast, died from a single bullet wound and her father, who was hit six times, is still seriously ill in Belfast city hospital.

Yesterday police were on guard outside St Brigid's, a chapel used by many prominent and wealthy Roman Catholics.

Mrs Joan Travers, the magistrate's wife who was uninjured in the gun attack, attended 10.00am Mass and two hours later one of her sons was among a congregation of 700 who heard a priest appeal for prayers for the "murderers".

Israel may hit PLO inside Syria

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Israel has blamed Syria for the recent wave of Palestinian guerrilla attacks inside Israel, leading to mounting speculation that reprisal raids against Palestinian bases in Syrian territory may now be under consideration.

Secrecy surrounded details of a meeting between Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, and General Moshe Levy, the Chief of Staff, which preceded yesterday's session of the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting last week's storming of a hijacked civilian bus in the Gaza Strip was the main topic.

Despite the information blackout, it is believed that the three senior members of the defence establishment reviewed ways in which Israel can hit back against the fringe Palestinian groups operating under Syrian patronage which are considered responsible for the recent wave of attacks – the most serious seen in Israel since the 1970s.

In an interview with the Tel Aviv paper *Davar*, Mr Shamir remarked ominously that the recent Soviet warning against any Israeli attack on Syria referred only to a possible attack against Syria proper and not against Syrian forces now stationed in large numbers in Lebanon.

Even before the bus hijacking, there had been criticism in Israel at what was seen as an insufficient response to the April 2 gun battle in central Jerusalem in which nearly 50 Jews were injured. The Government's only retaliation was a bombing raid on a deserted hotel in the Lebanese town of Bhamdoun which had previously served as a base for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Continued on back page, col 5



Civil liberties group bans National Front

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

The National Council for Civil Liberties decided yesterday it would no longer recognize the civil rights of members of the National Front and other "racist" or "fascist" organizations. Official were instructed to withhold legal and other advice from a list of proscribed organizations.

The decision, taken at the council's annual meeting, was a victory for left-wingers and a setback for Mr Larry Gostin, the organization's new general secretary, who has tried to uncouple it from too close an identification with socialist politics.

Mr Jacob Ecclestone, an executive member, said the decision affirmed that "the NCCL's natural consitituency is among the oppressed, trade unions, women, gays, black people".

But the move may cause deep misgivings among members. Miss Patricia Hewett, formerly general secretary and now press aide to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, bemoaned the "abandonment of 50 years' tradition". Several speakers said the council should not discriminate among those "persecuted by the state" whatever their politics.

Mr Gostin told *The Times* the cope of the new ban was "open-ended" and could include all organizations which failed to subscribe to "non-racist" ends.

It could lead the council to refuse to take civil liberties cases from, say, Iraqi groups, who could be deemed racist in their attitudes towards Iran; while continuing to interest itself in cases involving IRA members.

The Council voted yesterday to express "deep concern" at police activity during the miners' picketing and to set up its own inquiry.

Syria urges parallel role for Russia in Mideast

From Robert Fisk Damascus

As Syria reinforced its military positions along its frontier with Lebanon in case of a surprise Israeli attack over the weekend, Abdul Halim Khaddam, one of three Syrian vice presidents, said in an interview with *The Times* that the Soviet Union should have a parallel role to the Americans in the Middle East because the US was giving military and economic assistance to Israel that enabled it ot "commit acts of aggression against other countries."

Speaking in the Syrian capital of Damascus, Mr Khaddam said that the Russians "take the side of the victim of aggession and extend the necessary help to the victim to repel aggession." The bigger America's role in the region became, he went on, the bigger should Msocow's role be.

Thousands of Syrian troops who are armed exculusively with Soviet weapons have dug new tank and artillery revetments in the Lebanese Bekaa valley and inside the Syrian border after reports that Israel had increased its own military preparedness with reserve call-ups.

Interview, page 6

US torpedoes project for Nato frigate

From Frederick Bonnart
Brussels

Hopes of collaboration in the manufacture of armaments between the United States and Europe have received a resounding blow which puts in doubt the future of joint undertakings. The US appears to be backing out of the Nato project for building a common frigate.

Accusing the US of "treatchery and duplicity", European officials at Nato told *The Times* that, at last week's meeting of national armaments directors, Mr Richard Delaur, US Under Secretary of Defence for research and development, presented his colleagues with two pages of additional conditions to a previously agreed – but not yet signed – Memorandum of Understanding which completely invalidated it.



Mr Delaur: presented a new set of conditions.

Almost since Nato's inception, member countries have been trying to rationalize and standardize equipment to counterbalance the Warsaw Pact's advantage of a centralized single manufacturing source, the Soviet Union. For instance, the three to one disparity in tanks in their favour is largely due to their much lower unit costs. Nearly all Nato nations produce their own tanks. The search in Nato for common projects on which cooperation is possible has been continuous and intense.

The Nato frigate replacement project for the 1990s (NFR 90) has been, up to now, a great success story. It proposed a unified design where a single common hull would be able to accommodate main components such as engines, weapon systems and command and control installations in module form.

This would allow for considerable economies and much industrial participation by all member nations.

A Nato funded study began as early as February, 1981, involving some 90 companies and more than 150 engineers and managers, and produced a positive report in October, 1982. Negotiations for a Memorandum of Understanding to provide the firm legal basis for the project have been going on ever since.

This document was due to be signed at last week's meeting in Brussels and Nato published a statement on the previous Friday, April 6, saying that the eight nations concerned – Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and the US – had in fact signed it. Mr Robin Beard, chief of the Nato defence

Continued on back page, col 4

Forum still split over Fianna Fail demand for single Irish state

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Party leaders in the New Ireland Forum meet today to try to resolve divisions over whether its fianl report should urge only a united single Irish state as a solution to the problem of Northern Ireland.

Unless agreement is reached between Fianna Fail's demand for a single Irish state and the wishes of the other parties, the 11-month exercise could collapse with the possibility of majority and minority reports being published next month.

The consequences of that would reduce pressure on the British Government to react positively and would seriously harm the Social Democratic and Labour Party in its electoral battle with Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the Provisional IRA in Northern Ireland.

At the weekend the Deputy Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Dick Spring, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Barry, made speeches which appeared to be preparing the ground for a less than united approach from constitutional nationalists over the way forward.

Mr Spring, leader of the Labour Party, said that Britain had to react "selflessly" to the forum, no matter what it contained. There could be no room for distortion or attempts to pick and choose elements it found attractive while leaving those which were unpalatable, he said.

Mr Barry said that even if the forum did not succeed in its objective, the Irish Government was determined that the "nightmare of the northern minority will end and that it will end now".

The divisions now being highlighted have been inherent since the forum began, because Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, and Mr Charles Haughey, the leader of the Opposition, have fundamentally different approaches to the crisis in Northern Ireland.

Although they are still committed publicly to achieving a united approach which Mr John Hume, leader of the SDLP, believes would command attention in Britain, successive delays are seen to be damaging the forum's credibility in Britain.

It is expected, whatever the outcome of today's discussions, that the date of the publication of the forum's final report will be announced for early next month.

The main problem still to be resolved after an unprecedented four meetings by the party leaders last week is that of the recommendations to be made after an analysis of the situation in Ulster.

Mr Haughey is insisting that his party's traditional stance of a united 32-county Ireland, loudly proclaimed at Fianna Fail's recent annual conference, should be put forward unconditionally.

However, Fine Gael and most of the SDLP and the Labour Party, while accepting that as an ideal solution, believe it is unrealistic in the immediate future

Fianna Fail fears that anything less than a British withdrawal, followed by a united Ireland, will leave Provisional Sinn Fein as the only organization campaigning for such a solution.

Leading article, page 13

Trim harmony: The Crawley Chordsmen, from Sussex, winners of the 1984 chorus competition of the British Association of Barbershop Singers which held its tenth annual convention at Warwick University, near Coventry, at the weekend (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Psychology screening for secret services

By Peter Hennessy

The Government is to introduce psychological testing for members of the secret services in an attempt to improve the chances of uncovering British intelligence officers who might offer their services to the KGB for ideological reasons or be blackmailed into betrayal because of personality disorders.

Ministers have approved the application of psychological screening to British intelligence officials after a study of the practices used by the United States Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency.

The development stems from a recommendation made last year in the Security Commission report on the case of Geoffrey Prime, the former linguist at the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) who was convicted in 1982 of spying for the Soviet Union.

The psychological tests could apply to 9,700 staff at GCHQ and some 1,500 each in the security service, MI5, and the secret intelligence service, MI6. They will be applied to new recruits and officers whose positive vetting is due for its five-year review.

The American system on which the tests will be modelled involves a so called "battery" test. A lengthy questionnaire is completed by the intelligence officer which is designed to reveal psychological features which could have a bearing on security reliability.

Psychological screening is intended to work in tandem with the polygraph or lie detector test, which the government is introducing for members of GCHQ, MI5 and MI6.

Deeper background investigations known as "neighbourhood inquiries" are being conducted in the cases of security and intelligence officials undergoing positive vetting. Investigating officers are going beyond the two character referees suggested by the official and interviewing neighbours and acquaintances in a position to shed light on an individual's character and personal habits.

Closing the net, page 12

Murshed increases chess lead

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

Murshed retained his lead with 6 points and one adjourned game after two rounds were played over the weekend in the Young Masters International Chess Tournament at Oakham, Leicestershire. Behind him were Dlugy, Horvath and Stohl with 5½ and Georgiev with 5 and 1 adjourned.

In round 7 on Saturday, Murshed increased his lead by beating King when his opponent blundered away a piece

However, in round 8, Murshed got into trouble against Georgiev and lost a rook for a knight. Nevertheless, when the game was adjourned, it was not clear how Georgiev would be able to use this advantage

Results in round 8: Dlugy ½ Short ½; Hodgson ½ Levitt ½; King ½ Gallagher ½; Gudmundsson 0 Stohl 1; Hawksworth 0 Horvath 1; Hjorth 1 Crawley 0; Wells 1 Ostenstad 0; Thomson ½ Staniszewski ½; Grivas ½ Luce ½; Kuznecov ½ Hofmann ½; Gil Gonzales 1 Walker 0; Needham 0 Ardaman 1.

The games between Georgiev and Murshed, Cramling and Lane, Kozul and D'Amore, Norwood and Klinger, Howell and Zysk, Conquest and Dawson, Bradbury and Condie and Wang and Ebeling were all adjourned

Results in round 7: Luce ½ Thomson ½; Murshed 1 King 0; Condy 0 Zysk 1; Georgiev ½ Levitt ½, Kuznecov ½ Bradbury ½; Stohl ½ Gallagher ½, Hofmann 0 Howell 1; Short ½ Hawksworth ½; Conquest 1 Gil-Gonzales 0; D'Amore 0 Dlugy 1; Wang 1 Needham 0; Horvath ½ Hjorth ½; Walker 1 Ardaman 0; Klinger 0 Hodgson 1, Wells 0 Gudmundsson 1; Ostenstad ½ Cramling ½; Staniszewski 0 Lane 1, Dawson 0 Kozul 1; Crawley 1 Grivas 0; Ebeling 0 Norwood 1

Adjourned games, results round 5: King ½ Horvath ½. Round 6: Gallagher 0 Murshed 1, Cramling ½ Wells ½, Norwood 0 D'Amore 1, Needham 0 Conquest 1.

Print union urged to drop attack on TUC

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Aberdeen

Leaders of the National Graphical Association were coming under intense pressure last night to drop a planned attack on the TUC's refusal to support their industrial action in the Stockport Messenger Newspaper Group dispute.

The NGA, angered by the removal of criticism of the TUC from a motion to be debated at the Scottish TUC conference this week, has circulated its own competing motion and is seeking support from left-wing unions.

But conference organizers were lobbying hard for the NGA motion to be ignored and were trying to persuade the union to fall into line behind an all-embracing motion, in the names of 13 unions and trades councils.

The motion, which will be debated at the conference in Aberdeen on Thursday, calls for the "mightiest mobilization" of the trade union movement behind previous TUC decisions to oppose the Government's employment legislation.

It says that government attacks on the unions "will not be repelled through the courts. Keeping within the law is a recipe for further retreat by the movement."

Manoeuvring at the conference coincides with the opening today of a High Court action against the NGA in which Fleet Street employers are seeking £3m damages for losses during two days of national newspaper strikes last November.

Left-led unions which opposed the TUC's refusal to back the NGA's call for a 24-hour strike, unlawful under employment legislation, are hoping to use the Scottish TUC as a springboard for a campaign during the union conference season to commit the TUC to stronger action if a similar case arises in the future.

But Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said last night: "The essential thing in the circumstances that we find ourselves in is to have the maximum degree of unity

The NGA's decision to circulate its own motion, which registers "disappointment" at the actions of the TUC General Council last December, has infuriated Scottish TUC leaders.

BMA upset at doctor's dismissal

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A doctor who played a key part in preparing the British Medical Association's highly critical report on civil defence plans for nuclear war has been removed from a part-time post with the London Borough of Croydon.

Dr Stuart Horner, who is district medical officer with Croydon Health Authority, said he believed he has en removed "because the objective views I have expressed about the effectiveness of health care plans for a nuclear war were unacceptable to the council".

The Home Office, which is responsible for civil defence, had to approved the revocation of Dr Horner's appointment as medical referee to Croydon Crematorium.

Initially it said there would have to be "good cause" for him to be removed. There appeared to be nothing in regulations that required him to meet conditions Croydon was imposing on the job. Now, however, it has approved the termination of his appointment.

The BMA said yesterday it had taken up Dr Horner's case with the Home Office, "but we have not had a satisfactory response".

Both the Home Office and Croydon deny that the decision to remove Dr Horner, who made headlines last year when he said he would do no more work on his health authority's nuclear defence plans because the BMA study showed they were ineffective, has anything to do with his views. Croydon says the decision was to save money.

Drink law prime target for reform

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Reform of Sunday trading and more liberal liquor licensing controls in England are the next two targets for senior Conservative ministers who want Mrs Thatcher's administration to be marked for its pursuit of competition.

However, it is accepted that in spite of the Prime Minister's determination to introduce reform, the strongest possible political and bureaucratic hostility will have to be overcome.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, said recently that the Government had taken or was about to take action on opticians' services, the stock market and conveyancing. He also spoke of further measures for greater competition, and Sunday trading and liquor licensing are regarded as prime candidates. The Home Office has set up a three-member committee of inquiry to report urgently on the possibilities of Sunday trading reform.

That report is expected in June and Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office, told MPs last week: "I hope that as a result of the committee's report, a consensus will develop behind the changes that should be made".

Mrs Thatcher, whose views of consensus are well-known, has told colleagues that she expects action. However, the Home Office fears the political controversy which will be stirred up by legislation and it is now being said that there is far too much legislation blocking up the pipeline for the next parliamentary session: on electoral law; animal experiments; interception of communications; and a new prosecution service. One source said firmly: "Reform of the Shops Act will have to take its place in the queue".

Similar problems are faced by those who would like to see England follow the 1976 Scottish example on liquor licensing, which includes all-day opening for selected public houses.

Ministers in the Department of Trade and Industry, including Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State, and Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State, are said to endorse reform and, perhaps surprisingly, health ministers are posing no great reaction.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, told the Commons on March 27 that the 1976 licensing changes had been generally welcomed and were working well. But he announced at the same time that two more surveys would be conducted to assess public and publican attitudes, with a report to ministers next year.

Home Office action has been stalled until that report is considered.

Ministers and MPs who succeeded in reforming opticians' services and conveyancing against powerful and persuasive lobbies are determined that they will win again.

Mr Richard Ryder, one of Mrs Thatcher's former advisers and MP for Mid-Norfolk, said yesterday: "Extending competition by defending the consumer against vested interest is central to the Government's declared philosophy.

"Failure to reform Sunday trading and licensing laws during this Parliament would mean submission to vested interests, bad news for the consumer and lack of political will on the part of the Government

Actors want cable TV guarantees

Equity, the actors' union, may block the showing on cable television of films and television programmes starring British performers, if it cannot achieve a pay deal and safeguards about the amount of British material to be shown.

Mr Peter Plouviez, the general secretary, told the union's annual meeting in London yesterday that cable TV looked likely to show only inexpensive American material, old films, and repeats.

If agreement could not be reached about curbing the use of cheap imported material, Equity would have to use its industrial muscle to ensure the work of its members was seen.

The meeting was thrown into confusion when Corin and Vanessa Redgrave put forward an amendment calling on members to occupy theatres threatened with closure by the Arts Council's new funding policy.

The union's council refused to accept the amendment, saying it had been submitted too late. The Redgraves and their supporters won two votes against that decision, and the president Mr Hugh Manning, adjourned for half an hour.

When the meeting reconvened, he moved to the next business.

Drugs charges

A man and woman have been charged over £1.5m of cocaine seized from a north London house on Friday. Walter Fraser aged 37, and Clara McPhee, aged 25, both of Muswell Hill, London, will appear before magistrates today.

Parishes seek rating of farmland

By Hugh Clayton Local Government Correspondent

The National Association of Local Councils is to ask the Government to bring farmland and farm buildings back into the rating system for the first time for 45 years.

It accepted, by a large majority, a motion from Sprotbrough Parish Council, South Yorkshire, that farmers should no longer be exempt from rates because "the long-term poverty of rural parishes can only be alleviated by a proper contribution from commercial interests". The association, which represents 7,500 town, parish and community councils, also called for more effective control of aerial crop spraying.

High court challenge to judge's publication ban

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The National Union of Journalists will this week challenge in the High Court a judge's ban on publication of the name of a witness related to a prominent public figure.

The ban was imposed at the Central Criminal Court in January by Judge Lymbery, QC, under the Contempt of Court Act, 1981.

The NUJ is bringing the action, with the backing of the National Council for Civil Liberties, to test the validity of the way judges are using their powers under the Act to restrict press reporting.

The challenge coincides with publication today of a dossier of recent banning orders at the Central Criminal Court, which Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, says he finds disturbing.

The dossier, which has been sent to the Lord Chancellor, is compiled by Mr Tim Crook, a radio journalist based at the Central Criminal Court, who is bringing the High Court case with the NUJ.

In it, he describes how Judge Lymbery made the order indefinitely restricting publication of the chief prosecution witness in the kidnapping case of R. v. O'Connor, Timpson and Pierre-Louis, although it was mentioned in open court at the request of defence counsel

On behalf of her family, counsel argued she had recently stopped using heroin and publicity would undermine her psychological condition, forcing her back to the drug.

Mr Crook questions the judge's power to make the order, and if he has the power, if it was rightly exercised.

Journalists warned, page 4

Labour left faces reselection revolt

By Our Political Correspondent

Labour's national executive committee was yesterday told that the party's right wing could retaliate against the left if it fails to prevent the "mindless wrecking tactics" of candidate reselection.

The warning came from Mr David Warburton, national industrial officer of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, in a centre-right bulletin, *Forward Labour*.

He said the "way-out left" had decided to campaign against individual MPs if reselection went forward under existing procedures.

Mr Neil Kinnock is supporting a proposal that rules should be modified by this year's Labour conference to give cxonstituency parties the option of one-member-one-vote procedures when considering rejecting sitting MPs.

Labour MPs feel that such a change, although not mandatory, would help them to overcome the threat of dismissal as candidates and help to avoid potential left-right conflict.

Forward Labour said reselection was a "political minefield" which could be

The "way-out left" target list included three Shadow Cabinet members: Mr Peter Shore, Mr Gerald Kaufman and Mr John Silkin, and Miss Betty Boothroyd, in West Bromwich West, and Mr Frank Field, in Birkenhead.

Tribune, the left-wing weekly, has also reported a "people's uprising" in Yorkshire which could threaten Mr Wiliam O'Brien, in Normanton, and Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse, in Pontefract and Castleford.

Forward Labour said: "Unless the national executive acts to prevent such mindless wrecking tactics then it will hardly be surprising if others take similar action and start drawing up their list of targets."

Hospitals 'failing needs' of mentally ill people

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Two of London's leading teaching hospitals are failing to provide a comprehensive community service for the mentally ill according to a confidential report from the government appointed Health Advisory Service.

With government policy placing increasing emphasis on the mentally ill being treated in the community, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, has been told that the Department of Health will have to intervene directly to improve the situation.

Community services provided by King's College Hospital and by the Bethlem and Maudsley joint hospital, which has a world-wide reputation in psychiatry, are "patchy, uneven and uncoordinated" Mr Fowler has been told.

The services are "failing to meet the needs of mentally ill people" in Camberwell, Southwark and Lambeth.

Some Health Advisory Service criticisms of King's and St Giles hospitals made more than a decade ago still stand. Day care and day hospital services for the elderly mentally ill are particularly lacking. "A comprehensive mental illness service has failed to materialize", the report says.

While many of the hospital services are outstanding, the hospitals are accused of being too inward-looking and hospital-orientated, while community need goes unmet.

Family doctors have difficulty getting access to psychiatrists at King's College Hospital. Compulsory admissions to St Giles Hospital are twice the national average, and services to the Brixton area are particularly bad.

The black community feels they are "largely inappropriate to their needs", young black people are being "inappropriately detained" under the Mental Health Act.

The report says the lack of community services for the mentally ill and rootless in Brixton is producing stress in key health and social workers.

The report acknowledges that the area has unique difficulties in producing a coordinated service. The Maudsley and King's College are under separate health authorities, Camberwell Health Authority has to cope with teaching pressures at King's, and the area covers parts of two boroughs, Southwark and Lambeth.

The report recommends that Camberwell Health Authority should commission the Bethlem and Maudsley to run a unified service throughout the district.

Court seizure of funds

No hiding place for union assets

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Trade unions attempting to protect their funds from court-appointed sequestrators are being told by lawyers that there can be no escape from legislation. They are advised that the arm of the law, in this case, is not so much long, as all-embracing.

If the seizure of assets is made difficult for the courts it is within their power, in the last analysis, to send any of the union's executive and officers to prison. They could also order the bankruptcy of individuals at the top of the union.

Banks, building societies and British lawyers have all refused to cooperate in ploys to spirit away assets from the grasp of the law. In any case, sequestrators can take action in other countries for the confiscation of funds.

The National Union of Journalists, which last week stepped up its campaign to defy a House of Lords' ruling that its strike involving Mr David Dimbleby's newspaper group is unlawful, has already explored ways of evading the effects of the Employment Acts of 1980 and 1982.

It was discovered that it was possible to make liquid assets safe in the short term, but virtually impossible to protect the union's main asset, its headquarters in Gray's Inn Road, central London.

It is understood that two banking groups outside British jurisdiction refused to become involved because of the legal controversy that would ensue.

The journalists' union was also advised that any attempt to set up a "discretionary trust" based overseas could be declared a "sham" under a sequestration ruling delivered in 1981.

A transfer of union funds to any body which denies the union's control, could be declared void. It need only be shown that there was "a serious risk" of a transfer being negotiated for any injunction to be won.

Even if a union displayed "sleight of hand" in dispersing its assets, the courts could use Section 399 of the Companies' Act to wind up the union. Exclusion from such an eventuality, enshrined in an Act in 1971, was repealed in the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, and tightened in the Labour Relations Act, 1974.

In the case of the National Graphical Association and its recent battle with Mr Eddie Shah, the whole of the union's funds were sequestrated. That meant that the union's officers could have no control over those assets until the contempt was purged.

The court demanded an apology from the association, costs, forfeiture of daily fines, payment of the sequestrators' fee, and an undertaking that the contempt would not be repeated.

In a closed session of the annual delegates' meeting of the National Union of Journalists last week, Mr John Devine, the then treasurer, said that it was impossible to make assets safe from "legal plunder".

He added: "We have been well and truly stitched up. As the law stands, trade unions are very vulnerable to attack through the courts. And not only from judges and rapacious, greedy, anti-trade union employers, but from within, from disaffected members."

Under NUJ rules, any member is entitled to complain at any attempt to transfer funds out of the hands of the union or its trustees. A member could compel the reversal of those acts, or the restitution of assests lost to the union. A compliment could also apply to have the union "wound up" in an extreme case.

Mr Devine said: "If we put the union's funds outside the control of the NEC or trustees, we go outside the union rules. If we retain any semblance of control, they become amenable to the English courts."





Back to health: Ben Hardwick, aged two, Britain's youngest liver transplant patient, leaving Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, for home in Chessington, Surrey, yesterday. He will now have to attend Addenrooke's for weekly or fortnightly checks (David Cross writes).

Professor Roy Calne, who performed the operation in January, explained that even a slight cold could be dangerous. Yesterday Ben was reported to be fit and well, except for a slight cough.

Ben's operation was made possible by an appeal on BBC Television's *That's Life* programme for a donor.

The appeal brought a steady flow of cash from viewers touched by the plight of children

The programme's presenter, Esther Rantzen, announced last night that about £110,000 of the £150,000 collected would be used to set up, equip and staff an intensive care room at Addenbrooke's for a year.

Sale room

US support for George III

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's and Sotherby's both held sales of English furniture in New York at the weekend and demonstrated how keenly it is now being collected on the other side of the Atlantic.

Christie's sale made £700,411, with 21 per cent left unsold, the biggest prices were being paid for an exceptional group of red lacquer furniture. It was from a suite made by Giles Grendey (1693-1780), of Clerkenwell, London for the Duke of Infantado's castel at Lazcano, northern Spain.

The previous New York owner, the Rosen Foundation, was clearly aware of its importance to furniture history, so pre-sale estimate were high.

A mirrow 4ft high and 2ft wide sold for $82,000 (estimate $40,000 to $60,000) or £56,896. A set of six matching high chairs made $77,000 (estimate $80,000 to $120,000) or £53,103, but two matching armchairs were too hightly estimated to attract bidders. They were left unsold at $34,000 each (estimate $40,000 to $60,000).

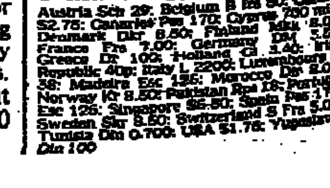
Christie's also secured a high price for a pair of George III giltwood mirrors of around 1775, ovals with elaborate symmetrical cresting of exotic birds, ribbons and acanthus scrolls.

At Sotheby's the big prices were among the display cabinets. A George III mahogany example with three sections, each with swan's neck cresting and Gothic glazing bars, secured $51,700 (estimate $30,000 to $50,000) or £31,655.

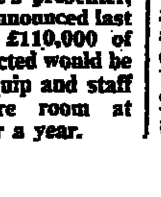
A more traditional lot, a pair of matching George III cabinets, each with swan's neck cresting filled with open fretwork, made $81,400 (estimate $25,000 to $35,000) or £56,137.

Sotheby's English pottery sale in New York on Friday was nearly a sell-out (only 1 per cent unsold), with many prices far beyond expectations.





Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 5.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.00; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 5.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100



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Paying for education 'will not buy a brighter future'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Parents who send their children to a public school are not necessarily buying privilege, two academics say in a book which will be published this summer. There is no evidence to suggest that their children will get better examination results or even better jobs than if they had gone to a state school.

Research shows that the kind of schools children attend have little effect on what happens to them, according to the two academics, Dr Ted Tapper, newly appointed reader in politics at Sussex University, and Dr Brian Salter, senior research fellow at Surrey University.

The two, whose article appears in *British Public Schools: Policy and Practice*, which will be published by Falmer Press in August, say that perhaps parents have more money than sense. "What parents value will differ, so what appears to be an irrational decision to some may be perfectly reasonable to them", they say.

"It must also be remembered that they are making decisions about the schooling of *their own children* and as most parents want to do the best by them they may well be inclined to ignore the general picture in the belief that their circumstances are special. All they may gain is peace of mind but this alone may be worth the expense."

Their article takes issue with both the Labour and Conservative parties for perpetuating myths about independent and comprehensive schools. It says neither party has a clear understanding of educational realities and that their views are woefully inadequate.

The Labour Party, "preoccupied with the class intake of independent schools," proposes a short-term financial squeeze by removing charitable status. That would push up fees and make the schools more exclusive.

The authors say: "Even if the private schools are socially divisive, they can no longer be seen (undoubtedly to the chagrin of some parents) as training a future "ruling class through the inculcation of esoteric socio-cultural values. Neither is there any evidence that the private schools exercise an independent influence upon an individual's job chances."

They argue that the Conservative Party is no less misguided and say that much of its policy is based on the assumption that the academic standards of comprehensive schools are abysmally low. However, most of the evidence points to the organization of schooling having little influence in examinations.

Dr Tapper and Dr Salter reserve their strongest criticism for British social scientists who, they say, have been overwhelmingly concerned, like the Labour Party, with the class composition of independent schools and have failed to see how the experience of independent schooling has changed and how this affects the way classes reproduce themselves.

"The research is by and large narrow in its scope, outdated in its observations, and unsophisticated in its analysis."



Four-legged friends: The Marchioness of Tavistock with Mrs Moss, the brood mare of 1983, and her newborn filly, which could be worth £500,000, at Woburn Abbey stud farm, Bedfordshire.

Package holiday scramble predicted

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Demand for overseas package holidays at Easter is up 12 per cent on last year and breaks in popular destinations such as Majorca have mostley been sold, according to the Hogg Robinson travel agency chain.

Peak period packages in July August are also heavily sold, raising the prospect of demand outrunning supply as an estimated additional 400,000 Britons prepare to take holidays abroad this year. Some six million package holidays are likely to be sold this summer.

It could mean one of the biggest scrambles for last-minute bookings for some year because it is estimated that 40 per cent of prospective holiday-makers have yet to book.

Warnings of possible shortages come from other leading travel agents. Pickfords Travel believes it is probable that half of uncommitted holidaymakers will want to book within three weeks of departure.

Although some tour operators' bookings are reported to be down compared with this time last year, the top four – Thomson Holidays, Intasun, Horizon and Cosmos – are all reported to be substantially up. Hogg Robinson believes that bookings overall are up by 10 per cent. Most other major agencies agree, although there have been suggestions of a 5 to 10 per cent band of growth.

This will probably mean that most tour operators will not, as had been expected, cut capacity, but keep their options open in the hope of late sales.

There are still some package holidays available over Easter, according to Mr Paul Foster, Hogg Robinson's director of consumer products.

The big retail chains are preparing to relay the latest holiday offers quickly, mostly through computer links. Hogg Robinson has a new fare check system showing the cheapest available charter flights to the top ten destinations.

More hurt in school accidents

Schools unable to afford maintenance and repairs are causing an alarming increase in the accident rate among teachers, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Associaiton said on Saturday.

The 90,000 member association said accident claim figures had doubled in the past two years in cases such as: the collapse of furniture which should have been replaced or repaired; falls on uncleaned or badly-cleaned floors; and falls on broken slabs or unfilled potholes.

Anti-caning lobby scents victory

By Colin Hughes

Campaigners against corporal punishment expect nearly half of Britain's education authorities to have banned the practice by the end of the year.

STOPP, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, says 18 of the 125 authorities in Britain have banned beating and caning, or found ways of preventing it. Another 50 have decided to ban or are considering abolition.

Most campaigners believe the Government will eventually bow to pressure from a succession of European court cases, and decide on a universal ban.

In February 1982, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that corporal punishment was degrading and breached the convention human rights. The Government responded by issuing a consultative document last July proposing to allow parents who objected to corporal punishment to deny teachers the right to use it

No decision has been taken on the proposal, which may still not satisfy the European court.

Chocolate eggs checked

People who buy Easter eggs get widely varying amounts of chocolate for their money, and in some cases none at all, according to the West Midlands consumer services department.

It carried out a survey of leading manufacturers' eggs, and calculated that the price for a quarter pound of chocolate could vary from 60p to £1.50.

Prices for the same eggs varied by a much as £3 according to packaging, and an Easter egg could cost up to four times as much as the equivalent weight of the same brand of ordinary boxed chocolates. Manufacturers are not obliged to disclose weights on eggs.

The consumer department also found that eggs made of real chocolate are being supplanted by cheap substitutes in which cocoa butter and milk fat are replaced with vegetable oils. The eggs are sold as "chocolate flavoured".

Deer farm to be sold

A Scottish estate with 1,300 deer is to be offered to private enterprise by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. The sale marks the completion of a seven-year experiment in farming deer commercially.

When the board bought the 3,500-acre Rahoy estate in north-west Scotland for £250,000 in 1977, it was regarded as a radical departure into new ways of managing highlands estates, using marginal hill areas and integrating farming with tourism.

Young wild deer taken from many parts of the Highlands were reared at Rahoy, and the board claims that the quality has been proved in the market place.

Experience of nutrition, husbandry, stock handling and management will be made available in a final report by the board's scientists.

CARLISLE Aug-Sept April-July M6 A1(m) March LEEDS May-Oct April-Oct M62 June-Nov M180 June-July M58 May-Nov July-Sept March-Nov MANCHESTER Apr-Aug Ongoing July-Aug M1 M6 April-Aug NOTTINGHAM Nov-Feb July-Aug July-Sept Ongoing April-May BIRMINGHAM M6 M5 March-Nov Sept-Nov June-Sept March-July Sept May-July M40 M1 Ongoing Sept-Oct April-Sept Ongoing BRISTOL March-Aug LONDON April-July M4 May-Jan M2 M3 April-July M5 EXETER April-May

Source: Freight Transport Association

Fewer delays despite repairs

Motorists face fewer delays on Britain's motorways this year, in spite of another big programme of repairs. That is because of the steadily improving skills of the police and the Department of Transport to keep traffic flowing during the repairs (our Transport Editor writes).

Work will be carried out this year on 70 to 80 miles of the system or about 5 per cent of the total, the same as last year. The specific areas are circled on the map and marked with the repair time.

The worst areas are likely to be the southern end of the M1, where northbound and southbound carriageways are being repaired from now until November, and the M6 where there will be repairs, reconstruction and repainting between now and October.

Sponsoring a spirit of adventure

By A Staff Reporter

The Kassina genus of Hyperoid frogs will be under intensive scrutiny in various habitats in the Cameroon over the next year. So will the roseate tern in the Azores and an endangered plant with potential medicinal value that has its home in Madagascar.

Expeditions from Britain, combining scientific research with adventurous sporting activity will be setting off this year in greater force than ever under the banner of the Royal Geographical Society, and helped by a doubling of grants

The Society considered more than 120 applications from serious scientific expeditions, a fifth up on last year. They approved 80 and gave financial support to 60. At £26,000, helped largely by British Sugar, grants are double last year's total.

The company feels that with most business sponsorship going to sport or the arts, the spirit of adventure deserves cultivating as well.

Young teams based in universities or colleges form the basis of this year's efforts. The most popular destination is Peru (seven), followed by Ecuador, Kenya and Norway, with five each, and Papua New Guinea, with four. Asia is the most popular continent, attracting 22 teams.

Cardiff will be examining glaciers in Norway, Cambridge heads for the Karakoram Mountains of north Pakistan and an intrepid team from Strathclyde will be off to Sierra Leone.

There will be an attempt to balloon round the world (Project Jules Verne).

Women captains of the fleet

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Women have penetrated another male stronghold to win key positions in the £8,000m-a-year fleet car market, which accounts for two out of every three cars sold in Britain.

No other country in the world has so many cars bought by so few people. The biggest fleet administrators place orders worth up to £50m a year.

It is a tough, competitive job, which involves resisting the blatant wooing of the car makers and the pressure from within their own company for particular models. With such huge sums involved mistakes are costly.

The area was dominated by men until recently. Now women such as Mrs Jean Denton, aged 48, managing director of Herondrive, administer fleets of 5,000 new cars a year. Last year she was Female Executive of the Year.

Mrs Denton admits that she is a "car nut" and that would seem an apt description for a former British Women Racing Drivers' Champion and regular rally driver. Although no longer racing she still lets off steam on the regular new car test days run by all the manufacturers.



Mrs Jean Denton: Former racing driver.

They await her reaction to their latest models with some trepidation. She has a reputation for damning with faint praise.

In spite of her love affair with the car she insists that car expertise is not necessary for fleet administration. "The expertise I brought to this job is that of an economist not a racing driver. Women are good at it because they are able to cope with detail better than most men. They also bring a great deal of common sense to bear on seemingly complex problems", she says.

She admits that on occasion she has met with some resistance from manufacturers. "But it does not last long when they accept that you are on top of your job. In any case it is a question of dealing with me or nobody and there is an awful lot at stake."

Mrs Kathleen Chamberlain, aged 37, runs the 750-strong car fleet at Avon Cosmetics. She worked for the company for 19 years before getting the fleet job just over two years ago. Like Mrs Denton she admits to being very competitive, even to the extent of beating off traffic light challengers in her 2-litre Sierra.

Any trouble with car salesmen? "They flirt a little but only as a way of putting me at ease. If they believe you are obsessional about the fleet business they soon realize they are on more fruitful ground talking about cars", she said.

Mrs Chamberlain was in Avon's financial department before being appointed administration services manager.

She agrees with Mrs Denton about the attention to detail women bring to bear on the fleet business. "We review all the options and we are also more creative", she insisted.

How does she get on with her male opposite numbers? "There are no problems. We get on fine."

Race and education: 1

Tending a garden of harmony

The special problems of educating ethnic minority children have aroused keen debate in many areas of Britain, but most particularly in Bradford, where a Conservative-controlled council has pushed through one of the most contentious multicultural programmes in Europe. COLIN HUGHES, in the first part of a series, asks: is Bradford a model for future racial harmony?

Statistics alone would seem sufficient to convince any politician that special measures were needed to prevent the Yorkshire "mill-town" of Bradford being split down the middle by racial division.

One in six out of 80,000 schoolchildren is Asian, most of them Pakistani Muslims. By the beginning of the next century that figure will be one in three.

In 33 of the 311 schools more than half the children are coloured, and in another six the proportion exceeds 90 per cent.

Yet it took the catalyst of race riots in Brixton and Toxteth four years ago, backed by the urgent pressures of unemployment caused by a vanishing textile industry, to persuade the city council leaders, then Labour, to act.

A general statement on policy followed. Then a small group of Muslim parents proposed to take over five schools and run them according to Islamic principles, under the same laws which enable Roman Catholics and other denominations to run voluntary-aided schools. The city council could not counter the Asian arguments for voluntary-aided status, and undertook an extensive canvass among Muslims. They were, in effect, issuing an ultimatum: either you allow us to keep our cultrue intact within your system, or we go outside it, and you can expect an explosively divided society within a decade.

The education authority responded with a string of policy changes, passed under Conservative control but with all-party support. By meeting the Asians' demands they averted the establisment of separate Muslim schools.

Their policy, however, is based on traditional principles of providing selection on merit and long-term integration of the Asian community.

There is no positive discrimination, no school books are censored from above. Yet the policy is also the most centrally prescriptive in Britain, obliging head teachers to follow measures the council has laid down.

As the shock waves begin to settle in Braford's multi-cultural schools, it is becoming clear that greater demands remain to be met.

Bradford has stopped a long way short of any changes which resemble too closely the left-wing, radical measures taken by some London boroughs. Some schools in Islington, north west London, for example, have announced that they will expel children found guilty of racist behaviour.

Officials from the Inner London Education Authority who visited Bradford recently went away suggesting they saw Bradford's policies as merely cosmetic. The measures have, however, found broad acceptance among Asians living in a community which is traditionally conservative.

Muslim girls must be allowed to wear shalwar trousers to cover their legs for modesty in Bradford, but they must wear them in school uniform if there is one. The same applies to tracksuits, which Muslim girls must now be allowed to wear for games. If parents request, head teachers must also allow separate physical education lessons for Muslim girls, and rooms for Muslims to pray.

Schools are expected to provide Muslim assemblies if possible; some now allow an imam in to take separate assembly once a week.

Parents can also withdraw their children on religious festivals, which often fall at different times for Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims, but it is clear that many schools are resisting the move.

But most resentment is created among head teachers because schools are now obliged to report at six-monthly intervals every incident of racism which comes to their notice.

It was not until the authority decided to introduce halal meat, slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, that white protest surfaced, and then it came first from campaigners against cruelty to animals.

Mr Ray Honeyford, headteacher at Drummond School, published an article in the Salisbury Review attacking the "multiracial zealots" for being indifferent to disadvantaged white children and promoting linguistic chaos. He added that no one seemed to be tackling the huge problem of Asian absenteeism, and touched a sore point in the council's policy.

Mr Michael Whittaker, the education director's assistant who has coordinated the policy development, estimates that there are 1,000 Muslim girls out of 15,000 Asian children altogether not attending school because their parents will not leave them alone with boys once they pass puberty.

So far the council has walked the tightrope of cencessions to all party lines and the different communities with success. As the present policy becomes habit, however, it is clear that the Asians will seek more.

Mr Sher Azam, president of the city's Council of Mosques, says that the absenteeism problem will not be solved until the Muslims are helped to set up single sex schools. It is a paradox that those teachers most sympathetic to multiracialism are the more progressive liberals, to whom coeducation is almost sacrosanct.

Nonetheless, he believes Bradford has launched a gradualistic approach which will eventually conjure a vision of harmony. "Imagine it like an English garden, full of different colours blooming at different times of the year, each needing different amounts of water."

The image contrasts sharply with a rundown inner city characterized more by dereliction than floral display, and sceptics suspect that the most profound differences have only begun to surface.

Tomorrow: The future task.

QUALIFICATIONS OF BRADFORD SCHOOL-LEAVERS (%)

	All leavers	Boys	Girls	White	Black	White Girls	Black Girls
None	16	20	12	14	30	10	30
Low CSE/O only	41	41	41	41	42	41	40
1+ higher grade O/CSE or A level	43	39	47	45	27	49	30
5+ higher grade O/CSE or A level	23	22	24	24	14	24	20
1 A level or more	11	12	11	12	8	11	10

Source: Department of Education Schools Survey, 1983, and Bradford Metropolitan Council.

Howe flies into China for talks on colony

**From David Bonavia
Peking**

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arrived here yesterday for talks with Chinese leaders on the future of Hongkong.

Sir Geoffrey was accompanied by Dr David Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State and former political adviser to the Hongkong Government, a Foreign Office legal expert and other officials.

The Foreign Secretary was met by his Chinese counterpart, Mr Wu Xuequian, and other senior officials. Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador to China, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, were also at the airport to greet Sir Geoffrey and Lady Howe. Talks will be held with Mr Wu and possibly more senior Chinese officials today.

Sir Geoffrey will visit Hongkong and go on to South Korea and Japan later this week. Official sources here discouraged the view that his arrival marks a breakthrough in negotiations, which have been in progress in Peking for the past 18 months. An outline agreement is not expected before June.

As though to play down the significance of the visit, Sir Geoffrey will not be giving a press conference here. He is expected give one in Hongkong instead to underline the consideration which London claims to be giving to the interests of the British-ruled territory's nearly six million people.

The most difficult question is whether the people can be involved in a process of self-government without the appearance of political groups hostile to any negotiated settled between Britain and China.

Other matters for discussion include the opening of a British consulate in Shanghai and a Chinese consulate in Manchester.

China has promised 50 years of internal autonomy under a government selection from local people in Hongkong with a capitalist economy and retention of the British-style legal system. Britain and its armed forces would, however, depart in 1997, when the lease on the economically vital New Territories expires.

Sir Geoffrey told reporters on his RAF VC10 jet: "My visit is one stage in the complex and difficult process of working towards agreement on the best way to secure the objectives of continued stability and prosperity (in Hongkong).

"A great deal of progress has been made. It is now timely to review the position at ministerial level and to decide how best we can take the process forward from here."

Leading article, page 13.



Runway riots: Weekend clashes between West German riot police and hundreds of protesters against the new runway at Frankfurt airport led to 13 arrests. Police fear the violence will continue for several days.

Hanoi pursues carrot and stick policy over Cambodia

By Bruno Franceschi of Agence France-Presse

Hanoi – Vietnam's recent offensive in Cambodia was aimed at the three internal resistance groups there rather than at exacerbating regional tensions, Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister, said, while repeating a pledge that Hanoi would soon withdraw some of its forces.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse, Mr Thach also appeared to strike a conciliatory tone on China, which attacked Vietnam during the offensive for the second year running.

But despite his expressed willingness to negotiate with China, and dispite the renewed pledge to pull out some of the forces in Cambodia, Mr Thach ruled out talks with the leader of the coalition of resitance groups, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

China supports the coalition and contributes weapons to the largerst of its groups, the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Thach also asserted that he had found during trips to Indonesia, Australia and Thailand some measure of agreement with his view that the Khmer Rouge posed the main obstacle to a settlement in Cambodia.

He said he did not think the offensive, which began on March 24, after he had ended his tour, would jeopardize dialogue with other countries on the Cambodian issue. "In any country, whoever takes up arms against the government is considered a rebel." he said. "You can't be shot at and not react."

The elimination of the pro-Peking Khmer Rouge from Cambodian territory, he said, would be "easy". "What complicates things is the (Khmer Rouge) sanctuaries in Thailand, whose sovereignty we don't want to violate."

He also said that China's military action at the Vietnamese border was "stronger than in April last year" and was a reaction to Hanoi's stepped-up diplomacy there.

"This year, the Chinese needed more explosives to undermine the dialogue. We are always prepared to riposte but also to negotiate with Peking.

But Mr Thach ruled out participation in any dialogue with Prince Sihanouk, who heads the loyalist faction of the coalition, or with his former Prime Minister, Mr Son Sann. Mr Son Sann's nationalists are the third group in the coalition.

Mr Thach rejected Prince Sihanouk's recent proposal for talks, reportedly put forward in three letters to Vietnamese Prime Minister, Mr Pham Van Dong.

Vietnamese forces down Thai jet inside Thailand

Vietnamese forces in western Cambodia yesterday fired on and brought down a Thai military aircraft one mile inside Thai territory, according to Squadron-Leader Prasong Soonsiri, Thailand's national security chief. He said it had been hit either by a surface to air missile or an artillery shell.

Soldiers here searching for the three crew who were seen to parachute from the L19 spotter aircraft into the jungle.

It has the first destruction of a Thai aircraft by Vietnamese troops on the Cambodian border for four years. In June 1980 they shot down a similar aircraft during a brief invasion of Thailand. Yesterday's incident occurred in Suring province, not far from the point where several hundred Vietnamese troops briefly invaded Thailand late last month.

The aircraft was observing fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese forces which flared up early on Saturday. Since then about 7,000 new refugees have fled into Thailand through a narrow mountain pass.

Thai officials and international relief workers estimate that about 100 Cambodians have been killed or wounded in the past 48 hours.

● WASHINGTON: The United States is to sell Thailand 40 M48 tanks to meet the threat from the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia (Mohsin Ali writes).

Runcie puts moral view about jobs

The problem of high unemployment among teenagers is both moral and political, the Archbiship of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said on Saturday.

Speaking on morality in education to parent-teacher association members at Kent University in Canterbury, he said: "We are confronted by what is at worst a moral vacuum and at best a morally shapeless world for ourselves and our children to inhabit".

Adulthood no longer conferred automatic moral authority. Many children would point to the adult world and say: "This is where your so-called values have got us".

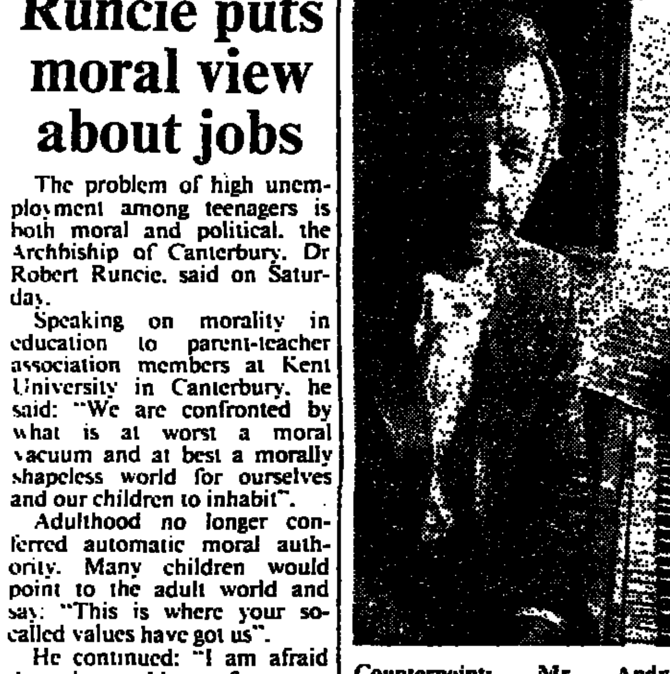
He continued: "I am afraid that the problem of teenage unemployment must be regarded as moral as well as political, and I make no apology for including it among the factors which have led to a diminution of respect for traditional authority.

"It is one more factor to undermine the adult world

Turning to the education system, Dr Runcie criticized the tendency "to judge the value of education solely in terms of the demands of the labour market".

He said: "We must build up the pressure for a more explicit moral dimension to the curriculum".

The Christian faith gave values and provided a language in which to discuss moral problems.





Counterpoint: Mr Andy McCullough teaching at Eton and playing in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr McCullough wears sober suits as a music master at the public school but switches to rhinestone outfits and a bright green wig when he becomes a pop singer.

Mr McCullough, appearing in Boston during the school holidays, with his headmaster's approval, says: "Fans aged 15, 16 and 17 make up most of my audiences and I am really getting the star treatment."

His repertoire ranges from classics to chart-toppers. He explains: I aim to get those children who are interested only in pop to listen to a few classics too."

Journalists risk Labour boycott, Hattersley says

Labour politicians will boycott journalists who write unfairly hostile stories about the Labour Party, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow chancellor of the Exchequer said at the weekend.

His warning came in a speech to editors which was deeply critical of the standards of British newspapers which were "bad for democracy".

"You must expect a more determined and professional generation of Labour politicians to become increasingly selective about the journalists to whom they talk.

"And that selectivity will cover all our work. The day has gone when you can excoriate an MP one day and hope for his cooperation with a human interest story on the next day", he said.

Mr Hattersley, deputy labour leader and a working journalist, was speaking to the annual conference of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors in Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

He said he opposed any assault on press freedom, whether from nationalization or from the "multi-nationalization which is practised by Rupert Murdoch".

But he said no freedom in a responsible society could be absolute or unlimited. "Editors do not, or should not, possess *the freedom to imperil national* security or to destroy the lives of innocent private individuals.

"They do not, or should not, enjoy the right to deceive their readers by the invention of stories or by the calculated and continual distortion of news."

The problem of political prejudice was growing more severe with the concentration of ownership which he beleived affected provincial newspapers even more then the national press.

When he entered the House of Commons 20 years ago, it was still worth trying to convince journalists working on papers apposed to Labour that his party was right on specific issues. Now talking to many papers was "at best a waste of time".

He had now advocated the end of formal by-election press conferences and Labour politicians would be increasingly selective about which journalists they talk to.

Computer opens access to news files

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The Guardian newspaper is the newest recruit to a novel computer bank which sells thousands of pages from its files to clients around the world.

The service, called the "World Reporter", is culled from four main sources – BBC World Broadcast publications, BBC External News scripts in English, *The Economist* and general news from the European service of the Associated Press.

Users pay a connexion fee for the service and, by means of a computer terminal, can have news items displayed on an electronic screen in seconds. According to Thorn-EMI Datasolve, which operates the system and devised it in partnership with the BBC, it provides a cost-effective way of searching through about a hundred million words of authoritative world-wide news

Others in discussion with the computer group include *The Times, The Washington Post* and *The Financial Times.*

Pesticide found in a third of fresh fruit

By Robin Young

A third of fresh fruit and vegetables sold in Britain contain pesticide residues, and the level was regarded as significant in a seventh of the samples collected in routine checks for the Ministry of Agriculture last year.

The Association of Public Analysts, which made the tests, was told at its annual meeting in Norwich yesterday that the results proved the need for continued sampling by local authorities

Mr Peter Martin, chairman of the association's public relations committee, said that voluntary control schemes could be counter-productive. "We have to face the fact that where voluntary limits apply, our chances of obtaining court convictions against foodstuffs we consider potentially dangerous are very slim indeed."

Mr Martin said that analysts had been particularly concerned about recent cases of the incidence of aflatoxin, a powerful, carcinogen, in nut products.

Island economy worsens

Antiguan leader goes to the polls a year early

**From Jeremy Taylor
Port of Spain**

General elections are being held tomorrow in Antigua and Barbuda, whose people are more prosperous than many of their Caribbean neighbours, pay no income tax and are led by the Commonwealth Caribbean's elder statesman, Mr Vere Bird.

He will be 74 in December and is expected to hand over power to his burly son and deputy, Mr Lester Bird. Apart from five years in the early 1970s, Mr Vere Bird, a former trade unionist and Salvation Army officer, has led Antigua since he became Chief Minister in 1960, and secured independence from Britain in 1981.

He has not explained his decision to call elections a year early. However, like most of the Caribbean, Antigua has worsening economic difficulties and is contemplating help from the *International Monetary Fund,* which has already said that Antigua must restrain wage increases, cancel wage increments and cut public service jobs if it wants a loan.

Mr Bird's Antigua Labour Party holds 13 of the 17 parliamentary seats, and his prospects of reelection are strengthened by the failure of the three opposition parties to form a common front. His main challenge comes from the newly formed United People's Movement (UPM) led by a former Premier, Mr George Walter, whom Mr Bird defeated in 1976 and later had charged with corruption.

A smaller challenge comes from the official opposition, the Progressive Labour Movement, led by Mr Robert Hall, whom the Caribbean press likes to describe as a "veteran planter".



Mr Vere Bird: Expected to hand over power to son.

Parties say Pinochet must quit

**From Florencia Varas
Santiago**

The resignation of President Pinochet and a return to democracy by next year were demanded this weekend by parties represented in Chile's main opposition grouping, the Alianza Democratica. In a speech on Friday night, the alliance's president, Señor Gabriel Valdes, a Christian Democrat, said: "By reiterating time and again his intention to remain in power, General Pinochet has made it impossible to reach any kind of solution to the extreme political *tension this nation is suffering."*

The statement marks the end of attempts at dialogue between the Government and the Opposition begun last year.

"General Pinochet is attempting to continue to force the Chilean people to submit to his decisions, backed by a constitution that lacks all legitimacy.

"He *does not consider* 10 years of government, with the consequent results, to be too much and he intends to remain in power for another seven or 14 years. We all know what the consequences of this situation will be . . . the fatal growth of terrorism from all sides."

Three aims for Thatcher in Lisbon

**By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent**

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister begins a three-day visit to Portugal tomorrow – the first official visit by an English premier this century.

Asquith was the last prime minister to visit Britain's oldest ally, in 1910, but he went for a holiday and his talks with the King and his ministers were unofficial.

Mrs Thatcher will pursue three objectives during her stay: to enhance the alliance; to reaffirm the British welcome for Portuguese accession to the European Community; and to bolster trade.

It was said yesterday that the bonds of friendship between the two countries, which reach back more than 600 years, were further cemented during the Falklands conflict, when Lisbon provided political and technical support for Britain in spite of the lage number of Portuguese in Argentine.

Mrs Thatcher also sees strong similarities in approach to international situations; a non-isolationist attitude which, it is felt, stems from Portugal's colonial history.

Whitehall also sees a shared interest in Portuguese accession to the EEC, with Spain, at the start of 1986. Negotiations are expected to be completed in Septenber, and because Portugal would hold a similar place to Britain in the economic league table of the 12, it is felt that Lisbon will be a natural ally in the struggle for long-term financial reform.

On the trade front, Mrs Thatcher will be seeking to improve the balance between the two countries. In 1983 Britain imported £476m of Portuguese goods, compared with expoRts to Portugal worth only £397m.

Although Mr Denis Thatcher has been a regular visitor to Portugal for golfing holidays and sometimes accompanies his wife on official visits, it was said last night that he was not expected to be joining the Prime Minister this week.

Muslim sect fears persecution

By Edward Mortimer

Members of the Ahmadiya community in London believe that a new wave of persecution is about to be unleashed against their members in Pakistan.

The past few months have seen a growing spate of calls from fundamentalist groups, *who regard the Ahmadiya as a* heresy, for the 1974 decision that it is a non-Muslim sect to be enforced. The sect has been accused of involvement in a kidnapping case and there have been demands that its leader, Khalifat-ul Masih IV, should be brought to court and accept personal responsibility.

Twice in Pakistan's history, *in 1953 and in 1974,* agitation against the Ahmaduiya has led to serious bloodshed. In 1974 more than 30 people were killed before the Prime Minister, the late Mr Zuffikar Ali Bhutto, gave in to demands that the sect be officially declared non-Muslim.

Mr Ataul Mujeeb Rashed, Iman of the Ahmadiya's Lon*don mosque, said the present* agitation has already caused one death – that of the head of the local Ahmadiya community at Mehrabpur, in Sind, who is said to have been killed last week.

The fundamentalists, supported by editorials in some newspapers, have demanded that Ahmadis should be dismissed from all "key posts" in the administration, that their non-Muslim status should be marked in their passports, that they should be forbidden to make the public call to prayer, and that their mosques should be confiscated.

If this is not done by April 30 they have threatened to take the law into their own hands and kill anyone who resists.

Founded in the 19th century the Ahmadiya has about 10 million members worldwide, of whom the majority live in Pakistan. It is regarded as heretical by orthodox Muslims because it calls its founder al-Masih (the Messiah); this is taken as implying that Muhammad is not the final "seal of the prophets" as orthodox Islam holds, but can be followed by others.

Mugabe accuses bishops of fantasy in reports of army brutality

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

With more disclosures being made about brutality in southern Matabeleland, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, visited the troubled province at the weekend for the first time since the imposition of a curfew on February 3, gave rise to allegations of killings and torture.

In Bulawayo on Saturday he defended the security forces, saying that he was "very happy" with the job they were doing, and condemned Roman Catholic churchmen whom he said had become agents of Mr Joshua Nkomo and his opposition Zapu party.

His comments follow disclosures in a secret report handed by the Roman Catholic bishop's conference to the Government on April 2 which alleges brutality by the Army against the minority Ndebele inhabitants of Matabeleland.

The report, while supporting the Government's right to eliminate "dissidents" – renegade former Nkomo guerrillas turned insurgents – said the Army's conduct amounted to a deliberate campaign to starve the 450,000 inhabitants of southern Matabeleland and accused troops of detaining civilians at random, torturing and beating captives, and killing.

Asked if he beleved there was any substance in the report Mr Mugabe said "I can assure you the troops have been very restrained and we are full of praise for what they have managed to do." The security forces, he added, were performing "a wonderful duty".

He said the Government would investigate the claims. "We will be coming to the bishops and saying – 'where did the killings occur? Take us to those areas'."

Mr Mugabe, who had just addressed young supporters of his Zanu (PF) party, attacked Catholic churchmen in general and Bishop Henry Karlen, the Bishop of Matabeleland, in particular.

Having accused the church in Matabeleland of supporting Zapu he added: "apparently Bishop Larlen's church in this area has erected a mammon of its own in the nature of Joshua Nkomo". Some of the church allegations were "very fantastic indeed".

There was nothing in the Prime Minister's remarks to indicate a sense of *deja vu*. A year ago he accused the Catholic bishops of being "sanctamonious prelates" after they alleged a massacre of Ndebele civilians by the Army in similar circumstances, but soon afterwards he felt obliged to appoint a committee of inquiry into Army atrocities.

On Saturday Mr Mugabe said security forces had scored telling blows against the guerrillas, killing "upwards of 35"

According to sources in Matabeleland the relaxation last week has allowed substantial food suplies to reach the population for the first time since February 3. Journalists are still barred from the area.

The bishop's dossier describes how the Army made it impossible for civilians in the drought-afflicted zone to obtain food by cutting off food supplies to the area, preventing people from leaving, and closing all shops.

"A policy of starvation became clear when the commanders told meetings that the people would eat their chickens, then their goats, after which they would eat their cattle and then their children."

In recent weeks children had become prone to collapse from hunger. Many were unable to attend school and some were showing signs of kwashiorkor.

The bishops also referred to "routine beatings" of civilians, killings and detention.

"Many men have ben taken away to various camps and have not returned to their homes," the report says. "There are reports of torture by electric shock and other means, and of killings."

However, the number killed directly by the Army is thought to be a fraction of the alleged massacres last year when by some estimates between 2,000 and 3,000 were slaughtered.

Buhari's first 100 days

Democracy the target – but not yet

The first of three articles by Kenneth Mackenzie from Nigeria after 100 days of military rule reflects the views of the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari.

General Buhari told *The Times* that he was a believer in the right of people to rule themselves, but he did not consider this was the right time to work out details of a programme for a return to democratic rule.

In written answers to questions, the general said: "On the issue of national unity, for instance, it is clear that the very act of intervention by the armed forces in government in itself has put a new lease of life into the nation, since it has brought an end to partisan politics and the activities of politicians which were threatening the existence of the nation."

He claimed to have established a "machinery of government at all levels with clear functions to perform . . . "Government has also taken practical steps to recover all ill-gotten properties from former politicians and other functionaries. Military tribunals have been set up to try all persons currently in detention accused of corrupt practices."

Asked about the end of the "honeymoon period" and signs of public disillusion, General Buhari said that his administration had inherited a battered economy and a demoralized society, and added: "I believe that the main reason for the apparent impatience by the public has to do with the natural urge for immediate relief by a people who have suffered for long but suddenly found help, rather than with the actual slowness on the part of the administration."


General Buhari: Crusade against corruption.

On corruption, General Buhari was asked if his Government was in a position to inspire the needed revolution in Nigerian attitudes.

He replied: "No doubt it takes more than one to practise corruption. We appreciate this, and this is why we have carried the crusade to other sections of the Nigerian community. An exercise is currently on to rid the public service of all corrupt and disloyal elements.

"Additionally, we have recently waged war against indiscipline in all its facets in our society. All public organs, the mass media and organizations, including voluntary ones, have been asked to join in the crusade.

"If the current tempo is maintained, and provided we at various levels display leadership by example, which is a key element in this struggle, it will not be too long before we see encouraging improvement in our attitudes and sense of values."

On the question of an eventual return to civilian rule, General Buhari said: "I am a firm believer in the right of a people to decide how they want to rule themselves. However, I do not see much value in treating the issue as a theoretical subject in a situation which demands all hands on deck to salvage an economy on the verge of collapse, and to restore confidence to a society whose affairs have been so badly mismanaged.

"The question is: is it not more profitable to devote our time now to the task of restoring sanity to our society and making life more tolerable for our people than to the academic exercise of drawing a timetable for the return of power to those who have only recently brought us to this economic and social precipice".

Tomorrow: Economic realities

Gromyko seeks navy cut talks

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Mr Andrie Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has written to Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, to propose talks on naval disarmament involving all the principal maritime powers. The move comes hard on the heels of an almost unprecendent display of Soviet naval might in the Norwegian Sea earlier this month, involving 100 warships.

In his letter to Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, published in *Pravda* yesterday, Mr Gromyko accused the United States of a naval build-up involving both new warships and the updating of older vessels with modern weaponry. He suggested there should be agreed limits on warships, anti-submarine forces and aircraft carriers "which are especially destabilizing and are used to show force and exert pressure". Naval bases in third countries should also be cut back.

Mr Gromyko had been expected to make a speech on foreign policy at last week's meeting at the Supreme Soviet, at which he was reappointed Foreign Minister. Instead, President Chernenko gave an interview on East-West issues to *Pravda* and asserted that the Soviet leader himself plays a key role in foreign policy.

Court pleas for clemency

Colonels jailed for abortive coup

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A court martial sentenced three Spanish Army colonels to 12 years and one day each and acquitted a fourth colonel in connexion with an abortive plot to stage a military coup on the day before the elections which brought the present Government to power, military authorities revealed here yesterday morning.

The court recommended, however, that the Government should revies the sentences and exercise its prerogative to reduce the sentences to four years each and expulsion from the armed forces.

In an explanation of its verdict published yesterday, the five-member General court martial said that by law the minimum sentence for military rebellion is 12 years and one day. However, the court considered such a punishment "notably execssive".

The defence said after being told of the court's decision that it would appeal. It is required to present grounds for an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Military Justice within three days. The prosecution also has the right to appeal.

Although their sentences include automatic explusion from the Army, the court specified that the colonels must serve their time in military rather than civilian prisons.

The sentences were lighter than those requested by the military prosecutor when trial began last Tuesday. He had asked for 15 years for three of the officers

Those convicted are Colonel Luis Munöz, Colonel Jesus Crespo Cuspinere and his brother Leiutenant-Colonel Enrique Crespo Cuspinera. Lieutenant-Colonel Jaun Fernandez Hidalgo was acquitted.

The officers were accused of drawing up detailed staff plans for a military takeover, scheduled for October 27, 1982, one day before the last general election. Theirs was the third important trial of officers accused of conspiring to return the military to power since General Franco's death in 1975.

The court martial, presided over by Brigadier-General Juan Castellanos, ended its hearings early Saturday afternoon, and its members then retired to consider their verdict. Their secret deliberations lasted until long after midnight.

Speaking in his own defence at the end of the trial, Colonel Jesus Crespo echoed an accusation made in 1982 by the present Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, that the plot was merely an invention of the Centre Democratic Union, the party in power then, designed to scare Spaniards out of giving their votes to the Socialists.

Time runs out for Craxi law

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The Italian Parliament is likely this afternoon to support the Government's controversial decree on labour costs – but, by midnight, the measure will no longer be in force.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister, staked a great deal on the decree. As part of his anti-iflationary policy, it would have cut workers' pay by cancelling some of the benefits provided by the arrangements which tie salaries to the rise in cost of living.

The Communist Party and Communist trade unions united to oppose the measure in a manner not seen for many years. The decree was introducd on February 16 and required Parliament's approval within 60 days to become law. Communist efforts at obstruction in Parliament and their public protests sounded its death-knell.

The Government's decision to attach a vote of confidence to the approval of the decree reduced discussions of amendments but even a majority drawn from all five coalition parties would be comparatively meaningless because there would be no time left for a vote on the decree itself.


Signor Craxi: Frustrated by the Communists.

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democrat Deputy Prime Minister, has suggested that the decree be modified and returnd immediately to Parliament for approval. He proposes that innovations be limited to six months and the whole question of pay for dependent workers be part of a wider pay reform.

The Government should then take its own measures if unions and employers fail to reach agreement on this broad reform in the course of next year.

Soviet airliner buzzes French navy base

Toulon (Reuter) – French military authorities have opened an inquiry into a flight by a Soviet civilian airliner over a secret French naval base.

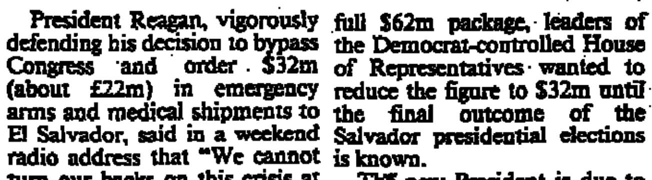
A communiqué issued by the authorities for the Marseilles region confirmed reports that a Tupolev 134 of the Soviet airline Aeroflot had strayed into prohibited airspace over the naval base at Toulon on Friday.

Informed sources said the aircraft, on a flight from Moscow to Marseilles via Budapest, had ignored several warnings from civilian air traffic controllers that it had diverted from its approved flight path into a restricted area.

The communiqué said: "The pilot was ordered by Aix-en-Provence air controllers to resume his normal route and the aircraft landed at Marseilles."

The sources said the Rupolev had flown low over the naval base, where France's first nuclear attack submarine Rubis and the aircraft carrier Foch were in dock.





Reagan defends bypassing House on aid to Salvador

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, vigorously defending his decision to bypass Congress and order $32m (about £22m) in emergency arms and medical shipments to El Salvador, said in a weekend radio address that "We cannot turn our backs on this crisis at our doorstep".

He ordered the aid after Congress adjourned for a 10-day recess on Friday without voting on whether to approve an emergency aid package of $62m. The Administration said the El Salvador Army was running out of basic supplies, including ammunition.

Relations between the White House and Congress have worsened sharply in recent weeks over Mr Reagan's policies in Central America. Although the Republican-controlled Senate approved the full $62m package, leaders of the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives wanted to reduce the figure to $32m until the final outcome of the Salvador presidential elections is known.

The new President is due to be sworn in on June 15, and the White House decided that El Salvador was in such dire need of military aid that it could not wait for Congress to return from the recess.

By initially sending only $32m, Mr Reagan is hoping to minimize his conflict with Congress. About $20m will be allocated to ammunition supplies and the remainder for medical provisions, including evacuation helicopters.

In sending the aid, Mr Reagan invoked the emergency provisions of the Arms Export Control Act, which allow the President to dispatch military supplies without the usual requirement that the cost be authorized in advance by Congress.

Mr Reagan is still preparing to do battle with Congress over another aspect of his Central America policy – a request for $21m in additional aid to the American-backed guerrillas in Nicaragua. The Senate has approved the money but the House of Representatives has dallied.

The President made no mention of the apparent end of direct CIA involvement in the mining of harbours in Nicaragua during his radio speech on Saturday. But he said: "We should not wonder that the opposition (in Nicaragua), denied other means of expression, had taken up arms."

Tass denounces radio address

Moscow (AP) – Tass yesterday said that President Reagan's radio address slandered the Nicaraguan people and was an attempt to reduce the wave of indignation over his Central America policies.

"Reagan claimed that the USA pursues a consistent policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region", Tass said. "But this consistency finds its expression only in an incessant escalation of bandit actions.

"It is not Nicaragua, contrary to the statements by the American President, but Washington which is trying to export subversive activities.



SIKHS SPLIT: The alarmingly coordinated attack by Sikh terrorists in which more than 30 railway stations were set on fire early yesterday contrasts strongly with a public quarrel between two religious leaders at the head of different wings of the Sikh protest movement.

Sant Harchand Singh Longgowal, seen (second from the left) above at prayer with his armed guards in the historic Golden Temple in Amritsar, is the offical leader of the agitation. He has attacked Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the inspiration for the extremists.

Sant Longwal's hurt criticism followed publication of a pamphlet bearing Sant Bhindranwale's picture, which bitterly attacked the other's more moderate leadership.

Sant Bhindranwale has disowned the pamphlet, but the dangerous lengths to which such divisions can rapidly go is shown by the assassination on Saturday of one of Sant Bhindranwale's close followers.

Mr Surinder Singh Sodhi, a known terrorist, was coolly shot between the eyes while having a cup of tea at a cafe in Amritsar. After the killing the attackers grabbed his revolver and themselves ran inside the Golden Temple, the Holy Shrine of Sikhism, where many of the followers of both sants have sanctuary.

The 30 railway stations attacked are situated in nine of the 12 districts of Punjab state. The aim of the attacks, which informed sources quoted by the news agency United News of India attributed to the banned Sikh Students' Federation, was plainly to disrupt transport in the troubled state as much as possible. It follows a number of incidents when fishplates have been removed from railway lines, causing trains to crash, in some cases with considerable loss of life.

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European Notebook

Coping with the great Eurobore

M Claude Cheysson seems to adopt a particularly bored expression when British journalists ask him about the EEC budget problem. It is boredom with a sneer at the edge, which certainly seems to sum up the present attitude of the French Foreign Minister to the question. He has been using it increasingly of late.

Because the new style of negotiations chosen by the French presidency of the community is to lie back and apparently do nothing. Everything in the community garden is fine. The past week has even seen agreement on harmonizing the EEC lawnmower. If 10 nations can agree on common noise levels for motor mowers, they can agree on anything.

This laid-back style is no more than a negotiating stance. After the systematic, intense build-up to the last summit, and the outrage and fury which isolated Britain after the summit has come the calm reasonableness of the world statesman.

But underneath the calm must lie an acute awareness that, however isolated, Britain is still in the driving seat. This year, according to the latest optimistic commission estimates, the Community will need as much as £600m more than it can raise. Into the future it must have more money than it can legally raise at present.

If it is ever to get that money Britain must agree to a budget deal. For all that everybody is now seeming to lean back, whistle, and wait for somebody else to make the next move, there is an acute awareness that the time and the money are running out.

The British line is to stick stoicly to its guns. Mrs Thatcher has made two enormous concessions since the start of the European summit in agreeing to a lower figure for calculating the budget deficit and in agreeing to demand a lower start price for a new payments system.

The position of the other nine – and since Ireland was bought into the group with a special milk deal the nine are very united – is that Britain has to move further. With the European Parliament elections looming in June nobody is yet prepared to give way and so risk losing votes.

The Commission is meant to be trying to smooth the way. Later this week it is to produce its ideas on how the £1,600m gap is to be met. It will mean either passing round the hat, raising a loan or requiring member states to forfeit the administration money the Commission allows them to keep out of EEC taxes.

There are no other legal ways the money can be raised at present, and the only way of making them legal is by unanimous agreemant – which Britain will certainly not make possible until its major claim is met. Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, admitted as much last week in a speech when he said that Britain had to be satisfied before the debt could be met.

Given this stranglehold, the present tactic, as expressed by M Cheysson, appears to be to pretend that the grip does not exist. Europe is progressing well, he says. There is one small problem remaining which involves only one member state out of the ten. A settlement is on the table and when the one member state is ready to pick it up then everything will be sorted out.

There is no panic of any kind. There is boredom with the question. Meanwhile Europe of the Lawnmowers (and of the road drills, pressure vessels and the like) is growing. There is increasing talk of Europe as an equal partner with the United States inside Nato. It is impossible to hear M Cheysson at present without coming to the conclusion that all is (almost) well in the European world.

And while the nine sit back and wait, Britain is doing the same thing.

Experts agree that the Community will probably not run short of money until October and given the commission's panels of experts it might well be very possible to judge the economic issue into next year. M Cheysson and Mrs Thatcher may well be right to do nothing.

But all the time the EEC is losing credibility in the world.

Ian Murray

A touch of class for the Prince

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

The wife of a prominent Beverly Hills politician this week claimed that the British were importing their class system to a celebrity-studded banquet, at which Prince Andrew will be the star attraction by scaling the tickets down from $1,000 (about £700) to $250.

The Prince, who was arriving in California last night for a four-day private visit, crowded with public events, is due to appear at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel on Wednesday night at a banquet to raise funds for the British Olympic team. Michael Caine is host, Julie Andrews and Sheena Easton will perform and Cary Grant, Roger Moore and Sean Connery will also participate.

But what draws the ire of Mrs Rose Norton, wife of the Beverly Hills mayor, Mr Ben Norton, is the fact that the British Olympic Organization USA, established in 1982 to raise money for the British team, has different ticket classes – $1,000 for the gold circle, $500 for the silver and $250 for the bronze. And Prince Andrew is only expected to meet guests at a gold circle cocktail party.

"I think it's very naughty that the British are importing their class system to California. They're virtually saying: 'Pay $1,000 and you'll meet the Prince. If you buy a bronze ticket, we'll forget it.'

Mr Anthony Thompson, chairman of the organization, said: "No member of the Royal Family is for sale and we're sophisticated enough not to fall into a trap like that.

"It is my belief the Prince will attend the cocktail party for those who have bought gold circle-tickets which entitle them to a cocktail party. Everyone in the banquet hall will see the same show and eat the same food."

Assad deputy angrily denies rumours of power struggle

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Syria's Vice President yesterday blamed both Israel and America for the continuing bloodshed in Lebanon and the failure of the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Lausanne, adding that the Soviet Union "should have a role in the maintenance of security and peace" in the Middle East.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam repeated Syria's insistence that its army will not leave Lebanon "until the withdrawal of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory" and angrily dismissed rumous of a power struggle in the Syrian leadership as "illusions created by those who wish to see Syria weak".

Mr Khaddam is a short, stocky figure who normally exudes good humour even at the most difficult of times but when I met him, in his office in the Foreign Ministry, he unsmilingly presented a bleak political landscape in which Lebanese militias had still failed to grasp the reality of their country's predicament and in which the Arab nations remained totally unable to bring the Gulf War to an end.

Israel, he said, used American economic and military assistance "to commit acts of aggression against other countries" and the independence of the Arab states was thus only guaranteed by their own unity and by cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Russians supply all Syria's military equipment, including the sophisticated networks of anti-aircraft missiles on which Syria relies in the event of an Israeli attack.

"The Soviet Union is a superpower . . . and it is natural for the Soviet Union to have a role in the maintenance of security and peace in this region." Mr Khaddam said. "Therefore the Soviet role must be balanced and parallel to the American role. The bigger the American role becomes, the bigger the role of the Soviet Union should be."

Israel, he said, had received "a major political defeat" when the May 17 treaty with Lebanon had been abrogated and as a result it wished to impede any national reconciliation in Lebanon.

"The Israelis also want to create a new fact in South Lebanon by the establishment of a border strip that would include Lebanese groups who are collaborating with them: this would of course be difficult to achieve if peace and reconciliation were to come to Lebanon."

Mr Khaddam also blamed "a particular party" in Lebanon, presumably a reference to the Phalangists, for assuming the authority of the state by levying taxes and imposing its own laws and for preventing the restoration of a central government in Beirut that would "put an end to the mini-states produced by the war".

After Palestinian groups in Damascus claimed responsibility for two attacks in Israel and the occupied Gaza Strip which left more than 50 civilians wounded and a woman soldier dead, Israel described Syria as a "centre for terrorism".

Mr Khaddam indicated however that Palestinians would be permitted to go on making claims in Damascus. "Why should we prevent them?" he asked. "If they made such statements through the British media, would the British Government prevent them from doing so? We shall not prevent them."

When I asked Mr Khaddam why President Assad had appointed three vice-presidents in Syria, one of whom is Mr Khaddam, and whether this had anything to do with reports in Arab newspapers of a power-struggle in the Syrian leadership, he replied: "These are illusions created by those who wish to see Syria weak. The regime in Syria is strong, led by a party which has its roots in the people and whose secretary-general is Hafez el-Assad. The recent changes came within the framework of improving the conditions of work."

Asked to be more specific and to say if he was the first vice president, Mr Khaddam responded: "This is a new experience in Syria . . . anyhow, his excellency the President will specify the duties of his vice presidents. I consider these to be unworthy questions."

When I asked him how long Syria would go on supporting Iran when Iran's soldiers were on Arab territory, he replied: "Since the very outset of the Gulf War, we opposed it because we realized the risks and dangers of he war on Iraq, on Iran and on the whole area.

"Unfortunately, however, the efforts we exerted together with some other Arab coutries to help put an end to the war at that stage failed . . . afterwards, new factors emerged to complicate the situation. The Iranians have announced many times that they have no regional designs ro ambitions in Iraq."

Beirut kidnap victims freed

Mr Frank Regier, an American University of Beirut engineering professor, kidnapped near his home more than two months ago, was released yesterday officials said. He and another kidnap victim identified only as M Christian Joubert of France appeared at a news conference at the home of Mr Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal.

"It was a terrifying experience", Mr Reiger said. He added that Amal fighters had rescued him from his kidnappers by force. Both men looked dazed, weary and unshaven.

Nicaraguan rebels stop mining ports

From Alan Tomlinson
Tegucigalpa

Anti-Sandinista rebels based in Honduras have suspended the mining of Nicaraguan ports, fearing that stiffening opposition to the operation in the United States may lead to Congress cutting off their under-cover aid from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The largest of three rebel groups which has been credited with the mining, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), is deeply concerned by the negative reaction in Congress which seems likely to result in the denial of $21 m (about £14.5m) emergency funds for the so-called Contras requested by President Reagan.

Consequently, the FDN, with 8,000 men committed in an offensive in northern Nicaragura, would run out of money some time in June, according to a source closely involved in the channelling of CIA finance to the rebels.

The group's four-man directorate, which has denied persistent reports in Washington that the mining is a special CIA operation not directly involving the rebels, decided at the weekend that no more mines should be laid, at least for the time being, while it assesses the long-term effect on American and world opinion of the guerrilla war against the leftist Sandinista Government.

The other main Contras group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), based in Costa Rica, does not appear to share the FDN's concern and has announced its intention to carry on mining the ports.

Both groups say the operation is a legitimate act of war against military objectives. The aim is to blockade supplies of Soviet and Cuban arms to the Sandinista Government and to slow the delivery of Mexican and Russian oil.

Seõr Edgar Chanorro, an FDN directorate member said: "We have used small, acoustic mines which have not killed anybody and are not designed to cause great destruction."

William Safire, page 12

Election register scrapped

From John Carlin
San Salvador

An alliance of right-wing parties, headed by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, pushed through a law on Friday night altering the Salvadorean electoral system and laying the run-off elections for a president due on May 6 more open to fraud.

A voter's register, painstakingly compiled over many months, has been scrapped, the Right having selected it as the scapegoat for the extraordinary chaos of the first round of elections on March 25.

Salvadoreans will now be able to vote, as they always used to, by turning up at a polling station and showing their identity cards. Many have two or more identity cards, often holding the cards of dead relatives.

The American Government invested $3.1m in making the register to try to forestall the traditional Salvadorean practice of vote-rigging – based on the over-abundance of identity cards – and thus help set up El Salvador in the eyes of Congress as a worthy, democratic recipient of ever-increasing military aid.

The president of the Government-appointed electoral council said that now the elections on May 6 would not have "national or international credibility" and would lend weight to the left-wing rebels' charge that they are a "farce".

Spanish sailors accept £500,000 for jet salvage

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

A lawyer representing the crew of a Spanish cargo ship which served as an emergency landing pad for a lost Harrier jump jet last June said they were "quite satisfied" with a salvage judgment recently given in their favour, amounting to nearly £500,000.

Speaking in Teneriffe over the weekend, a lawyer said the decision was communicated by Lloyds, which was named to arbitrate the Spanish claim against Britain, last week. He said the 13 members of the crew of the cargo ship Alraigo will get nearly £22,000 each.

Lloyds decided that the British authorities, on behalf of the Royal Navy, should pay the owners, the captain and the crew of the ship £478,500 plus interest, an amount representing approximately 10 per cent of the value of the aircraft

Secrets case engineer alters plea

San Francisco (Reuter). James Harper, an electronics engineer accused of selling US missile secrets to Poland for more than $250,000 (£166,000) has changed his plea to guilty after an undisclosed agreement with investigating authorities.

Mr Harper, aged 49, from the "Silicon Valley" high-technology area near San Francisco, was arrested last October and accused of selling highly sensitive information on the US Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile to Polish agents who passed it to the Soviet Union.

At a brief court hearing, he said through his lawyer he wanted to change his plea to guilty to the main spying charge against him.

Judge Samuel Conti declined to accept the plea immediately.

China-watching: Elizabeth Taylor and her companion, Señor Victor Luna, a Mexican lawyer, visiting the Great Wall yesterday.

Falkland offer 'unacceptable'

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Britain's suggestions for normalizing relations with Argentina, severed since the Falklands War in 1982, are "unsatisfactory" and "unacceptable" to Buenos Aires, a leading Argentine newspaper reported yesterday.

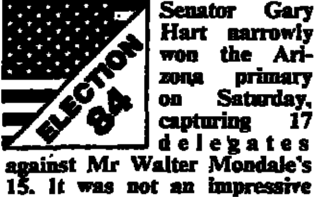
Quoting "high diplomatic sources" in New York, the daily *Clarin* said that the latest British ideas in an exchange of notes that began earlier this year do not meet Argentine expectations because they leave aside the issue of sovereignty over the Falklands which is central to the Argentine position.

The Foreign Minister, Señor Dante Caputo, and most of the top diplomats dealing with the dispute have been in the United States on a week-long trip aimed to building closer ties with Washington. Señor Caputo was due to return yesterday.

Clarin revealed that the British proposal delivered on April 6 "reiterates the four points of its initial suggestion", which suggested restoring commercial and trade relations, renewing direct air flights between the two countries, and allowing the repatriation of the bodies of Argentine soldiers

Close win for Hart in Arizona

From Christopher Thomas
Washington



Senator Gary Hart narrowly won the Arizona primary on Saturday, capturing 17 delegates against Mr Walter Mondale's 15. It was not an impressive performance in a state where he had hoped for a decisive victory to reinvigorate his flagging campaign.

In the South Carolina caucuses he was runner-up to the Rev Jesse Jackson, who scored his first outright win by taking 17 delegates to Mr Hart's seven and Mr Mondale's six. It is Mr Jackson's home state, with a heavy black population. He captured only a smattering of white votes, as usual.

Although Arizona sends only a small number of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in July, its importance to Mr Hart was symbolic. He is relying on the southern and western states to offset Mr Mondale's victories in big, industrial states like New York and Pennsylvania. Mr Mondale's campaign managers were delighted yesterday that they had held Mr Hart to such a narrow victory.

Mr Jackson captured one delegate, which is better than he might have expected since the state has a black population of only 1 per cent. Seven uncommitted delegates were elected. Mr Hart now trails Mr Mondale in the delegate race by about two to one.

The first big western battle will be for Texas on May 5, when 200 delegates will be at stake. Mr Hart appears to be much more at home in the west than the industrialized east. Speaking to several thousand students on the palm-tree covered campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson, for example, he took off his jacket, rolled up his sleeves and delivered an off-the-cuff speech with unusual vigour.

He said: "These are states that do not have the old line, deep-rooted party establishments that help Mr Mondale. There is more openness to new leadership and new ideas here."

Mr Mondale, although refusing to accept the title "front runner", is showing increasing signs of confidence. For the first time in six weeks he will take a few days off next week. Those who have followed him on the campaign trail say he has repeatedly cancelled trips home, added extra visits to an already packed itinerary, and lost a lot of weight.

Asked if he was tired he said: "I have never been more rested in my life. And if you buy that I have some costume jewelry I want to sell you."

Jury chosen for trial of De Lorean

Los Angeles – After five weeks of questioning, a jury of six women and six men has finally been selected to begin the trial here on Wednesday of Mr John DeLorean on cocaine trafficking charges. Expressing satisfaction, Mr DeLorean said: "They're good people. I love them all."

Judge Robert Takasugi turned down defence requests for hearings concerning the erasure of some tape recordings by James Hoffman, a government informant and admitted perjurer (our Correspondent writes). The prosecution says they were erased by accident.

Vietnam War's unknown soldier

Washington (Reuter) – The Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger, announced that the remains of an unidentified United States serviceman from the Vietnam War had been selected for burial at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1973, Congress directed the Pentagon to inter the remains of an unknown serviceman at Arlington but officials said that because of new scientific identification processes it had been difficult until now to find one who could not be identified.

Ex-leader freed

Niamey (AFP). – Mr Hamani Diori, president of Niger from 1960 to 1974 has been released from house arrest as part of an amnesty for 40 people jailed after the April 1974 coup and an August 1975 "plot" against the military regime.

Press battery

Lausanne (AFP) – Two bodyguards of President Mobutu of Zaire beat up a press photographer who sought to take a picture of him near here, the daily *La Suisse* reported.

Embassy moves

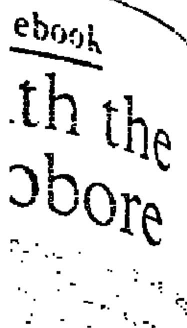
Jerusalem (NYT) – El Salvador officially moved its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, joining Costa Rica, the only other country with an embassy here.

Space mission

Moscow (APF) – The Soviet Union successfully launched a space ship, Progress 20, which is to transport food and supplies to the Salyut 7 orbiting space station.

Belated killer

Lille (Reuter) – A Frenchman and his 18-year-old son died after piercing a german poison gas canister left over from the First World War.



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"Our lack of perception derived not from a failure of information but from a failure to interpret correctly the information available to us. We were looking down the right telescope but were focused on the wrong target. Here I blame myself unreservedly": Sir Anthony Parsons.

How I got it wrong on Iran

From 1973 to 1979 Sir Anthony Parsons was the British Ambassador in Iran, in charge of relaying to London the likely outcome of the pressures facing the Shah. But he and the rest of the Diplomatic Corp failed to read the signals correctly. In an unusually frank account of a diplomat's relationship to a head of state, Sir Anthony looks back on the mistakes – his own and the Shah's. He begins with the Shah's decision to liberalize his rule after the election of President Carter in 1976.

The Shah made no secret of his apprehension at the victory of President Carter in the elections of November 1976. He had never been comfortable with Democrat Presidents, who were more disposed than their Republican counterparts to inject a moralising element into the formulation of American foreign policy. Needless to say the reaction of the Shah's opponents was precisely the reverse. They took comfort and courage from what they rightly detected as a potential weakening of the absolute support which their enemy had received from Washington for so many years.

In retrospect it is astonishing that the Shah should have chosen this moment to initiate a perceptible liberalisation of his regime. Many people argued at the time and subsequently that this liberalisation was the direct result of pressure from the Carter administration. I did not accept this theory then and I do not now. In fact the first, faint glimmers of liberalisation were discernible in late 1976, two or three months before President Carter's inauguration. I have no doubt that the Shah, with his usual opportunism, appreciated that a more humane and democratic attitude on his part would endear him to the new President and deflate American pressure which would otherwise build up against him; but I do not believe that this was his primary motive.

I have never fully understood why, in terms of his own survival, so shrewd a man as the Shah should have chosen a time to liberalise when his economic and social promises to the people had fallen far short of fulfilment, when the political and social morale of the population as a whole was depressed, when the regime seemed to everyone to have lost the initiative in its bid for the total transformation of Iranian society, when the bright horizons of which the Shah had boasted as being near at hand were receding far beyond reach. A less propitious time for a loosening of political control could scarcely be imagined.

My tentative view then, and I have not revised it with hindsight, was that the Shah's decision was based on the following factors. In 1976, he had been talking more frequently in private about voluntary abdication. His idea was that he should step aside, perhaps in the mid-1980s, in favour of his son while he himself was still capable of exercising a controlling and stabilizing influence behind the scenes during the difficult period of transition. He was aware that his own power was narrowly based, resting as it did on the loyalty of the armed forces and security services. This would not do for his son and for the perpetuation of the Pahlavi dynasty. He had tried to create a broader political base with the Rastakhiz Party but it had failed to get off the ground, and did not look like rising above the parish pump level of local politics.

Time was beginning to press on the Shah (in retrospect he must have had his own illness much on his mind) and he needed to take a fresh political initiative in order to secure his son's heritage. He had tried in turn direct rule, a multi-party system, and a single party: none had succeeded. Why not therefore slacken the reins and see what happened? Perhaps some acceptable political pattern might emerge spontaneously without direction from on high. Such a policy would carry with it the bonus of pleasing the new and uncertain American President as well as deflecting mounting criticism in Western Europe. If it worked, well and good. If it did not, then it would not be difficult to pull in the reins again (such was the Shah's confidence in his ability to manipulate the internal political scenery according to his wishes.)

As was normal in the secretive world of Iran, nothing was said publicly by the government. But, as 1976 turned to 1977, it became noticeable that, by the rigorous standards of the previous few years, there was a new atmosphere of greater political freedom, as well as improved treatment of those opposed to the regime. About 1,000 prisoners were amnestied in batches on appropriate occasions such as the Persian New Year and the Shah's birthday – including a large number of political detainees.

Cyclostyled letters began to circulate, signed openly by lawyers, writers, academics, and members of the old National Front political parties. These letters were severely critical of the policies and performance of the regime and suggested remedies. Nothing happened to the authors and, in turn, the sermons from the Friday mosques became more strident and overtly hostile to the Shah's policies of modernisation, and even to the dynasty itself. Again there were no arrests, no acts of retaliation by the authorities, at least for the first ten months or so of the year.

These faint breaths of political fresh air were not matched by any improvement in the economic situation. The after-effects of the boom seemed to be beyond correction. Inflation was again running very high, perhaps around 30 per cent a year, a worse figure than that for 1975 or 1976. The government's



I present my letters of credence to the Shah, March 1974

projects for low cost urban housing, particularly in Tehran, had collapsed and been abandoned. The conditions of the poor in south Tehran had become scandalous.

But even as the economy continued to falter, I took some comfort from the more open atmosphere which prevailed in the first half of 1977. It was a relief to hear ministers, factory managers and industrial entrepreneurs making no bones about the difficulties they were experiencing with shortages of labour, the power generation crisis, with overproduction of certain products for markets which had not materialised, with high unit costs and poor quality control. This was a welcome change from the braggadocio of earlier years, the arrogant confidence that all would be well if Iran continued to expand, the bogus M.I.T. theorising and dreamlike statistical constructs.

I began to feel that this new realism must be a healthy development and that, if combined with greater political freedom to participate in the running of the country, if only through the freedom to criticise Iran might be about to enter a more stable and orderly phase of progress, as opposed to the hectic frenzies of the boom and the malaise which followed its end.

Nevertheless, we were conscious in the last few months of the year that the Shah was grossly mishandling the new political situation which he had allowed to develop. By permitting greater freedom of expression he had, in effect, invited his people to open a dialogue with his regime. But when they did so by means of the open letters which were signed, not by communists or radicals of the right or left, but by respectable and respected members of the Iranian academic and professional establishment, they at first received no response – their reasoned citicisms of government policy were simply ignored.

Then, in the late autumn, the newly active political groups were physically attacked and beaten up by 'spontaneous patriotic elements' and mysterious bomb explosions took place in the offices of people who had dared to criticise the regime. Peaceful demonstrations and meetings were broken up by club-swinging thugs, and individuals, including women, were waylaid and beaten on their way to or from political meetings.

I blame myself for not speaking to the Shah about this crass reaction to the response to his policy of liberalisation. It was not as though his loosening to the reins had evoked the forces of "black reaction" or "red revolution", his favourite bogeys. As I have said, the first manifestation of the new political freedom came from the moderate, centrist opposition. Why then react first by ignoring them and then by thinly disguised state violence? Towards the end of the year, my staff pressed me hard to have this out with the Shah. They argued that I knew him as well if not better than any other foreign Ambassador and that my careful avoidance of interference in Iranian internal affairs had given me a fund of credit with him on which I could well afford to draw at such an important moment. They were right. But I did not act.

As bad luck would have it, our relations at the end of 1977 were in a peculiarly delicate state thanks to a corruption trial in London involving a serving British officer in which damaging allegations about the Shah were emerging in public. I was seeing the Shah frequently about the unfolding of this trial and was having a difficult time of it. The last thing I wanted was to add another bone of contention to my dialogue with the Shah. So I let the chance pass. It would almost certainly have made no difference if I had spoken, but the fact that I did not will always lie on my conscience.

Physical attacks on the moderate opposition were not by any means the only piece of dangerous buffoonery perpetrated by the regime in an atmosphere of rising ebullience. The Shiraz Festival of 1977 excelled itself in its insults to Iranian moral values. For example, a play was enacted which represented, as I was told, the evils of military rule and occupation. One scene, played on the pavement, involved a rape which was performed in full (no pretence) by a man (either naked or without any trousers, I forget which) on a woman who had had her dress ripped off her by her attacker. The denouement of the play, also acted on the pavement, included a scene where one of the characters dropped his trousers and inserted a stage pistol up his backside, presumably in order to add verisimilitude to his suicide.

The effect of this bizarre and disgusting extravaganza on the good citizens of Shiraz, going about their evening shopping, can hardly be imagined. This grotesquerie aroused a storm of protest which reached the press and television. I remember mentioning it to the Shah, adding that, if the same play had been put on, say, in the main street of Winchester (Shiraz is the Iranian equivalent of a cathedral city), the actors and sponsors would have found themselves in trouble. The Shah laughed indulgently.

Perhaps the saddest irony of 1977 was President and Mrs Carter's one-night visit to Tehran on New Year's Eve. Accompanied by an entourage of about 500 officials, journalists and security men, the Presidential visit was intended to consummate the restoration of full confidence between the Shah and the American administration following the queasiness which had characterised Irano-American relations since January 1977. The great banquet at the Niavaran Palace was ostensibly private but the text of President Carter's after-dinner speech was widely circulated.

I do not know who wrote his speech – my friends in the American Embassy loyally refused to tell me on New Year's Day – but its fulsomeness was breathtaking. I will gloss over the embarrassingly mawkish personal references and only mention that the President warmly lauded the Shah's Iran as an oasis of peace and stability in a troubled region and referred in glowing language to the love of the people of Iran for their Shah. Certainly the Shah could not have complained on that night of any trace of coolness in American support for himelf and his dynasty.

The Pride and the Fall by Sir Anthony Parsons is published by Jonathan Cape on April 26th, price £8.95.

The procession that never was

The propaganda machine went to Orwellian lengths to sustain the myth of the Shah's mystical union with his people and to disguise the reality of his remoteness. Television was an invaluable aid to this deception. It was not until early 1976 that I realized what was happening. My wife and I were attending the ceremonies at Reza Shah's mausoleum to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Pahlavi rule. The Shah and the Empress arrived, as usual, by helicopter, landing about 200 yards away from the mausoleum. We heard a short burst of applause and, about two minutes later, the imperial couple walked past us and mounted the steps of the mausoleum. The ceremonies took their course. Then we left and were driving back to Tehran I noticed to my astonishment four horses' heads peering out of what looked like an enormous Black Maria. "SAVAK have started arresting horses, it seems," I said to my wife. A little further on we passed a tank transporter carrying a state coach wrapped in a large plastic sheet. "How odd" I remarked, "the Shah and the Empress must have walked from the helicopter; it was only a hundred yards or so." When we got back to our house we watched the whole ceremony on television. I was nonplussed to see the Shah and Empress driving in an open coach for what seemed many miles, flanked on both sides by cheering crowds! It was of course a sham: they must have driven in the coach for about fifty yards before they walked up the steps of the mausoleum. But, for the millions of television viewers, quite a different impression was created.

Putting exports before politics

By the end of 1975 I had, with the approval of the Foreign Office, reorganized the Embassy staff to meet our priorities. First came export promotion in all is aspects – dealing with the flood of business visitors and commercial enquiries, helping to organize trade promotions and trade delegations, seeking new commercial opportunities and feeding them into the export pdromotion machine back home. So the core of the Embassy became the commercial section.

With the limitations on manpower which afflict all government departments in most countries, this left me with a relatively small political section. To be fair, Iran was so important to Britain that, had I made a case for political reinforcements, I would probably have got them; all my requests for expansion of the commercial section of the Embassy were met, notwithstanding the pressures on public expenditure in Britain in the 1970s. The fact is that, rightly or wrongly, I was satisfied.

It was one of the cardinal elements of my policy to normalize relations with the Shah and his government and, by the same token, to lay the ghost of British interference in Iranian internal affairs. I therefore went out of my way not to use a number of obvious British sources for information gathering.

In Tehran there was a thriving community of bankers, entrepreneurs, teachers, accountants, businessmen, etc. I and my staff had ample reason to travel throughout the country to vist the British communities in the provinces. But we did not use these people as "agents" in the technical sense of the word.

Study of the internal political situation in Iran was an important, but subsidiary activity: important because we needed to report accurately to London and to give sound advice to potential British exporters and investors; subsidiary because, in my judgment, a major effort would only endanger our relationship with the regime without providing compensating advantages in terms of additional information beyond what we could acquire by open observation and the use of our experience

Tomorrow:

face to face in the Shah's *final days*

Sunshine by helicopter

moreover . . . Miles Kington

A week ago I took my first trip in a helicopter, an event which impressed me so much that I intend to tell you all about it. Those of you who are blasé about such things – a minority, I hope – can switch off now.

The route was from Amersham to Leicester at night, across the great central rolling plains of England. Nobody, as far as I know, has ever flown from Amersham to Leicester before and our pioneering journey was made necessary only by the fact that Instant Sunshine, the cabaret group in which I play double bass, had mistakenly agreed to play two engagements in the same evening; one at Amersham, for their enterprising new festival, one at Leicester, for the annual shindig of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

After vainly trying to wheedle our way out of either job, we honourably undertook to do both, which could be managed only by hiring a helicopter. Thus it was that at 9 pm last Saturday we were taking a final bow in the Amersham Community Centre, at 9.02 pm running across the car park and wrapping guitars at the same time, and at 9.15 pouring out of our cars at Raan's Farm, where the chopper was due. There was no sign.

"Not here", said the farmer. "This is my front drive. In the field, round the back." Back in the cars, through the barns and into the field at the back where a tall figure strode towards us out of the dark.

"Hello, chaps", said the figure. "I'm your pilot from Cabair, Bob Thomson." It was at that moment I stopped being terrified. You could tell from his voice, even if you couldn't see his face, that he was square-cut, lean-featured and utterly trustworthy. Even the name was right. I hoped he had a helicopter with him.

"OK, chaps", said Bob. "Let's pile in. Guitars on laps, I'm afraid."

"Just a moment!" cried another voice. "Could you all stand in front of the helicopter for a photo?"

It was the man from the *Bucks Free Advertiser*, that fearless organ. We stood in the pitch dark, smiling like four Amy Johnsons in dinner jackets towards where we thought he was. There came a blinding flash.

"Well, bang goes my night vision", said Bob. "Hop in anyway."

We hopped in to something like a small family saloon, and waited while Bob warmed up the machine, which consisted of flicking lots of switches in the ceiling and staring at dials. Even before we left the ground, our different characters came out under stress. Alan, on one side of me in the back, became very excitably garrulous. David, on the other side, went quiet and philosophical.

"How on earth will he be able to distinguish between Leicester and Northampton in the dark?" worried Alan.

"Who knows?" said David. "Who can tell the difference in daylight?"

"Shouldn't we make for the M1, then follow it up to Leicester?" said Alan.

"Shut up, Alan", said David.

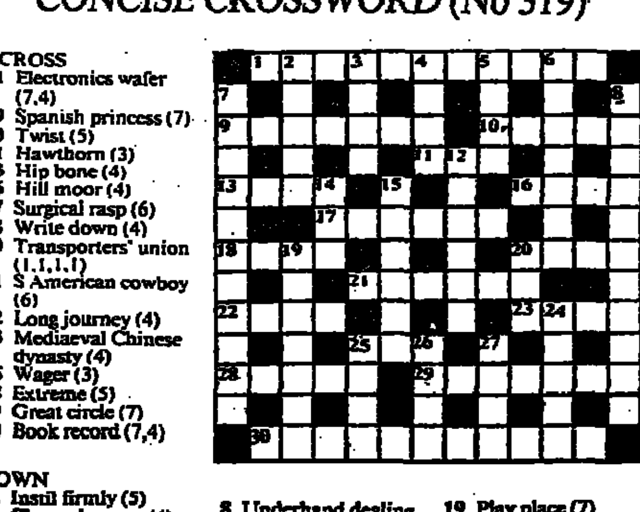
"I always wanted to be a pilot when I was young", said Alan to nobody in particular, and then shut up.

While I was musing over the idea of a pilot who could only steer by motorways, and the trouble he would have getting round London on the M25, David leant over to me – this involved a movement of about two inches in that space – and said: "We've taken off."

So we had. The grass below us had moved a foot lower, and we were drifting across it. A fence came out of nowhere and we just cleared it. Some trees tried to hit us, but failed. Suddenly we were higher than the highest Chiltern and the whole of Buckinghamshire was spread out before us like a twinkling pin-table game.

(Tomorrow: Bob gets out a map and a torch, we overfly Towcester and Alan wonders when the duty-free trolley will come round.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 319)



ACROSS
1 Electronics wafer (7,4)
9 Spanish princess (7)
10 Twist (5)
11 Hawthorn (3)
13 Hip bone (4)
16 Hill moor (4)
17 Surgical rasp (6)
18 Write down (4)
20 Transporters' union (1,1,1,1)
21 S American cowboy (6)
22 Long journey (4)
23 Mediaeval Chinese dynasty (4)
25 Wager (3)
28 Extreme (5)
29 Great circle (7)
30 Book record (7,4)

DOWN
2 Instil firmly (5)
3 Charged atoms (4)
4 Celtic writing (4)
5 London business district (4)
6 Frigid woman (7)
7 Interpret wrongly (11)
8 Underhand dealing (11)
12 Authorized business (6)
14 Dismissal (3)
15 Deceased's property (6)
19 Play place (7)
20 Male cat (3)
24 Sudden stroke (5)
25 Brass group (4)
26 Fork-tailed seabird (4)
27 Rounded (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

MONDAY PAGE







Sparkling eyes and winning smiles: old campaigners Walter Mondale with his wife Joan (left); Gary Hart and wife Lee (above) back together again; and Jesse Jackson applauded by his wife Jacqueline.

First ladies-in-waiting

Candidates and their policies come first, but wives are also a large part of the presidential package. **Nicholas Ashford** meets the hopeful White Housewives

"Hi. I'm Lee Hart," repeated the wife of Senator Gary Hart, the Democratic presidential contender, over and over again as she worked her way around a crowded reception room in New York, shaking as many hands as she could.

Her permanent smile and sparkling eyes managed to hide her fatigue after endless days and nights on the campaign trail in support of her husband's candidacy. And the speech she went on to deliver, covering most of the themes on which Hart has been campaigning, was better than many delivered by more experienced political figures, often causing loud applause.

Compared with some political wives, Mrs Hart is still a relative novice. Until Hart declared his candidacy last year, she rarely got involved in his political life. In fact, two years ago the Harts had separated amid talk of a divorce. Now, however, she is on the campaign trail most days of the week, and whatever she lacks in policial experience she makes up with enthusiasm and the warmth of her personality.

"You've got to admit it, she's a good stump speaker," commented a Hart aide. "Sometimes I think she is even better than Gary". The days are long gone when the main duty of a presidential candidate's wife was to cling to his arm and smile sweetly. These days they are often as integral a part of the campaign as their husbands. Most of them follow their own busy itineraries, have their own staffs and spend countless nights sleeping alone in motel rooms around the country.

In a sense, being the wife of a presidential aspirant can be even tougher than being the actual candidate as they have no real role of their own. "Nobody votes for a candidate's wife," remarks Mrs Joan Mondale, spouse of the present front-runner, Mr Walter Mondale, "but at the same time she is part of the package." Ultimately, it is this package which Americans will be voting for in November.

Although she has no duties designated by the Constitution, a First Lady can exert considerable political influence on her husband if she chooses to do so. Rosalynn Carter did, and her husband came under fire for supposedly allowing her too much say in government. Nancy Reagan uses her influence more discreetly, but it is widely known in Washington that her husband often heeds her advice.

To a considerable extent, the three are mirrors of their husbands' political careers. Joan Mondale is the most experienced. Like her husband, she makes a point of reminding listeners that she knows what life in the White House is like. When her husband was Vice-President she had to perform the same types of duties as a First Lady does.

She can rouse a crowd to a feverish pitch

Lee Hart is less polished but more spontaneous and has a tendency to blurt out what's on her mind. The only one of the three to have followed a career of her own, she appeals particularly to professional wives who are trying to run a home and hold down a job at the same time. Those young urban professionals – the Yuppies – are Hart's main supporters in the presidential race.

Mrs Jacqueline Jackson, wife of the Rev Jesse Jackson, is the most politically active of the three. Described by a friend as a "rebel's rebel" she can rouse a crowd with her fiery speeches to the same feverish pitch as her husband. She is also the most independent, and has built up a reputation as a campaigner in her own right on behalf of women's and civil rights. As she jokingly commented during a speech in Washington the other day: "As my mother often puts it, every tub must stand on its own bottom. I do have a bottom and I intend to stand on it."

At 53, Joan Mondale is the oldest of the trio. She was a freshman art history major in St Paul-Minnesota in 1948 when she first met her husband. He was then a senior at the same college who was helping to work for Hubert Humphrey's Senate campaign. They met again on a blind date seven years later, married the same year and it's been politics ever since.

When asked how she spent her life, she replies that she has been "on the campaign trail for the past 20 years". This year alone she has travelled over 100,000 miles in support of her husband and expects to cover a great deal more ground before the year is out. Their three grown-up children, Ted, William and Eleanor, have also been working ceaselessly on their father's behalf.

Mrs Mondale is an angular, intense woman who still gets nervous about speaking in public despite her years of experience. She devotes her limited spare time to pottery and art. If her husband becomes President she intends to do "more of the same" as she did as Second Lady between 1977 and 1980. "What I did then was focus attention on the arts. That's something I enjoy doing, something I feel is necessary and worthwhile." Her preoccupation with things artistic earned her the nickname Joan of Art.

Lee Hart is 48, one year older than her husband. Like Joan Mondale she met her husband while at school, at Bethany Nazarene College in Oklahoma. She followed Hart to Yale where he studied divinity and she began a career as an English teacher. It was only after they were married that Hart developed an interest in politics. This became one of the main causes of strain in their marriage, particularly after they moved to Washington following Hart's election as Senator for Colorado.

'The fact is we never stopped loving each other'

She talks openly and thoughtfully about her two separations. They first parted in 1979, got back together again, separated again in 1981 and were only reconciled a few months before he declared his Presidential candidacy. This has led to charges that their reconcilation has politically motivated. She strongly denies this. "That's a bunch of hoohah," she says. "If we were such political animals, why did we separate in the first place?"

She says their marriage has been greatly strengthened by their separations. "I have no regrets for the times we separated. The simple fact is we never stopped loving each other." The Harts have two teenage children, Andrea and John. Like her mother, Andrea has been campaigning hard for her father. Both women are big crowd-pullers, both have a warmth personality which Hart often seems to lack and some observers maintain that Lee an Andrea between them are his strongest asset. If she becomes First Lady, Mrs Hart says she will use her position to promote education and women's rights.

Jacqueline Jackson is 39. A longtime civil rights activist, she met her husband during a student sit-in North Carolina in 1961. They were talking about China's admission to the United Nations at the time and she admits Jackson did not appeal to her initially because "He was too quick in forming his opinions." However she dropped out of college a year later to marry him.

Mrs Jackson has not been much in the public eye. Much of her time she devotes to raising her five children who only infrequently see their father because of his constant travelling. But since she started campaigning for her husband she was proved herself to be a highly effective speaker. In her hunt for votes she has been visiting "blight areas, bars, churches, street corners – anywhere the people are." She has also undertaken missions to Nicaragua and Lebanon.

She has a warm and expansive personality and a perchant for wearing large dangling gold earrings. She also has a sharp sense of humour. When recently asked why she had started wearing teeth braces she replied: "My teeth had started moving out to the suburbs, and I thought it was time to bring them home." If she becomes First Lady, Mrs Jackson tells audiences that "I want the White House to become your house. When I get there I'll make it your house."

People often wonder how a marriage can survive the rigours of a Presidential campaign, when husband and wife are lucky if they see each other more than once a week. Mrs Mondale says she keeps in touch with her husband by making a lot of use of the telephone. Mrs Jackson says she has grown accustomed to being alone for much of the time. None of the candidates has the close relationship that Senator John Glenn has with his wife Annie, who rarely left his side throughout the campaign. But Glenn is out of the race. Does this perhaps mean that marriage and Presidential politics don't really mix?

The birth of a child in Australia from a frozen embryo has caused controversy throughout the world. **Liv O'Hanlon** examines the ethical problems arising from the event

The ice babies

Melbourne

The potential horror of a world populated by brain dead-cadavers waiting to provide spare parts for surgery and of foetuses being developed solely for laboratory use was revived on March 28 this year by the birth of Zoe, a 5lb. 13½ oz blue-eyed girl.

Zoe, born by caesarian section, is the first frozen embryo to develop successfully in the womb. The medical team which brought Zoe to fruition is holding another 190 embryos in minus 196 degrees centigrade liquid nitrogen storage at Melbourne's Monash University. The moral, social and ethical questions are only beginning to surface, while guidelines and legislation lag far behind.

The controversy began last year when the in-vitro fertilization team in Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Monash University, Epworth Hospital, announced that the first iced embryo had been implanted.

The Right of Life Association claimed IVF teams were treating embryos "with as much respect as frozen peas", an argument fuelled by criticism from the British IVF pioneers, Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards, that the Australians were "too hasty" and from the Royal College of General Practitioners in Britain which said the inherent danger of the freezing process made its use on human embryos unethical

Since then, a committee set up by Professor Louis Waller in Victoria two and a half years ago has contended that the programme *is* ethical, as long as the embryos are used solely for implanting in infertile women, and not for research. The Victorian State parliament is now working hard to bring in legislation based on the Waller Report.

Waller has also addressed the prickly question of what to do with "spare" embryos: how long to keep them and how to dispose of them. In theory, they could lie in wait for 100 years or more and in the shorter term, parents could die, or divorce, or simply change their minds. At present, the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) in line with two Melbourne hospital ethical committees, recommends a ten-year limit. The Victorian government, besieged by the lobbyists, could bring this down to five.

But who then decides what to do with the embryo? Is it thawed and left to die, or is used for medical research? Polio vaccine could never have been developed without the use of large number of aborted foetuses, and a transplant procedure using the insulin-producing pancreatic cells of foetuses offers the possibility of a cure for insulin-dependent diabetics.

Professor Wood, who heads the Melbourne team, favours the donation of frozen fertilized eggs to women without ovaries.

So far, the only guidance for scientists and doctors is that artificial insemination and in-vitro fertilizations are acceptable and ethical within certain limitations.

These are that storage of embryos has an upper limit of ten years; that donated sperm and ova belong to those who gave them and they have the right to do with them what they will (this was a particular difficulty as under British-based law human tissue is incapable of being owned, though possession seemed to be 100 per cent of the law); that ova could be donated to married women or those in a stable domesic situation; that cloning experiments were unacceptable that staff with moral objections could opt out of such programes; and that experiments with sperm and ova can be carried out up to four days after fertilization, but not beyond implant.

He is delighted that the debate has at least begun. "This issue forces us all to reexamine the law, theology, and sociology."

TALKBACK

From Mr John Knowles, Headmaster, Colman Middle School, Norwich.

In New Lessons for Headteachers (Wednesday Page, Feb. 22), certain statements were attributed to me which might have been taken as a reflection upon my predecessor and past and present members of staff.

I wish it to be made clear that through condensation of a long and detailed interview, the wrong impression may have been given about my staff and my predecessor. If I used word "neglect" in the interview, it was certainly in the context of the fabric of the buildings and was in no way intended to cast reflection on my predecessor. In any event, I would not have wanted to be critical of my predecessor or past and present members of staff for whom I have a high regard.

PENNY PERRICK

Marketing for Them Indoors



By the time something has been identified, questionnaires on it devised and completed, research initiated and concluded, results collated and published, the something you first thought of has usually changed into something else.

So it is with women, a group so volatile that it's hardly worth giving an opinion of it, since, by the time you've finished your final sentence, you will find you've been referring to history rather than current events. Unmindful of this danger, the publisher of one of the many American magazines for women who work, told me that he was making a big push to get advertising from both the liquor and pet food industries. His idea of a woman with a job, you see, was someone both unmarried and unloved (except by her gerbil) who spent embittered evenings tripping over the dog after one too many pina coladas.

This may once have been true. A decade or two ago, women were persuaded that family life was an impassable barrier that stood between them and a career, and that to choose one must mean forswearing the other. But things have moved on since then. The feminist gurus of the 1960s have, for some time, been advocating a second stage. The new ideal is not that women should go back to living like their mothers but that men should stop living like their fathers.

Pledged to take lengthy paternity leave, split the housework down the middle, learn to cook, these men are worthy mates for career women. So, on the assumption that today's working woman is happily ensconced with one of the new breed of caring, sharing husbands, my publisher friend is barking up the wrong tree. The advertising he should be searching out should be based on his-and-her washing-up gloves, and cut-price offers on *The Dual-Career Family Cookbook* and *Co-Parenting: A guide for adults.*

Unless, while I was writing the last paragraph, the scene-shifters were brought in again, the drama we may now be embroiled in could be the one known as the Deirdre McSharry phenomenon. Deirdre McSharry is the editor of *Cosmopolitan* magazine and her wit glints as brilliantly as her auburn curls. For some time, she's been suggesting that men are bound to spot the benefits which women have accrued by examining their role in life, getting in touch with their emotions etc. etc.

Any minute now, according to Deirdre, men are going to demand the privilege to do the same. In which case, today's working woman won't come home to either a over-indulged budgerigar or a husgband who lays down his briefcase to whip up a quick chile con carne. She will be greeted (or possibly not) by a man who is just off to his men's group for a bit of consciousness-raising.

What this means in terms of advertising revenue, I cannot guess. But I know that as soon as agencies have worked out what this new lifestyle demands, the said lifestyle will have been found to have laid down and died several years previously.

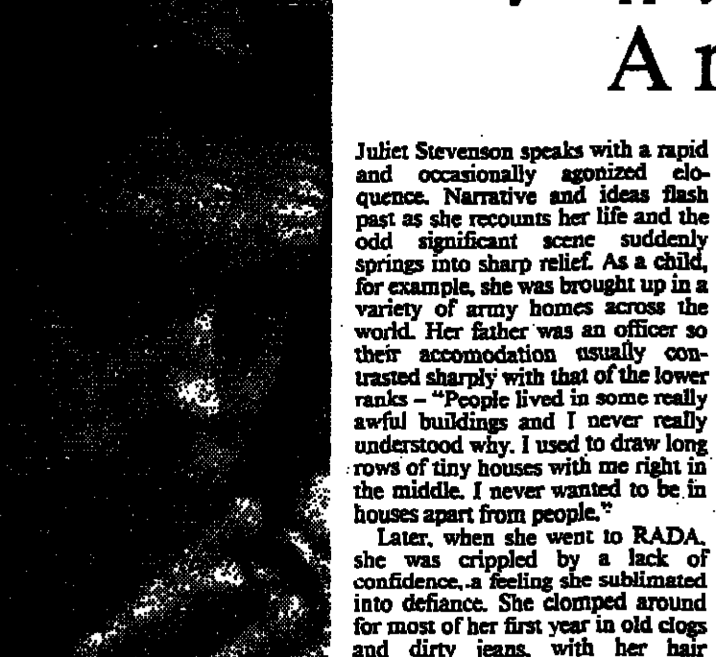
While we're on the subject of outmoded concepts, I found that reading two brand-new books on mistresses* was rather like studying the annals of a long lost tribe. For both books describe a maribou-slippered race which would have made a wonderful subject for *The Disappearing World* television series. Adultery, for all I know, may be rife. But, if it is, it doesn't take place with long-lashed bleached blondes who stay put in rented flats, shaping their cuticles and waiting for their married lovers to turn up.

I have always supposed that architects can't design buildings fit for city streets because their hearts are in the countryside, where they all reside in seventeenth century dower-houses. It now appears that they can't design the inside of offices either. The open-plan style they prefer is dependent on air-conditioning systems, and the illness which these systems can cause is the subject of a recent report by Dr Charles Pickering of the Wythenshawe Hospital in Manchester.

My own office could have provided Dr Pickering with reams of additional material: the system belches out gritty air while thumping away under the skirting board, making noises like a stricken rhinoceros. This convinces me that architects work in pretty, closed-plan rooms, warmed by coal fires in winter, and, in summer, cooled by sweet breezes blown through the open casement window.

*The Kept Woman, *by Edna Salaman, Orbis, £8.99.* Woman versus Woman *by Shirley Eskapa, Heinemann, £7 95*

THE ARTS


Chris Harris

Bryan Appleyard meets Juliet Stevenson (left), who opens in *Measure for Measure* at the Barbican tomorrow

A rebellious itch to put Isabella into perspective

Juliet Stevenson speaks with a rapid and occasionally agonized eloquence. Narrative and ideas flash past as she recounts her life and the odd significant scene suddenly springs into sharp relief. As a child, for example, she was brought up in a variety of army homes across the world. Her father was an officer so their accomodation usually contrasted sharply with that of the lower ranks – "People lived in some really awful buildings and I never really understood why. I used to draw long rows of tiny houses with me right in the middle. I never wanted to be in houses apart from people."

Later, when she went to RADA, she was crippled by a lack of confidence, a feeling she sublimated into defiance. She clomped around for most of her first year in old clogs and dirty jeans, with her hair hanging across her face. Teachers she treated with sullen incredulity. Then, on joining the Royal Shakespeare Company, she plunged straight into union affairs and found herself at the age of 22 facing Trevor Nunn across a table attempting to explain to him why all the actors would be on strike the following week – "The man is a brilliant arguer. I had absolutely no experience and he just demolished all my arguments. I should never have tried."

This persistent, rebellious itch has never left her but somehow she has managed to incorporate it into her success. After the clogs phase at RADA she went on to become a star pupil, winning three awards. And at the RSC she is about to make what should be a triumphant debut at the Barbican with her performance of Isabella in *Measure for Measure*. At Stratford, under Adrian Noble's direction, it was one of the successes of the season. Yet it was a part she almost turned down.

"I'd left the RSC in January '83 resolute that that was really the last time. I worked at the Royal Court and did a string of tellies and then this came up in August. I was very torn but instinct always wins out and I very much wanted to work with Adrian Noble. I'd always resisted this linear career thing at the RSC. I wanted to develop laterally. But it's really easy to get labelled and categorized."

But there was a wider professional consideration behind her decision to take the part. Men can go on playing Shakespeare leads until their dotage; women, in contrast, begin to run out of possibilities at around 35 so, like it or not, Stevenson is trapped by her own success in the classical roles. In the event the collaboration with Noble took off. She fitted neatly into his rehearsal style, in which actors are encouraged to speak out and to consider the play as a whole.

"It's wonderful. The issues are endlessly interesting and more and more relevant. Isabella is absolutely her own woman. She exists in her own right. She is an initiator. She is as articulate as all the male characters in the play." The feminist/socialist theme is one she returns to constantly. It resurfaces in her desire to act in drama co-operatives, to fulfil the ambition she nursed on leaving RADA – to work in left-wing theatre. Ironically, however, it was the RSC which enfolded her and drew her into the classical theatre.

"Right from the start I was a bit distrustful because the first thing that hits you is that its a very hierarchical organization. And if you're at the bottom of the pile you can have a pretty tough time." So she became a compulsive organizer. Apart from the union involvement she took five actresses from the company down to Greenham Common last autumn and, with Sheila Hancock, she once formed a women's writers' and directors' workshop. It all suggests acting alone is not enough.

"No. It's just that my ambition is to explore and develop in as many ways as possible. I used to think you just weren't valid unless you'd been selling newspapers at the factory gate before a nine-o'clock rehearsal. I don't believe that any more. Your main job is to express yourself through your work. With Isabella it worked. Through the years she has been denigrated by literary critics and directors too. The whole problem of her sexuality had been approached from a male position. But this time I really think something of what we were trying to do got across."

It was a part which gave Stephenson, now aged 27, a major classical success at just the right time. Yet that suggests the kind of career structure against which she still compulsively battles. The RSC wants her to play *The Devils* for its next season but she has been auditioning for Yuri Lyubimov's version of *The Possessed*, which would play in London and Paris, and it is clear that the excitement and risk of working with Lyubimov would come before the relative security of the RSC.

So it remains an open-ended future and one of which she speaks fluently and excitedly, at times trembling with the pace of her thoughts and words. It becomes clear time and time again that the politics are no mere hobby: they are inseparable from her approach to work.

PUBLISHING

Controlling interest

James MacGibbon and Robert Kee founded the publishing house of MacGibbon & Kee after the Second World War. It was taken over by the Granada Group in 1956. Kee went on to become the writer and broadcaster we know today and MacGibbon to be a literary agent before becoming a publisher again. MacGibbon was a friend of the poet, novelist, illustrator and humorist Stevie Smith and, upon her death, was appointed her literary executor. In the film *Stevie* he was portrayed by Trevor Howard, which may have been a boost to his ego.

Before the film, he enthusiastically granted permission to two American academics, William McBrien (editor of the scholarly and critical *Twentieth Century Literature* journal) and Jack Barbera, to put together a volume of Stevie Smith's previously uncollected writings, *Me Again*, published successfully by Virago. He also gave them permission to start work on a biography of her, allowing them to quote from her works, subject to his general approval of the manuscript.

After the film was released, MacGibbon apparently had second thoughts, although Tom Maschler of Jonathan Cape was sufficiently keen on McBrien's and Barbera's book to want to publish. MacGibbon's reason? That Stevie Smith's work was complete in itself, and that a biography was neither necessary nor a good idea.

Why then has MacGibbon suddenly decided that, after all, there should be a biography but it should not be written by the two authors who have devoted much of the last decade to amassing material and obtaining interviews and the confidences of Stevie Smith's friends? MacGibbon has decreed that Frances Spalding should undertake the work.

Without wanting to make comparisons with the antics of the Eliot estate, yet again it seems that any individual with a proprietary interest in a deceased author can forbid serious writers from indulging their discriminating enthusiasms.

* * *

Sir Charles Troughton, former chairman of W. H. Smith & Son, has been appointed a vice-chairman of William Collins. It is thought that he will supervise the enlargement of the Hatchards empire which Mark Collins was going to do before he decided to depart the family firm, and go off to join Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

* * *

The erosion of the net bok agreement, *passim*. The serious and fashionable literary quarterly *Granta* – once a forum for Cambridge writing, still edited from there by Bill Buford, an American with an eye to international literary trends – has since February 1983 been published and distributed by Penguin Books. It may be purchased at £3.50 per issue from bookshops. Not one penny more, not one penny less.

The magazine is currently promoting itself with an enticing two-colour leaflet. If you subscribe for a year you will receive four issues plus "at no extra cost, two free Penguin books". The writers include Martin Amis, William Boyd, James Fenton, Graham Swift, D. M. Thomas and other worthies. All, of course, published by Penguin. Whether the books are otherwise destined for the knacker's yard of the remainder merchants is not to be speculated upon.

The special offer continues: "I understand that, including postage, I am saving myself about £12 (unless I am subscribing for two or three years in which case I am not only saving as much as £27, but also protecting myself against inflation and rising postage costs)". Jolly good, and may Penguin and *Granta* thrive. But why can I not save about £12 rather than spend £14 by buying four successive issues of *Granta* in my local bookshop?

* * *

W. H. Smith & Son's staff newspaper reports that someone telephoned their publicity department to have confirmed or denied a rumour that staff at the Ormskirk branch wore bullet-proof vests over their uniforms. The dark brown "bullet-proof" vests proved to be body-warmers. Books are not yet as expensive or valuable as bullion.

E. J. Craddock

Dance

Rising expectations

The Sleeping Beauty
Palace, Manchester

Common Ground
Sadler's Wells

Who would have thought, when Robert de Warren took charge of the small, ailing Northern Dance Theatre seven years ago, that he would transform it so soon into a company able to tackle *Coppelia*, *Giselle*, *The Nutcracker* and now The Sleeping Beauty? Even in its new form as Northern Ballet Theatre, the company runs to only about 30 dancers including a handful of guests, so *Beauty* has to be a specially adapted version, but the production works remarkably well.

Robert Mead has staged Petipa's dances for the soloists and de Warren has provided new choreography where needed: mainly a couple of solos for Prince Désiré in the Vision scene, and a version of the Garland dance for Aurora's friends and suitors, accompanied by the godmother fairies and their cavaliers, and led by the King and Queen. The hunting scene has had to be omitted for lack of numbers and there are some elisions elsewhere, neatly bridged by the production.

The score has a good pedigree, being a revision by Alan Abbott (who also proves a sympathetic guest conductor) of the arrangement that Constant Lambert made for the Royal Ballet in its pre-Covent Garden days; one would like more opulence but there are no serious complaints. Visually, the settings by Michael Holt incline to a mauve Disneyland, with a medieval flavour in some of the costumes, but the dresses for the women soloists are attractive in cut, even if some of the colours glare.

There were no fewer than four Auroras during the opening week, two guests and two from within the company. With multiple ballet premières in London, too, I was able to see just the two casts who appeared on Saturday afternoon and evening. The outstanding performer was Li Cunxin, on loan from the Houston Ballet: a soft, powerfully resilient bluebird at the matinée, and even better as the Prince in the evening, with a beautifully romantic commitment, brilliant dancing, and partnering that could be faulted only as being too spectacular.

His Aurora was Sui Kan Chiang: gentle and assured, although not always impeccable in line. The eastern influence (they are both Chinese) was seen also at the matinée in the attractive Aurora of Yoko Shimizu, from Japan, who has joined Northern Ballet for a period, partnered by the strong, stylish Olivier Munoz, who comes from France.

Peter Clegg makes Carabosse, the wicked fairy, sharp-beaked and corpulent (not unlike the way Ashton used to play the role); David Needham's reading of the same part is commandingly cadaverous. The Manchester audience, entering the spirit of the ballet, booed them both soundly at their curtain calls. Tanya Devonshire-Jones and Jayne Summers both played the Lilac Fairy with charm.

Among the other soloists, Lianne Jonson's poise made me look forward to seeing her as Aurora, and the general level was presentable: no startling revelations but an all-round standard that shows how far the company's expectations have risen. Having *The Sleeping Beauty* in the repertory will challenge the dancers to continued effort as well as meeting the demands of regional audiences for classical ballet. The production goes on tour throughout May and June and will come to Sadler's Wells in September.

At Sadler's Wells on Friday the Royal Ballet's fourth première in four days brought us Common Ground, Jennifer Jackson's first full-scale creation for the company. Like her fellow aspirant to choreography earlier in the week, Derek Deane, she chose a Serenade for Strings as the basis of her dances, but her choice of Lennox Berkeley's proved much livelier and more distinctive than Deane's Suk.


Romantic commitment: Sui Kan Chiang and Li Cunxin in *The Sleeping Beauty*

The opening Vivace serves for some unusually jaunty dancing by her cast of eight, who during the Andantino begin to divide more into small groups. That leads to a lively trio for Karen Donovan with Michael O'Hare and David Yow to the Allergro Moderato, and a tender duet for Samira Saidi and Michael Batchelor in the music's final Lento. To round off the ballet, presumably with the composer's approval, the Vivace is repeated.

Jackson has taken a hint or two from Ashton in some of her dances, and from Robbins in the poses, as if for a photograph, that puntuate the early part, but she has found a manner of her own which, if sometimes apparently rather too consciously applied, is lively and likable.

The ballet shows off its dancers to advantage, especially the spirited team for the trio and the creamily sensuous Saidi in her duet. Ella Huhne's simple setting, well displayed by John Hall's lighting, is elegant, and the women's costumes too. Unpretentious and individual, *Common Ground* marks a definite step forward from its choreographer's previous attempts in more sheltered circumstances.

John Percival

Theatre

The Complete Guide to Sex
Lyric, Hammersmith

Did you say *complete?* Well, having done Wagner's *Ring* in an hour and a quarter with a cast of two, the National Theatre of Brent would hardly shrink from whizzing us through the entire *Kama Sutra*, and, judging by what Jim Broadbent puts Patrick Barlow through as the Duchess of Calabria dragged from her Scrabble board to be half-raped by Casanova, they have a few ideas in that line already.

But no; Barlow reminds us, when Broadbent is not mystifyingly slinking on in khaki for a Lili Marlene sketch that never happens, that this show is a purely therapeutic experience. However, despite a comforting reference to a Woodland Support Group for the neuroses of Snow White's dwarfs, and a daunting command for a hand count of spectators considering themselves deeply sexually abnormal, the promised Oedipus sketch is postponed to another time.

Subsequent forays into the private lives of Edward VIII, Michelangelo or rabbits have little in common except Barlow's buoyant insistence that the naked stage is *echt* Brechtian theatre, and Broadbent's cheery gaffes ensuring that things are anything but all right on the night.


Donald Cooper

Beyond the ingenuity of air traffic control: Patrick Barlow and Jim Broadbent as Beauty's Beast

This is their first show on the Lyric's main stage, which gets its revenge early on in the shape of rebellious house tabs descending sharply and burying Barlow in uncountable yards of copper-coloured plush. The new-found space is put mainly to vertical use, with Broadbent using a trapdoor to appear as a breast-high dwarf and an uproarious sequence when Barlow is discovered suavely suspended in mid-air, only to suffer panic-stricken plummets and elevations owing to Broadbent's innocent hand on the counterweight.

Andrea Durant, floating on imperturbably as a Tchaikovsky swan or the lady who propels the comic with reins of ribbon in a perilous burlesque of *La Fille mal gardée*, is their supporting artiste – although supporting puts it the wrong way round, with both partnering her at a hopeful trudge or, in Barlow's case, retreating for dear life as she gathers speed.

After some ideas which never quite ignite, the expected hilarity happily seizes the house as Barlow's aerial pas de deux is sabotaged by Broadbent, in the headgear of Beauty's Beast, ascending stool and all in collisions that no air traffic control could prevent.

Although some episodes are less funny than they may sound, the audience knows its cue, siding with the spirit of anarchy and, just to spite Barlow, giving Broadbent a thunderous ovation for an excruciating "Help me make it through the night" delivered in a red satin blouse. No chance of exhausting the seam of humour in backstage catastrophes and the disastrous relationship of intellectual poseur and supporting bungler, touchingly marked once by Broadbent's affectionate murmur: "You don't half get in a tizzy sometimes – but I think you're brilliant."

No surprise, either, in seeing the balance tip after Barlow's early assumption of the glamour roles – even as Michelangelo; in the evening's obligatory nod to gayness, he squirms in closet uptightness as Broadbent's Raphael extols boyish pants-buying expeditions with Leonardo da Vinci. And at last a serene equality emerges as both don coolie hats for a Chinese couple browsing through the sex positions manual as if ordering a takeaway.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

ECO/Leppard
Queen Elizabeth Hall

The Serenade written by David Matthews for the English Chamber Orchestra, and first performed by them in Jerusalem two years ago, made its first UK appearance on Friday. The orchestra, conducted by Raymond Leppard, played rather too much as if they had heard it all before: and they could hardly be blamed, for so, it seemed, had we.

Unpretentious, undemanding and unmemorable, its arc of three short movements pays gentle homage to the Britten of the Sea Interludes, the Serenade and the Nocturne. Orchestration is as craftsmanlike and as truly and soundly "heard" as the work's palindromic arches are carefully constructed: tension is built and illusion cunningly created by the nudging stimulus of rhythm on timbre. There are times in the rhythmic dislocations of the spectral second movement or the pungent wind writing in the last when we almost have take-off; but there never quite seems the need.

The rest of the evening was equally comfortable. The sense of *déja vu* continued as Mr Leppard, returning once again to his old friends, found from the start, in Mozart's Symphony No 21 in A, that point where generalized enthusiasm and near-complacency merge in genial affability; and he stayed there for the rest of the evening.

Emanuel Ax is a fine Mozartian; but even in the G major K453 Piano Concerto he was tempted to make such a meal of the slow movement that the finale could barely get up out of its seat. In the context of Mr Leppard's characteristic trampoline rhythms and rich-centred phrasing, the gloss was spread just too thickly and evenly. It was a sense of alert reexamination, of scale, and of distinctly individual idiom that was missing, too, in Schubert's Fifth Symphony. By the end of the evening it seemed that time, for composition and for performing style, had stood still for 10 or 15 years.

Hilary Finch

BBCSO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

If there is a more sheerly musical violinist before the public today than Ida Haendel, I have yet to hear him or her. Haendel's qualities – an unobtrusively precise sense of style, a glorious freedom of phrasing, an acute feeling for the large-scale direction of a piece – are not ones particularly prized these days, when cold precision and bar-to-bar flashiness are idolized.

Her playing of Elgar's Concerto, the highlight of this BBC concert, was not always precise; it was a pity the climactic D flat of the slow movement was not quite a D flat, that some triple-stopping was missed, and other notes were lost or smudged. But Haendel's miraculously natural use of portamento (which showed just how much we miss when Elgar string playing is cleaned up) made sense of so many lines: it warmed the almost Parry-like comfortableness of the slow movement into passion – the central outburst, with every dynamic subtlety observed, every flourish swept into place, took wing wonderfully – and the endless accompanied cadenza in the finale sustained its emotional intensity without respite.

In her freedom and suppleness of tempo, she set plenty of problems for her accompanists, and Sir John Pritchard did not always catch her at the crucial moment; but the playing of the orchestra had such sweep and sudden enthusiasm that it hardly seemed to matter.

The first half of the concert was a less inspired affair. It was a typical, neat BBC ploy to alter the usual oveture-concerto-symphony plan by exchanging the last two, and welcome to hear Pritchard tackling Tippett's Fourth Symphony. But this was a desultory play-through, which went to sleep in the middle (though Pritchard successfully pulled it together again); interesting to hear the tubas duetting far away from the trombones. And Britten's *American Overture* was well worth forgetting about: breezy musical bricks without straw.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

Still speculating

"For hypnosis to have been known in Jesus's time is by no means improbable. Almost certainly the Egyptians used it." So said Ian Wilson, an author, in last night's *Jesus: The Evidence* on Channel 4, which many Christians may be watching as a kind of extra Lenten penance.

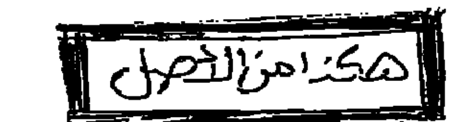
Probabilities and "almost certainlys" occur frequently in this series, more antagonistic than agnostic. It might have appeared more appropriately under the title of another Channel 4 programme, *Diverse Reports*. So that thunderbolts may be loosed in proper order, it should be remembered that Channel 4 are only uttering it; LWT are the producers.

Mr Wilson was theorizing on Jesus's casting out of unclean spirits. He drew a parallel with the modern psychiatric treatment of "possession" by hypnotism. We were then diverted to close-ups of a sufferer from icthyosis, a kind of hardening of the skin, which can also be cured by hypnosis. It was not relevant but it gave an excuse for another harrowing visual. Quite a lot could have been left to our imagination, which the producer Julian Norridge obviously thinks so fertile, in this series. For one thing I could have done without the crucifixion graphics.

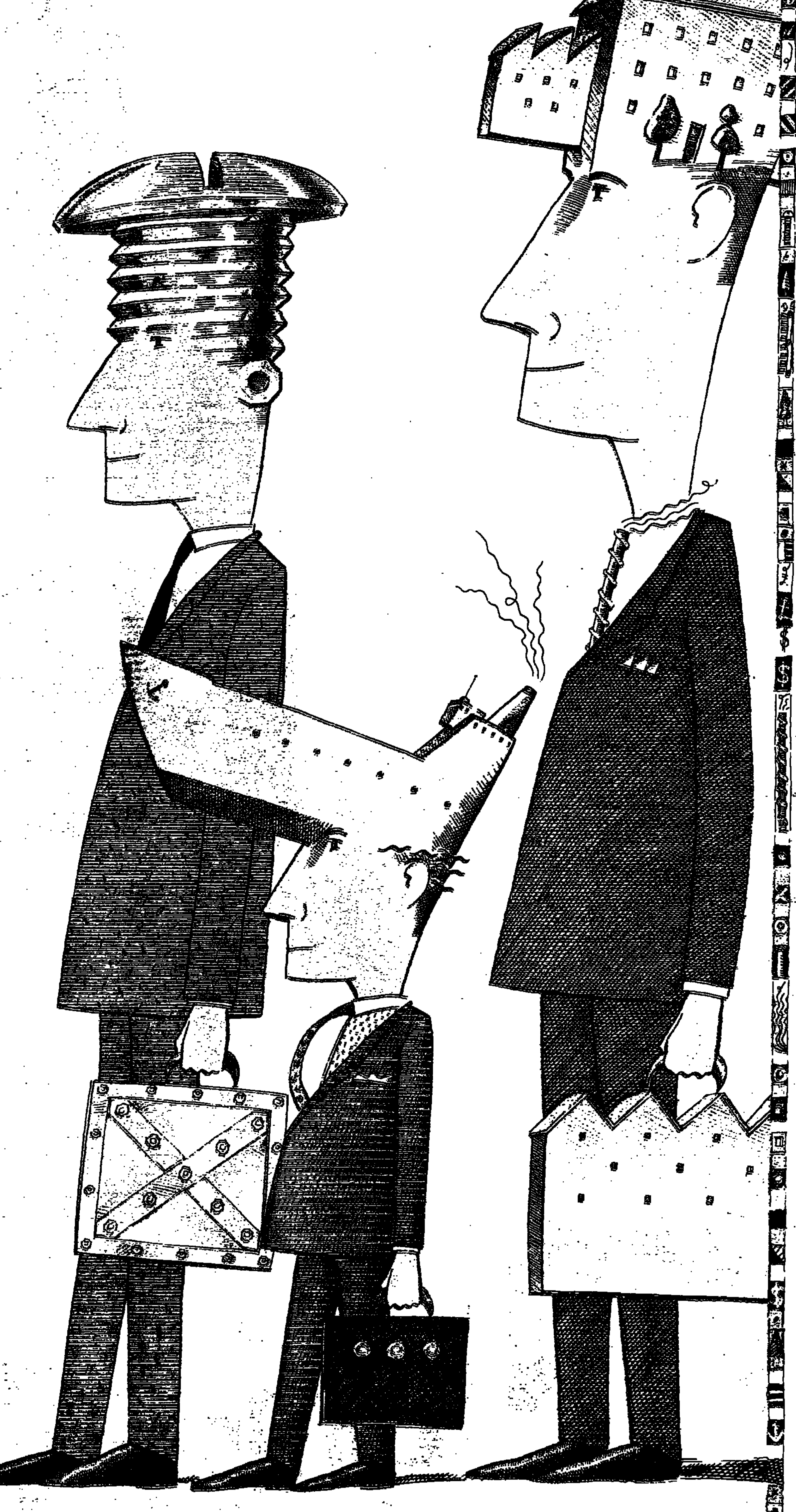
But last night's strangest manifestation was Professor Martin Smith, who teaches ancient history at Columbia. Dr Smith found a copy of a letter at a Judean monastery in the end-papers of a seventeenth-century book from Clement of Alexandria to "someone called Theodore". That was in 1958. Clement, it appears – and Dr Smith said the text was genuine – was quoting from a secret gospel of Mark's relating an encounter between Jesus and a youth in a tomb and reassuring Theodore that rumours he might have heard that they were "naked together" were unfounded.

Dr Smith thought that such "secret nocturnal initiations" might have been hypnotic experiments by Jesus enabling disciples to share in his ascent to the heavens. It was frustrating to hear the commentary say that this "discovery and resulting theory is still to be evaluated by his fellow scholars" and "unless *further* corroborative evidence emerges, it remains an intriguing speculation". Which takes us back to where Mr Wilson started.

Dennis Hackett



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FRANK JOHNSON

Paris Diary

Basteel Day

All through last week Paris was being reminded that many thousands of steelworkers from Lorraine were going to arrive by road and rail for the biggest march through the city since the miners did the same four years ago.

The march would start from the cradle of revolution, in the east of Paris at the Place de la Nation, filing withing sight of the Place de la Bastille and the column commemorating the uprising of 1830 which brought to power King Louis Philippe, himself overthrown in 1848 because, as an observer put it, "France is bored". This latter is surely the only honest explanation. Would they do it again some of us wondered? Though I am not yet of their number, a lot of people are bored still with M Mitterrand.

Le Figaro, grand organ of the bourgeoise, displayed on the day the march's route. "Overflows cannot be excluded," the paper warned, "in which case, some more important perturbations, can be feared". Further examination of the text revealed the important perturbations to be a reference to interference with the traffic rather than with the political order.

It seemed most convenient to approach the cradle of revolution by means of the Metro. At Champs Elysees-Clemenceau, the train refused to restart and a voice announced that "for reasons of security" the service between all stations from Charles de Gaulle to Concorde was interrupted, and would we all leave. This was odd, since the steelworkers were expected nowhere near either Charles de Gaulle, of Concorde.

Most travellers agreed that it was just a power failure, and nothing to do with security. But I feared it was to do with some ofLe Figaro's important perturbations. An elderly man observed, however, that the Metro often used that security excuse during the war. Being a profound admirer of the Metro's reliability, I assured him that it used to happen much more often in London. "Surely, you're too young to remember the war," he replied.

Eventually, the steelworkers were encountered far away, protesting behind an immense Cross of Lorraine carried by about a dozen men. Then came a group of men and girls in regional costume: blue smocks for the men, frilly bonnets and blouses and floral-decorated skirts for the girls. In other words, it was the same as all national, or regional dress seems to look – be it Brittany, the Auvergne, Wales, Morris dancing, or Poland. The suspicion must be that it all comes from Hongkong. But it looked delightful.

Boulez, Berlioz and the Frankfurter atrocities

An opportunity came the other day to see the greatest French opera, *The Trojans*, by Berlioz. You had to go to Frankfurt. This was because it is only some foreigners who think it great. The British pride themselves on thinking thus and therefore being wiser than the French. The truth is that the French think the work boring. One of the friends with whom I went to Frankfurt works under M Pierre Boulez. We encountered that mighty figure in a Paris restaurant.

M. Boulez thinks Les Troyens atrocious. But he prides himself on his English. So when we told him we were going to see *The Trojans* he replied: "You means *atrojans*". It was an atrocious piece, he said, because it was *picaresque* by which, he meant, cut up into separate pieces – at a time when Wagner was putting a stop to that kind of thing.

Frankfurt proved to be a vision of architectural modernity, with object that looked like those portable cassette recorders but were, in fact, huge buildings. The performance proved to be a vision operatic modernity, with the chorus in stocking masks groping the stage, and one another. I dislike architectural modernity, but like the operatic kind, and so, so long as we were in the opera house was content, especially since the performance was galvanically conducted by Herr Michael Gielen.

Once outside, however, one encountered a building with a huge clock, a watchstrap painted on the building to make the clock into a vast wrist watch. This was a German modern architectural joke.

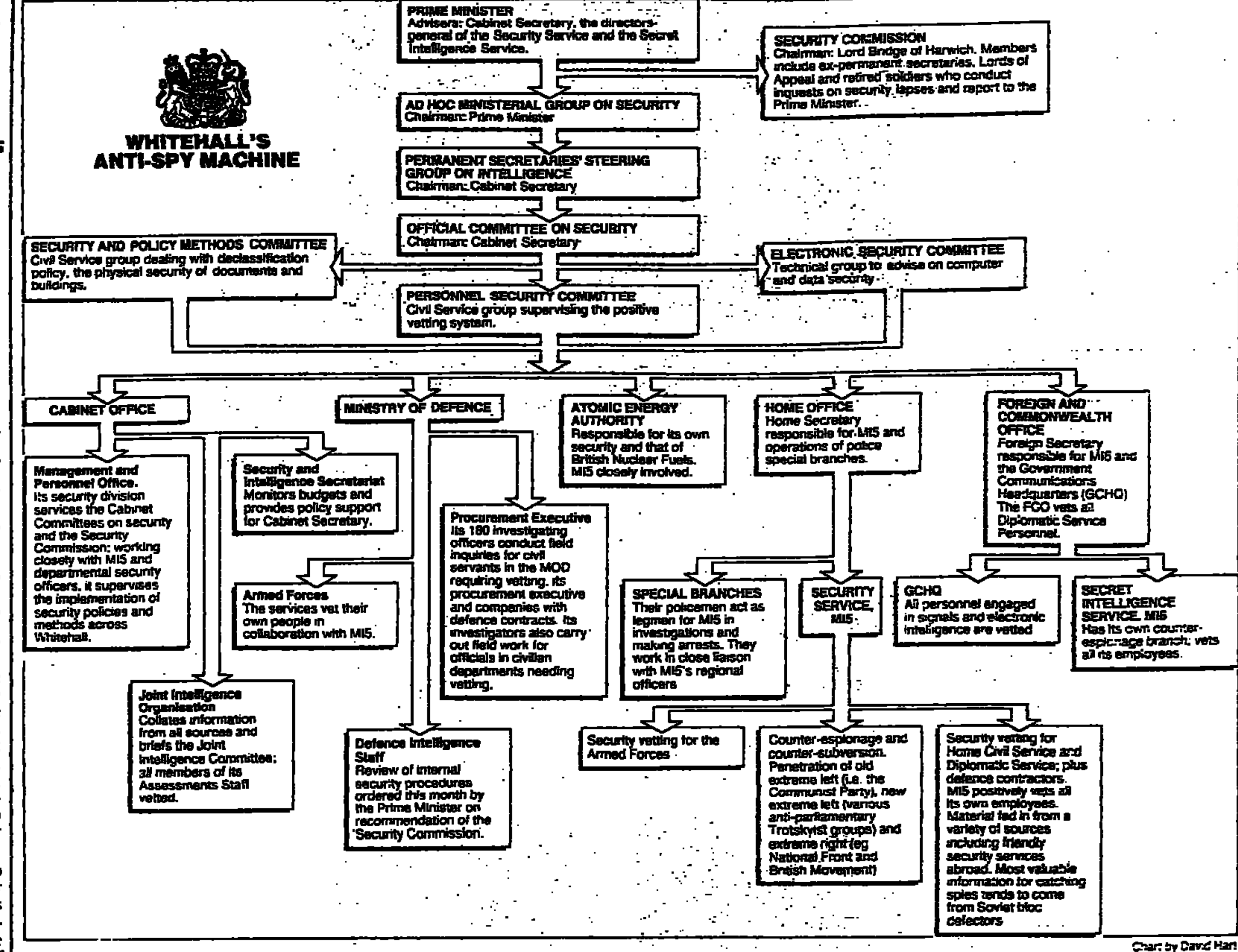
So we fled back to Paris, where a glance at Berlioz's memoirs revealed that he once went to Frankfurt and found it *"charmante"* with boulevards planted with flowers *"dans le style des jardins Anglais"*. Berlioz never lived to see his Trojans performed, and, more happily, missed modern Frankfurt, too.

BARRY FANTONI



'Im not religious as such but I do believe in the power of Channel 4'

Peter Hennessy on the latest anti-espionage measures



Can this web catch them all?

The KGB has a doughyty opponent in Mrs Thatcher. She has done more then any prime minister for 20 years to strengthen the anti-penetration devices deployed by Whitehall's spycatchers.

Yet, with hindsight, her first essay into the field looks stunningly complacent. In reporting to the Commons in April 1982 on a Security Commission report dealing with the positive vetting system, she implied that Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt were a phenomenon of the past, a 1930s generation of tainted upper-class Englishmen who spied for Stalin.

Within weeks the police picked up Geoffrey Prime, a linguist at the Government Communications Headquaters at Cheltenham, for sex offences, and stumbled across the fact that he was spying for Brezhnev for love of the Soviet system. Now, irrespective of the final verdict, a former MI5 official, Michael Bettaney, is on trial for alleged offences against the Official Secrets Acts. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, claimed in his opening statement to the court that the motive was ideological.

Since the shock of the Prime affair, which put a severe strain on the special intelligence relationship between the United States and Britain: Mrs Thatcher, on the advice of the Security Commission, has energetically tightened up Whitehall's vast anti-spy machine (see chart).

In structual terms the most important development is an addition to the battery of Cabinet committees which supervise the system. The new Electronic Securtiy committee is working to close the gap opened by leaps in new technology. The Security Commission was worried that the pace of computer development in the secrets world had far outstripped the protective devices intended to prevent the KGB from plugging in to the machines. That is being put right.

On the human side the positive vetting system is being made more rigorous, particularly for the 12,000 to 13,000 officials working for the secret services (about 9,700 for GCHQ and some 1,500 each for MI5 and MI6).

The poylgraph, of lie-detector, is the most controversial and best-known innovation. But as *The Times* reports today (page 2), psychological screening is to be introduced for the security and intelligence services. And far more searching "neighbourhood inquiries" are under way into the background of intelligence officers undergoing positive vetting, either as new recruits or because their security clearance is due for its five-year renewal.

Counter-intelligence professionals always preface any remark with a warning that no system is watertight; that the KGB continues to devote immense resources to penetrating the British intelligence establishment and are very good at it, even though Stalin's Englishmen, with the exception of Philby and one or two minor figures, are in their graves.

Mrs Thatcher is the fourth prime minister since 1945 to have been prodded by scandal into spinning a finer mesh for the anti-spy net. Conviction of the atom spy Alan Nunn May in 1946 led to the introduction of Attlee's "purge procedure" in 1948 for removing communists and fascists from sensitive posts. Intense American pressure after the conviction in 1950 of Klaus Fuchs, the most damaging atom spy of all, led the Attlee government reluctantly to agree in principle to positive vetting, though it was actually started by the Churchill government in 1952.

The scandal of Burgess and Maclean led to a 1955 white paper, a privy councillors's investigation and an extention of positive vetting to include "a character defects" as well as political extremism. The Vassall affair stimulated the Radcliffe investigation of 1962. Its report substantially extended the anti-spy machine, though it ruled out polygraphs.

The Prime affair persuaded Mrs Thatcher to follow where Attlee, Eden and Macmillan had led. It would be reassuring to think that her improvements had, at long last, put the Whitehall spy catchers ahead of the KGB controllers. But life in the espionage branch of the cold war business is not as simple as that.

For a variety of reasons – ideological, psychological, or entrapment by sex and/or money – there could well be a network of Chernenko's Englishmen even among the 60,000 or so crown servants who pass through the positive vetting system.

Michael Hamlyn explains the complexities of the Sikh agitation in the Punjab

Why Mrs Gandhi has not crushed the turban terror

Jullunder

The headman in the village of Begumpur, here in the rich agricultural heart of India's Punjab, is a former London Transport bus driver. Guriqbal Singh Gill used to pilot a 207 from Shepherd's Bush to Uxbridge until returning to his father's farm

We were sitting in his front room when the district's deputy commisssioner sprang in a swirl of dust from his white Ambassador car, the red light on the roof spinning. Two bearded bodyguards with sten guns eyed the house.

The D C, Mukul Joshi, wanted to know if we had heard about last night's murders in an adjoining village. We had. Two Hindu brick-kiln owners were sitting drinking when a handful of Sikhs charged into the yard and opened fire with sub–machine guns. One man died instantly. The other ran into the fields, where he was done to death. According to one report the assassins yelled: *"Khalistan Zindabad!"* ("Long live the land of the pure", the name for the independent Sikh state demanded by the secessionist agitators).

Mr Joshi still was not sure that it was the work of the Sikh extremists, but the newspapers the next day were in no doubt. It was just another in the series of terrorist killings that have been bedevilling India's richest state, two more names to add to the list of 250 or more since the agitation began almost two years ago.

Unlike most Sikhs, Mr Gill does not wear a turban, and he supports Mrs Gandhi's ruling party. He keeps two well-oiled rifles beside his bed – "for hunting wild boar," he explains. Although a government supporter, he cannot see why the agitators' demands cannot be met. Then everyone could forget about the killing and get on with the farming.

"There are three possible answers," said a government official down the road in Ludhiana. "The first, Mrs Gandhi has lost her nerve, and has not the self-confidence either to crack down really hard or to compromise. The second is that she is being very badly advised. The third is that she is playing a long game, in the hope of political advantage. The last is the possibility preferred by many observers since this is election year.

The Sikhs represent 52 per cent of the Punjab population, the Hindus 48 per cent. In the past the Hindu vote has been divided between Mrs Gandi's Congress (I), the more right-wing and Hindu-aligned Bharativa Janata, and the Communist Party (Marxist).

But the Sikhs too are divided, and whatever Sikh propaganda may say, their society is also split by caste. The Jat Sikhs are the land-owning farmers, the Khatri Sikhs are the town-dwelling businessmen, and there are Harijan Sikhs too, the landless labourers and sweepers.

"No, no, we couldn't have Harijan Sikhs serving in the village cooperative warehouse," explained Mr Gill. "You see, they would have to handle food in there."

He explained too that the Harijans had their own temple, but they worshipped the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib.

Harijans of all religions have a tradition of voting for Congress. The Khattris have often voted for Congress candidates too. So, have the richer Jats like Mr Gill.

This year they may not be quite so badly split, but split they undoubtedly will be, whereas the Hindu vote is likely to unite solidly behind Congress from fear that a divided vote would lead to a state government dominated by Sikh extremists.

The conventional wisdom in the Punjab now is that when the election comes the Sikh political grouping Akali Dal (the Immortal Party) will be massacred at the polls. The cynical view of Mrs Gandhi's motives then is that she will not settle the dispute until after the election. Another view is that she could not settle it even if she wished.

It is certainly possible to settle most of the Akali demands. Indeed many of them have already been conceded in some fashion, though not yet executed, awaiting a final settlement package.

The religious demands are fairly easy. The setting up of a radio station for the continuous broadcasting of *Gurbani* – the words of the Guru – should be no problem; though the listening audience among even religious Sikhs is not likely to set a ratings record; nor should the naming of Amritsar as a holy city, and the banning of tobacco sales within its walls; nor should the ban by Indian Airlines on the wearing of the *kirpan*, the Sikh dagger which may be as small as a toothpick or as large as a cutlass.



Bhindranwale: inspiration for the gunmen

The status of Chandigarh, now the joint capital of Haryana and Punjab, which the Akalis are seeking as Punjab's own, could be dealt with by giving Haryana sufficient funds to build a capital of their own.

A dispute over the river waters could be referred to the supreme court.

Mr P. C. Sethi, the Home Minister, announced a fortnight ago that article 25 of the constitution, which, the Sikhs recently complained, appeared to regard them as a Hindu sect, would be examined by a committee of experts with a view to amendment.

But there remains one major stumbling block. The Guru said: *"raj karega khala"* (the pure shall rule), and the Akalis have inserted into their demands a comprehensive decentralization measure. ..This demand for state autonomy is so far-reaching that no central government could possibly concede it. Under it all powers would devolve upon the state government except matters of foreign policy, defence, currency and communications.

"If it is possible to have *Kalsa Raj* within India, then we are content to remain Indian," Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale told me on the roof of the Golden Temple, the sacred centre of the Sikh religion in Amritsar.

Sant Bhindranwale is the inspiration for the gunmen spreading the rule of holy terror in the state, and his fundamentalist charisma provides the murders with the religious justification.

The moderate leaders feel, with some justification perhaps that if they come to an agreement with Delhi that Sant Bhindranwale disagrees with, they too could become the targets of an assassin's sub-machinegun spray. Less dramatically, they may well feel that they would be overturned by Sant Bhindranwale's implacable appeal to the Sikh masses.

In the meantime, the *Morcha*, as the Akalis call their agitation, continues. The Sikhs are well used to this form of agitation. As far back as 1920 they carried out a *Morcha* which lasted for five years until the British gave way to them over a Gurdwara Act. In the 1960s they agitated for a separate Punjabi-speaking state, until in 1966 Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were split away.

The killings too will continue. "No, I am not on the hit list," said Mr Joshi, the Jullunder DC, referring to the roll of those condemed to die as enemies of the Sikhs by the followers of Sant Bhindranwale. "But my superintendent of police is . . and so are his teenage sons. It is an unhappy sight to see them playing football with armed men at every corner of the field."

Anne Sofer

Direct elections, 1876 style

So we are to have our directly-elected education authority for London after all! Whether it represents a victory for the parents and teachers, or for the politicians, or for Sir Keith Joseph himself, I am not sure: but what seems so far to have escaped notice is that, far from being a novelty, it is an example of the wheel having come full circle. London's public education system *started* under a directly elected single-purpose body, the School Board for London, 114 years ago.

Great hopes have been expressed of its reincarnation. A single-purpose election (it is said) will concentrate the public mind on educational issues, a higher calibre of candidate will stand for election, party politics will become less important, and the cost of education will be more visible and therefore judged more shrewdly by the voters.

Only time will tell; but perhaps history can give some indication. To get some flavour of what those School Board elections were like I spent an afternoon last week looking through the archives in the GLC Record Office (a unique and valuable institution, by the way, whose future is still not decided).

Certainly public consciousness of an 'education only' election seems to have been high. The Times of Novemoer 17 1876, for instance, (two weeks before the election) devoted a good three feet of column space to the reporting of election meetings.

The issues discussed ranged through the relative costs and virtes of Board and voluntary schools (a burning issue throughout the School Board's life), the proper teaching of religion in schools, the difficulty of acquiring suitable sites, and the need to have women on the School Board. It was a democratic innovation to allow women to vote, but the views of Mrs Westlake, the candidate in the Marylebone division would need some updating it fit them for a modern feminist platform. "One gentleman," she was reported as saying, was kind enough to say he would support her because she was a lady and would look after the needlework. And indeed she would, she promised. Like all housekeepers she suffered from "the botching and mending that went by the name of darning." The same lady also made the ingenious proposal that separate, cheaper schools should be provided for by the "gutter children" who only needed "simple appliances". But it was a spirited address, ending splendidly: "Nothing is so expensive as ignorance and vice" and she was warmly applauded.

It is certainly a fact that some very able and eminent people stood and were elected. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, three future bishops and three college principals were among the first members. Indeed, to be involved in the London School Board elections seems to have been regarded as a mark of social distinction. One candidate in the Westminster division in 1876 a Mr Seymour ("the Popular Candidate who will educate the poor children out of the endownments left for their benefit and SAVE THE RATEPAYERS' MONEY") published a list of supporters which started with two dukes, a dowager duchess, two marquises and an earl.

The tradition of aristocratic involvement continued throughout the School Board's life. One of its last members (before the Board's responsibilities were handed over to the new London County Council in 1902) was Lord Beauchamp, a bundle of whose correspondence is in the archives. That part of it concerned with the 1897 election throws fascinating light both on electoral practices and on class relationships at the time. Although he represented the "progressive" interest, letters to him from his election agent were markedly deferential and always started "My Lord". One letter thanked his lordship for the gift of partridges (Lord Beauchamp had a good holiday shooting before the hustings season began), and another tactfully advised him to choose his words more carefully and stick to the party line more closely when talking to representatives of the Free Churches on the issue of denominational teaching in school.

As for the hope that party politics might take a back seat in a School Board election, the evidence of history is not altogether encouraging. Although at the beginning candidates did not run under a party label, by the end of the century most presented themselves for election under either the "progressive" (Liberal) or "moderate" (Conservative) banner.

However the voting system had a peculiarity that made the representation of minorities – then as now a feature of London life – more likely. This was known as 'plumping'. Every voter had as many votes as there were seats in the division, but could – contrary to current practice – award them all to one candidate, or distribute them.

Will a directly elected authority be more furgal? Again the evidence is mixed. On the one hand the School Board spent and spent and spent. But how could it do otherwise? Starting from a base of £25 in petty cash and hundreds of thousands of ragged and unlettered children roaming the streets, huddling in doorways, of exploited for long hours of sweated labour, it had by the end of the century provided a system of universal elementary education. But it is also true hat the rates were a huge electoral issue, and the modrates, under a somewhat unsympathetic and churchy cheeseparer by the name of Diggle, held power for a third of the School Board's life.

What comes through the archive material more than anything else is the drive and energy of these early education politicians. Maybe that was an essentially Victorian quality, but maybe it also supports the argument that a single-puropse authority attracts single-minded people.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

William Safire

Wrong weapon but a just war

WASHINGTON

Let's stipulate at the outset that mining the harbours of Nicaragua was not the hottest idea the CIA ever had. Somebody came up with the notion that the most bloodless way to increase the pressure on the Sandinistas trying to overthrow El Salvador was with a noisy fire-cracker mine that would scare away arms suppliers as well as traders and drive up insurance rates. President Reagan personally approved the idea.

He twisted the screw on his own toe. Mines are passive but indiscriminate weapons, and can affect the property of other nations. The manoeuvre CIA officials belatedly realise, was a blunder. The additional pressure on Nicaragua was miniscule, while the mini-blockade enabled the ostrich Left in the US to heap discredit on our first open-secret war.

Senator Robert Byrd, a Democrat, excoriated an act of terrorism; Senator Kennedy interpreted the lopsided passage of non-binding resolutions to stop the mining as a mandate to abandon this bankrupt secret war; Tip O'Neill, speaker of the House, is using the uproar to try to cut off all aid to the Contras opposing the communist regime and a hardy band is seeking the prosecution of the President for disregarding the Neutrality Act.

The angry questions deserve cool answers. Why is the Reagan administration conducting secret hostilities against a nation with which we are not at war? With the full knowledge, specific funding and tacit approval of Congress, the United States Government is helping a fighting force of Nicaraguans to harass the communists in power. The war is no secret, and the Amerecan purpose is nothing to be ashamed of: to discourage Nicaragua from its attempt to topple the non-communist Government of El Salvador. The United States does not declare war because it sees no need to use United States troops. The heat can be applied by United States support of anti-Sandinista forces in and around Nicaragua.

But why didn't the CIA inform Senator Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Intelligence committee, of this covert action? It did, on March 3 and again on March 13, in single, identical sentences amid secret testimony that ran 54 pages and 34 pages. Some believe that the Senator, who is 75, and will retire in 1986, was not listening, but his top aide, Rob Simmons, characterises that repeated sentence as implying that the Cantras would undertake the action on their own. After reading in the newspapers about United States prarticipation in the mining in the papers, the grand old toothless tiger's fulmination helped the doves whip up their firestorm.

Why if we believe in the rule of law, did we stain our moral escutcheon by refusing to let this be adjudicated in the world court? The judges of that inactive tribunal are appointed by the United Nations, a forum in which the United States rarely wins. The Russian and Syrian judges would surely rush to condemn the United States while ignoring the root of the affair: the communist Nicaraguans continued attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Government of El Salvador. Jimmy Carter, in a fit of helplessness, turned to the world court in the Iranian hostage seizure – we should not cooperate in the propaganda ploys of others.

If Reagan is reelected, won't there be a December surprise – the sending of United States troops to Central America? That will be wholly unnecessary if we now train and equip enough friendly locals. The communists have about 3,000 guerrillas in El Salvador, a country of five million, while the Contras number 15,000 in Nicaragua, a nation of 2.5 million, if we have the staying power, we will prevail.

But aren't we getting sucked into another quagmire? Maybe. If we follow the Kennedy-O'Neill-Hart line of pull-the-plug diplomacy; if other congressmen, who know better, seek to combat communism on the cheap and, in high hypocrisy, vote to condemn loudly what they vote to half-fund quietly and if we withhold vital aid to allies who, in free elections, select candidates not entirely to our taste, then a future president is quite likely to be drawn into a quagmire requiring American troops.

In this first open-secret war, the United States Government may commit blunders that cause temporary loss of face. That is what happened with the mining. Congress should not compound that mistake with an overreaction that causes a loss of United States credibility, loss of honour and loss of Central America.

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

DUBLIN COMES TO THE POINT

A veiled political struggle is prolonging the last days of the New Ireland Forum. Its report is at least a month overdue, and it is still uncertain whether the party leaders can agree on a text or wether Mr Haughey will sign a minority report.

The forum had its origin in the embarrassment of Mr John Hume the leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland. His party entered the elections for Mr Prior's assembly in the autumn of 1982 on the promise of abstention. That was an uninspiring call to the voters, especially as the SDLP's competitors Sinn Fein can always outbid it in a negative auction. So Mr Hume had the thought of holding out the prospect that his party's elected candidates would sit instead in a nationalist council for all Ireland, a convention yet to be born. The initial reaction in the Republic was embarrassed silence.

Later Dr Garret FitzGerald, by then prime minister, saw merit in the idea. He saw it the germ of a development that might put new life into constitutional nationalism in Northern Ireland, represented chiefly by the SDLP. He also saw the necessity for a restatement of the nationalist position for use in Dublin, and an opportunity to arrive at one via the joint deliberation of all Irish parliamentary parties of that persuasion.

The rhetoric of nationalism still postulated the absorption of the Six Counties into the Irish state, and its thinking had not gone much further. The trouble with that approach – reinventing the Treaty and disinventing Partition – was that Ulster Unionists plainly would not wear it, Britain plainly would not play its allotted part of making them wear it, and opinion in the Republic was plainly disinclined to pay the price in economic terms or the required element of force. The whole "national aspiration" was enveloped in unreality.

A new meaning and a new approach had to be given to Irish unity. Rome had done as much for its understanding of Christian unity. The Second Vatican Council had carried the church beyond the position that unity entailed the repentance of schismatics and their submission to the spiritual jurisdiction of Rome. Irish nationalism awaited similar redefinition in terms that ceased to humiliate and began to interest Ulster Protestantism. The Dublin forum was to be the instrument of renewal.

Its public sessions have conformed to that impression. Its private deliberations, so far as one has wind of them, are proving stickier. The two parties in Dublin's governing coalition and the SDLP would like to promote the ideas of a heavily federal Ireland and joint British-Irish sovereignty over Northern Ireland alongside the straight unitary solution. It is not yet clear – though it is of much importance – how these other options will be presented: as satisfying the conditions of unity, as answering the aspiration of nationalism, or as preparatory stages en route to unity proper.

Mr Haughey is experiencing difficulty with this. He might not find it easy to bring Fianna Fail intact behind an obvious dilution of "republicanism". Nor can he be sure that his supporters in the country would all fall in with it. He also appreciates the danger of leaving Sinn Fein in sole possession of unreconstructed republicanism with its potent war-cry "Brits Out".

Irish ministers are already calling for a positive response from the British government. That is premature. Crucial passages in the forum report are not yet agreed, and the response must be determined in part by the contents. If the report boils down to old ways or new ways of detaching the province of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom and incorporating it in an all-Ireland republic, ministers in London can give it no countenance; for it will be overwhelmingly rejected by the unionists, who are the majority in Ulster, and the government here has not the duty, the right or the stomach to coerce that majority into acceptance of a change of allegiance. If that is how it turns out, all British ministers can do is pick at selected items in the report to see if they can be developed into new modes of functional cooperation.

If on the other hand the forum report accepts the reality of Protestant Ulster, recognizes that it will not be blasted by terrorists or inveigled by politicians into a union it is presently set to withstand, accepts the timescale entailed by the fact that the only unity of value to Ireland is unity willingly entered into, and concentrates on the changes within Northern Ireland that are conducive to peace – legal, institutional, emblematic, and ultimately generational changes – then the forum may indeed introduce a period of more constructive Anglo-Irish cooperation.

A QUERULOUS PRELUDE

The dull disagreements achieved by the worlds's top finance ministers in Washington this past week augur badly for the meeting of their heads of government at the London economic summit in June. The substance of the argument – a pittance for the poorest nations, the kind of small change of international negotiations that in better days would have been settled well before these meetings – is less serious than its style.

The finance ministers gathering for the spring meetings of the international financial institutions were unable to sign an agreement, pencilled in months ago, on a selective capital increase for the World Bank and a much reduced sum for its soft loan agency. The obstruction came from the Americans, who have abused these negotiations to try and force the Japanese to give way on a quite different issue.

The Americans are determinded to force the pace at which the Japanese are opening up their capital markets. On this point of principle, the Reagan Administration is in the right: financial controls to which the Japanese cling help to keep both the yen and their merchandise exports unfairly cheap. But America's choice of methods for demanding change are both discreditable and divisive.

One of the effects of the selective capital increase proposed for the World Bank would be to give Japan a role and responsibilities commensurate with its present economic strength. This is a development that has been urged endlessly on Japan by leading western nations; yet now the Americans are deliberately blocking it. While arguing about Japan's capital markets, they are obstructing Japan's step up to the position of second major shareholder of the World Bank.

The American action has set the scene for a querulously ineffective summit in London. This is ironic, because Japanese capital restrictions are precisely the sort of issue that should be addressed in the negotiations for this summit; and if the Americans had chosen that forum, and that method, for putting pressure on the Japanese, they would have received nothing but support from their allies. The main issue of this summit should be protectionism; and the financial protectionism exercised by Japan is one cause of the trade protectionism it complains of in its rivals.

The summit process has so little going for it that it can ill-afford a bad-tempered start. At best, these annual economic summits are triumphs of hope over experience. This year, it is particularly hard to compile a long agenda of useful debating issues. Everything that can be said on the subject of the American budget deficit and its effect on the dollar and world interest rates has already been said, ad nauseam; a rehearsal of that quarrel between America and Europe would be pointless. Co-ordinated reflation, of the kind negotiated for summits in the late 1970s, is out of fashion. Unemployment is very much a European concern, less suited to the wider group of summit governments representing Japan and North America as well. International debt concerns them all, and will certainly be on the agenda; but it is an issue best suited to discussion at the regular meetings of central bank governors, rather than to an exchange of ignorance between their political leaders.

There is, however, one very political economic issue on which the summit leaders should concentrate, if only for the sake of their own credibility. At last year's summit, in Williamsburg, quite bold pledges to roll back the tide of protectionism were enshrined in the communiqué. But since Williamsburg the tide has continued to roll forward. The summit preparations should concentrate on this catalogue of failure, pinpointing the protectionist measures taken by the Americans and Europeans, as well as the Japanese.

Trade restrictions are now the most serious handicap to economic recovery, in the poor world as much as in the rich. It was to declare themselves against protectionism that the summit group first met, at Rambouillet, in 1975. Something more than mere declarations will be needed in London.

SETTING THE PACE TO 1997

Sir Geoffrey Howe is in Peking today primarily to talk about Hongkong, which is now high on the Government's list of priorities for this year. He will not be negotiating. His aim is to survey the ground, discuss the timetable of the negotiations and look at political aspects of the problem. It is therefore unlikely that anything concrete will emerge from the visit, or even in the near future thereafter, since there is still a lot of work to be done. However, it is an important visit for both sides, for both will suffer if the negotiations go wrong.

Sir Geoffrey set out the British position in the House of Commons on March 22. Britain's task, he said, was to ensure continuity in Hongkong's legal and social systems, which were the foundation of Hongkong's prosperity. Since Britain's lease on 92 per cent of the territory comes to end in 1997 "it becomes possible, and indeed desirable, to visualize other ways in which continuity can be assured". Britain had given up earlier hopes of maintaining a role in the administration but still hopes to assure continuity through agreements with the Chinese government.

This is a formidably difficult task when overwhelming power seems to lie on the Chinese side. However, Britain is not entirely naked at the negotiating table. If the inhabitants of Hongkong are not given the confidence to stay and work and invest a disastrous situation could develop, with perhaps a million refugees trying to get out and the economy collapsing in ways that would have repercussions in many parts of the world. Of course this would be bad for Britain as well as tragic for the people of Hongkong but it would also be very bad for China. Face would be lost. Relations with Britain and the whole Western world would deteriorate sharply. International confidence in China would be badly shaken and future agreements in other areas would become more difficult and China's hopes of peacefully absorbing Taiwan would be set back by many years.

None of this will deflect China from its determination to have sovereignty after 1997 but it means that China's interest in a satisfactory solution does not spring only from the friendly and pragmatic attitude which the present Chinese administration is showing. There is a real political interest there as well. Moreover, just as the penalties of a bungled operation would be immense, so the rewards of success would be substantial too. If Hongkong continues to flourish as a semi-autonomous region with capitalist economics in full swing and a measure of democratic representation for the people, confidence in China's future development, her realism, reliability and determination to modernize, would be enormously strengthened.

China's September deadline is now looming uncomfortably close. The Chinese have said they will publish a draft constitution by that time, whether or not the British have agreed, so one of the problems for Britain is how far to try to get every small detail agreed, a job that might be done badly if done in haste. On the other hand it would be risky to leave too many blanks for the Chinese to fill in, no matter how much mutual confidence there may seem to be. Vagueness breeds insecurity.

The British government is still saying that discussions can continue after September. It would be helpful if the Chinese would say the same. Then there would be less danger of making mistakes under pressure. Somewhere the negotiators have to find a pace which is fast enough to reassure Hongkong that progress is being made while slow enough to ensure that as many detailed guarantees as possible are incorporated in a formal agreement. The agreement not only has to bind this Chinese government but restrain any future government that might be tempted to experiment with arrangements that are bound to look rather fragile until they have stood the test of time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern for decline of Merchant Navy

From the Chairman of the British Maritime League

Sir, The rapidly accelerating decline of our Merchant Navy and its consequences for shipbuilding, manpower, strategic emergencies and numerous services and industries that depend on shipping, must alarm all with any concern for the future.

The merchant fleet has declined from 1600 ships of 50 million deadweight tons (DWT) in 1976 (9 per cent of the world fleet) to 800 ships of 20 million DWT today (3 per cent); the General Council of British Shipping yesterday announced that they expected the number and capacity to drop another 50 per cent by 1985/86 – to only 400 ships of 10-20 million DWT.

No one can any longer believe the Government's repeated statement that "the Merchant Navy continues to be able to meet foreseen defence requirements," the more so as there is a mass of evidence to show that very many of the ships supposedly controlled by British owners, including many flying the Red Ensign, are very unlikely to be available to us when wanted, even if the seafarers needed to man them remain available; 5,000 men a year are being lost from the sea.

The Government's attitude to all this amounts to total indifference, if one can judge by its statements over the past couple of years and the extraordinary actions of the Chancellor in his recent Budget which removed long-standing and useful fiscal advantages shipping has enjoyed since 1957, and the legitimate tax advantages which foreign-going seamen received.

This was just at a time when shipping is experiencing the worst recession since the thirties, together with fierce competition and drastic price-cutting by Third World and Comecon countries, forcing more and more owners to cut their fleets or give up the unequal struggle.

The Prime Minister stated after the Falklands campaign that "the country owes an enormous debt to the Merchant Navy." Surely the time is long overdue for the Government to honour that debt to a vital industry, on which the country's prosperity in peace and survival in war so largely depend.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. F. GRIFFIN, Chairman,
The British Maritime League,
Beaufort House,
St Botolph Street EC3.
April 11.

Recipe for change in the provinces

From Mr John Taylor, MP for Solihull, (Conservative)

Sir, The waters have of course become muddied by a confusion of two questions: whether Metropolitan County Councils are a useful attempt to address sub-regional problems democratically on the one hand and whether a broad section of the community has been angered by the way some of them have been run recently on the other.

Since we are not likely to get a dispassionate consideration of the first question now and since some change would appear inevitable to serve honour etc., may I be permitted to suggest a solution at least for the metropolitan provincies.

The anticipated boards should become one board responsible for the transport related functions, the protective services and waste disposal. They should be "book-ended" as to their remit and "rate-capped" as to their finances.

Meanwhile the board should be served by elected representatives (as per the ILEA concession). Numerically they could be one per parliamentary constituency in the provincial metropolitan counties (very close to the numbers anticipated in the Government's White Paper).

Each would then, incidentally, rather closely resemble "the slimline County Council" which friends and I conceived in 1975.

Yours truely,
JOHN TAYLOR,
House of Commons.

From Mr Tom White

Sir, Nevil Johnson (Rate-capping: why all the fuss? *The Times* April 9) appears singularly misinformed when he writes of "something like uniform provision" in local authority personal social services.

There are, in fact, wide differences in provision between local authorities even in the range of mandatory services. While their average expenditure per head of population on personal social services is £54.80 per annum, there are four authorities which spend more than £100 per head, while at least 12 authorities spend less than £30 per head.

If one looks at a specific service area such as the provision of mobile meals, one finds that, in 1982, the average number of mobile meals provided by authorities was 380 meals per 100 population, aged over 65, per annum. It took a wide variation to produce this average with one authority providing 177 meals and another 1,284. There are even wider variations in other service areas. Local authorities have certainly been able to exercise considerable discretion in the range, quality and quantity of services provided.

Those engaged in the provision of social services to the deprived in the community are very concerned that the Government's present proposals for "rate-capping" and other penalties, with their implication that Whitehall knows best, are going to have an extremely damaging effect on the supply of essential services to the deprived in the community.

Yours sincerely,
TOM WHITE, Director of Social Services,
City of Coventry,
Social Services Department,
New Council Offices,
Coventry.
April 10.

Adding to the heritage muddle

From Lord Lansdowne

Sir, In your issue of April 3, Mr Kenneth Hudson states that the root cause of all the trouble and muddle in the campaigns to prevent privately owned works of art from being sold to foreign museums or collectors is the loose way in which the terms "heritage" and "national heritage" are used.

He goes on to describe Bach and Rembrandt as part of his cultural heritage, but because he is neither German nor Dutch, they are not part of his heritage in the way Constable, Stubbs or Sheraton are. I find Mr Hudson's definitions only add to the muddle.

Surely, Sir, privately owned works of art, whether from a tax-crippled stately home or from the penthouse flat of a twentieth-century collector, or from the cottage of the descendant of some great creative artist of long ago, are all part of the wealth of the nation but are solely the property of their owners.

Chatsworth and Bowood, with all their contents, were part of the Cavendish and Fitzmaurice heritages. Their respective owners have made and continue to make great efforts and sacrifices to give the nation a chance to share in their family's heritage. If the nation wishes such heritages to become its own, it must either accept them as a gift, with all the obligations and responsibilities involved (the Burrell collection is a triumphant contemporary example), or it must buy them.

If the nation is unwilling or unable to accept the conditions of a gift or to buy outright, the owners have the right to dispose of their property in whatever other manner they choose.

The Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art seems to me to provide a valuable check to the export of works of art before the nation has had a chance to consider their acquisition. The committee's terms of reference are so widely drawn that it can apparently recommend the delay of an export permit to almost anything.

Malibu will always be able to outbid, some will say. Higher tax concessions might, I suggest, take care of that.

Yours faithfully,
LANSDOWNE,
Meikleour House,
Perthshire.

Dental services at risk

From Mr David Watson James

Sir, Your report (April 4) that there is to be a major review of family practitioner services has quickly been proved accurate, with DHSS's announcement today that a Green Paper is to be issued.

The review will cover not only family doctor services, as you mention, but could also produce far reaching proposals for changes in the dental services. Indeed this is already happening though without the frankness or full debate which Nicholas Timmins called for (also on April 4) in his article on the future of the welfare state.

In the Government's 1981 White Paper on public expenditure it was said that dental and other health charges would "increase annually in line with costs". In 1982 dental charges nevertheless rose massively in real terms. Last year's increase was broadly in line with inflation but this year we have another increase well in excess of general price rises.

In April, 1981, the maximum charge for routine dental treatment was £9: it is now £14.50 and the maximum charge for treatment has reached £110 from just £60 three years ago.

Current hints and rumours about the future of the family practitioner services should therefore be greeted with hollow laughter by dentists and their patients. Fundamental changes in the nature of the dental services are already taking place and increases in charges are but one example.

An opportunity arose to improve the education of dentists, using funds released from an agreed reduction in dental undergraduate intake. It now appears that this opportunity has been lost. Cuts have been made but money saved has disappeared into the maw of the Treasury.

DHSS have also recently refused to allow family dentists to provide preventive treatment for children whose medical conditions make dental disease or treatment a particular hazard. The dental profession is now deeply concerned about the Government's intentions towards dentistry within the National Health Service.

Before more damage is done it is essential that there should be full consultation with the profession and also with the public, who risk losing their National Health Service dental services through the Department of Health's sleight of hand.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WATSON JAMES,
Chairman,
General Dental Services Committee,
British Dental Association,
64 Wimpole Street, W1.
April 6.

Power station survival

From Mr G. N. Stone

Sir, I feel it necessary to correct the statement made by your reporter, Hugh Clayton, in the article, "Plans to save power station go on show" (April 5) concerning the Battersea power station development competition.

The article states that the generating board sees the "station's only chance of survival was through the redevelopment for recreational purposes" – unconnected with the generation of electricity.

I thought I made it clear when I opened the exhibition of the submitted schemes that it would be quite improper for the board to make any comment at this stage on the merits of individual entries; this is a matter for the independent assessors appointed for that purpose. However, I did say that I was impressed by the commitment shown by the entrants and that obviously a lot of hard work had gone into the preparation of the schemes, which had been well presented.

Yours faithfully,
G. N. STONE, Director General,
South Eastern Region,
Central Electricity Board,
Bankside House,
Sumner Street, SE1.
April 6.

Landscaping and BR

From Major Philip Bunbury

Sir, Mr Lovejoy, in his letter of April 10, asks: "If it is considered desirable to landscape our motorways, why is it not desirable to landscape alongside the permanent way of British Rail?"

The answer to this question appears to me to be clear. The majority of people travelling along a motorway see the whole view forward, as from the front of a car, van or lorry. Any landscaping carried out is enjoyed by the majority of users.

The opposite is the case with the train. The only people who would benefit from an improved view would be the driver and, I think, the fireman. The passengers only get a fleeting glimpse of those areas closest to the track and then only if they are not reading your paper or doing your crossword.

BR is right to spend its money improving the service it provides. The quality of the staff, track, rolling stock, signalling equipment and railway stations are the most essential elements of this service and this is where the money must be spent.

In fact, the more the service is improved the less time we will spend waiting and looking at the scenery and the faster we will go past it. The desirability of improving the landscape alongside the permanent way will then actually diminish.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BUNBURY,
7 St Nicholas Street,
Norton,
Malton,
North Yorkshire.
April 10.

Room at the top

From Mr Paul Paget

Sir, As the surviving son of the first Diocesan to dispose of his episcopal palace (Chester, in 1919) and, later, as partner in a firm of architects who had much to do with the housing problems of several bishops, two archbishops and a host of parish clergy, I hope that I may be allowed to add a postscript to your "Room at the top" correspondence.

Whereas I can well believe that the question of accommodation, whether too much or too little, may have been a governing consideration in the past, as to the acceptance or refusal of an offered benefice, I would suggest that such an approach dates back to a period when Mrs Proudie could not read a plan and when neither the Church Commissioners nor diocesan offices retained the services of a competent architect and both lacked the guidance of a conservation committee where the alteration of a historic or listed building could ease a particular problem.

In my experience no such limitations as these have obtained for a least a decade. Clergy wives can now read plans with the best of them and, with the help of their architects, the ecclesiastical authorities, at all levels, can devise the means of meeting all reasonable planning requests if the appointment in question is desirable on all other grounds.

It is by this latter criterion that the care of souls must be, and usually is, decided and not by the existence or absence of "mod cons".

Yours faithfully,
PAUL PAGET,
Templewood,
Northrepps,
Nr Cromer, Norfolk.

Unesco's affairs

From Father D. C. Barrett, SJ

Sir, In view of the present inquiry into the affairs of Unesco and the strange events that have been taking place in its Paris headquarters, I, as the delegate who represented the British Section of the International Association of Art Critics at last year's annual congress in Helsinki, have been asked by the committee to bring the following observations to the attention of the public.

The association is heavily funded by Unesco, but it is not a subsidiary of Unesco. It came as a surprise, therefore, to discover that the theme of the Congress – "Art in search of a new world order" – was suggested by Unesco and that the head of the artistic section of its Cultural Development Division was one of the principal speakers at the opening ceremony.

Moreover, in her speech, she praised the president of the association, a genial Rumanian, for his grasp of the intricate workings of Unesco and, in outlining Unesco's programme for cultural development, included a plan to restore *all* works of art to their country of origin!

But that was not all.

It was my misfortune to be coopted on to a committee whose thankless task it was to scrutinize all applications for full membership of the association. While engaged in our labours, it was intimated that we should not be too rigorous in applying the rules to candidates from Third World Countries.

It was further intimated that the sole Polish candidate should not be admitted on the ground that he was a criminal – presumably this meant that he was a member of Solidarity, a suspicion confirmed by the fact that his publications ceased after the introduction of martial law in December, 1981.

To what extent Unesco and its officers were implicated in all this is impossible for me to determine. Nor is it possible to determine the extent to which Unesco itself is under external political pressure.

Yet even at the time (May, 1983), before any of the present rumpus began, I found these machinations disquieting, as did my colleagues, when I reported them.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. BARRETT,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Warwick,
Coventry.

Nothing to crow about

From Mrs S. P. Walker

Sir, What's going on in the farmyard? A judge deems one cock to five hens about right, and now we have Chaucer reputed to have said one to seven.

Why do my free range Marans manage perfectly well at one cock to 12 or 15 hens? Proven by the fact that the eggs hatch out – five eggs to each broody bantam, collected and set in April for early May hatching, for starting to lay around Christmas.

This provides eggs for friends and neighbours, cockerels for sale as stock birds or the freezer or pub charity auctions, and pullets as replacements or swaps for new blood.

S. P. WALKER,
Bramall,
Mawgan Porth, Cornwall.

Sinking of Belgrano

From Mr Arthur Gavshon

Sir, During House of Lords exchanges reported in *The Times* (March 29) relating to *The Sinking of the Belgrano*, a book I co-authored with Desmond Rice, the Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Lord Trefgarne, cited two reasons for the refusal of the Defence Ministry to clear my questions-and-answers interview with Admiral Sir John Woodward. The first reason was that the Government had already explained the circumstances of that event; the second was that my questions dealt with confidential security matters.

Curiously, Lord Trefgarne failed to mention that Admiral Woodward actually did answer written questions I had been invited to submit. The MoD advised me that the Admirals' replies needed to be reconciled with previous official statements. This could not have been easy since ministerial and Service explanations had not been consistent and were indeed contradictory.

It took Admiral Woodward about six weeks to produce his answers; another seven weeks elapsed before John Stanley, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces, vetoed release of the replies against the advice of his officials.

The difficulty that faced Admiral Woodward and Mr Stanley is best illustrated by recalling that there were four different official versions of when HMS Conqueror first detected, then sighted the Belgrano. The Prime Minister recently set forth the true position, which coincides with information in the book.

During the Lord's exchanges Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin observed that, if approached, he could have cleared up "some of the many misunderstandings" which he said are contained in the book. This was puzzling. If Admiral Woodward was not permitted to discuss security matters, how could he? Yet Lord Lewin's many public utterances were taken fully into account at nine different points in the book.

If Lord Trefgarne had read *The Sinking of the Belgrano* he could not conceivably have repeated the discredited story that the cruiser's two destroyer escorts "turned tail and fled" after the attack. He would have learned from British as well as Argentine authorities that the Hippolito Bouchard had been hit by the third of the three mark 8 torpedoes fired by Conqueror (and which failed to detonate; and that the second destroyer, the Piedra Bueno, immediately counter-attacked with depth charges and gave chase, forcing Conqueror into desperate evasive action and to drive at full speed away from the scene.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR GAVSHON,
19 Stormont Road,
Highgate, N6.
March 31.

Good dressing down

From Mr Ian McIntyre

Sir, I have just completed two weeks of jury service in a London crown court. I was called into the jury box seven times. On the five occasions that I was dressed in a dark business suit I was challenged before taking the oath. On the other two occasions I was less formally dressed, hence permitted to serve as a juror.

By the last challenge a number of jurors had, not surprisingly, drawn their own conclusions as to the reasons for this.

Is this in the defendant's best interests?

Yours faithfully,
IAN McINTYRE,
4 Petyt Place, SW3.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 15: The Prince Andrew, attended by Wing Commander Adam Wise, left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning for Los Angeles where His Royal Highness will attend functions arranged by the British Olympic Association and the Gordonstoun Golden Jubilee Committee.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 14: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was represented by The Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne at the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Airlie which was held in Cortachy Church, Angus, this afternoon.

April 15: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Gala Variety Performance held at the Congress Theatre, Eastbourne, in aid of the Fire Services National Benevolent Fund.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 14: The Duke of Kent was represented by Princess Alexandra at the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Airlie which was held in Cortachy Church, Angus, this afternoon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 14: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this afternoon attended the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Airlie which was held in Cortachy Church, Angus.

The Prince of Wales will open the new archaeology gallery of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge on May 1.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the second Sir John Keswick Memorial Lecture, in aid of PHAB (physically handicapped and able bodied), at the Royal Institution of Great Britain on May 2.

The Queen of Denmark celebrates her birthday today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Rosemary Hume will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, W1, on Thursday, May 3, at 11.30 am.

A thanksgiving service for the life and work of Basil W. Anderson will be held on Tuesday, April 24, 1984, at 2.30pm in the chapel of King's College in the Strand (by permission of the Dean). Tickets are not required.

Service dinners

37 Squadron RAF Regiment
Officers of 37 Squadron RAF Regiment held a dinner night at Squadron HQ, RAF Stanley, Falklands Islands, on Saturday to welcome Group Captain J. D. Heron, Station Commander, and to bid farewell to Flying Officer J. Alexander. Squadron Leader M. C. Valentine, Officer Commanding 37 Squadron, presided.

No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit, RAAF
Wing Commander D. W. Barrell and officers of No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit, Royal Auxiliary Air Force held a guest night on Saturday at Valency House, Northwood. Squadron Leader P. G. Dale presided. The principal guests were Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, RAF Strike Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, Inspector General, RAAF, Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, and Brigadier P. C. Bowser.

Service reception

No 16 Squadron RFC and RAF
The annual reunion of No 16 Squadron RFC and RAF Association was held at the RAF Club on Saturday. The guests were received by Air Commodore J. R. Forsythe.

Dinners

Medical Officers of Schools Association
The Medical Officers of Schools Association held its centenary dinner in the Great Hall, St Bartholomew's Hospital on Saturday. Dr Trevor Hoskins, president, was in the chair and Dr Jacqueline Bande-Knops, President of the European Union for School and University Health and Medicine, proposed the toast. The principal guests were Mrs de Bec Turtle, Dr David Connell, President of the Independent School Health Association (USA), Dr Enny Verhagen-Fleringa, secretary, EUSUHM, and Dr Shelagh Aldersmith, granddaughter of the first honorary secretary of the association.

British College of Ophthalmic Opticians
To mark its first international congress and the annual meeting of delegates of the International Optometric and Optical League, the British College of Ophthalmic Opticians held a dinner at Guildhall on Friday, April 13 at which Dr E. G. Woodward presided.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: P J Erskine to Newcastle in command and as D3, Sept 25. J P Speller to staff of Cinesouth as DACOS (OPS), July 27. J G Tolhurst to Exeter in command, July 16.

COMMANDERS: I G Cochrane to Dryad additional for CODC 56, Sept 17; N J de Hartog to Yarmouth in command, Jan 3, 1985. S C Fraser to staff of FOSNI as Staff Officer Plans, Sept 4; C R Green to staff of FONAC as CMSO, Aug 3; M P Gretton to MOD with DNR as DDNR (O), July 20; G N I Harvey to MOD with DNAW as APL, Sept 7; A L Horton to MOD with DMAO, July 17; M L Ladd to Dryad additional for CODC 56, Sept 17. P A C Wheen to Dryad additional for CODC 56, Sept 17.

CHAPLAINS: The Rev M H G Henley to HM Naval Base Portsmouth on staffs of Cinnavhome and FO Portsmouth as Coordinating Chaplain Southern Area, May 11. The Rev A Mc P Ross for duty in Vernon and with ships of 2nd MCM squadron, June 29.

ROYAL MARINES

MAJOR: C J E McDowall to be Loc Lieutenant Colonel for FOF3 Staff of COMAW as SO1 G3, Aug 28.

Royal Navy Retirements

COMMANDERS: J S Guard, July 7; A J L Marx, June 9.

RAF

GROUP CAPTAIN: G H E Mitchell to HQ 2 ATAF as ACOS Panda, April 16.

WING COMMANDER (Acting Group Captain): R W Keppel for Compton to HQSTC as Cmd. Acct, April 16.

WING COMMANDERS: D M Holliday to MOD AFD as Nato 2 (RAF), April 16; D J Lindsey-Halls to 42 SQN, RAF St Mawgan, April 19; C A Barnett to RAF Shawbury as OC CATCS, April 20; T V Davies to RAF Coltishall as OC Eng Wg, April 16.

SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Wing Commander): I F Hendley to RAF Brize Norton as OC Admin. Wg, April 16; B D Gibbard to RAF Police School Newton as OC, April 16.

When justice and mercy converge

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

There is a fundamental bias in contemporary religion against wealth and in favour of the poor. So says Dr Willian Oddie, an Oxford don and theologian, in his contribution to *The Kindness that Kills*, the Institute of Economic Affairs' diatribe against the tone and content of church involvement in politics.

Dr Oddie focuses his criticism on the Church of England and on the Right Rev David Sheppard, Bishop of Liverpool, in particular. The bishop's best and latest book is called *Bias to the Poor*, but he does not claim to have invented the idea. It has been in circulation, sometimes called "the church's option for the poor", since Latin American radical theology took off in the sixties. Dr Oddie's charge is that it is nonsense.

It is an argument which quickly provokes anger on both sides, the chosen position of each eliminating the other from any claim to serious consideration. Proof-texts fly about, rival interpretations of biblical passages are thunderously hurled. Jesus Christ is recruited on each side to prove the other unchristian. Each tends to talk as if the issue is whether the church is obliged formally to support or oppose the economic policies of Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Nevertheless, there is below the surface of the contest a genuine spiritual paradox: although the teaching of both the Old and New Testaments treats poverty as a religiously significant phenomenon, it is not straightforward what that emphasis means. It could indicate, as a simplistic "liberation theology" would have it, that poverty in the narrow material sense is to be opposed at all costs – as "what the Gospel is all about". What is usually meant, however, is something more subtle: it is oppression and injustice that must be opposed.

But a biblical definition of oppression would not limit it to the context of material poverty: the well-fed can also be the oppressed. The issue becomes more slippery still when it is considered that poverty is sometimes treated as a blessed state, almost a necessary condition for salvation.

Nor is the biblical and theological tradition unambiguous about wealth. The ownership of wealth can be a grave spiritual handicap; the rich are sometimes also cruel and greedy; but wealth as such – something that exists independent of who owns it and what is done with it – is an alien idea.

The Judaeo-Christian religious tradition does not seem to know what the concept of wealth refers to: in other words, it has no metaphysical reality. That must make any dialogue between that tradition and contemporary economists rather difficult. One side discounts the very existence of what the other is basically talking about. The religious talk is all about the owner of wealth, and what effect that has on him and on those without it who have to deal with him. It is thus ethical rather than economic.

Poverty is a form of weakness in the face of power and it is a constant theme of the Christian tradition that the weak are not to be despised but cherished. If the powerful take advantage of that weakness, or treat it as contemptible rather than as deserving of respect, the Christian imperative, all the sources say, is to intervene to correct and to protect.

In that sense the "bias to the weak" is inescapable; but it does not imply an imperative to abolish weakness at all costs. It is the exploitation of it that stands condemned.

Dr Oddie's voice lacks a note of prophetic outrage at such exploitation: just as the Bishop of Liverpool's outrage lacks a prophetic analysis of the nature of exploitation. In his city, he states in his book, there is no greater cause of general grievance than the inadequacies of the direct works section of the corporation's housing department.

It is not unknown for important repairs to have to wait a year. "Efficiency in services such as housing repairs matters very much to the poor", he remarks. There are important issues about the relationship of individuals to corporate power – "wealth" in the hands of the state or of the local authority – which he fails to tackle.

There are possibilities here for convergence. Dr Oddie and the bishop could both agree that weakness is to be protected, not despised, and that the poor in relation to the rich, whether corporate or individual, are in that context the weak.

The "justice" that the left-wing bishop demands for the poor is not so different from the "mercy" for the weak required by the right-wing don, if that is understood not as vague condescending sentimentality but as a high moral obligation on which salvation itself may depend: as in the biblical story of Dives and Lazarus.

The Kindness that Kills (SPCK, £3.95); *Bias to the Poor* (Hodder and Stoughton, £5.95).

Birthdays today

Lord Aberconway, 71; Mr Kingsley Amis, 62; Sir Ove Arup, 89; Miss Joan Bakewell, 51; Lord Camoys, 44; Mr J. E. S. Fawcett, 71; Lieutenant-General Sir John Glubb, 87; Sir Laurence Grafftey-Smith, 92; Mr J. H. Harvey-Jones, 60; Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith, MP, 60; Mr Spike Milligan, 66; Sir Albert Mumford, 81; Sir Walter Salomon, 78; Miss Constance Shacklock, 71; Sir Edmund Stockdale, 81; Mr Peter Ustinov, 63.

Memorial service

Countess of Airlie
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Lieutenant of Angus, and Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, by the Countess of Strathmore and Kingborne at a memorial service for the Dowager Countess of Airlie which was held in Cortachy Church, Kirriemuir, Angus, on Saturday. Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, son, were present. The Rev Denis Leadbetter officiated and read the first lesson and the Earl of Airlie, son, read the second lesson. The Rev Gordon Ramsay gave an address. Other members of the family attending included:
The Countess of Airlie (daughter-in-law), the Hon James and Lady Caroline Ogilvy (son and daughter-in-law), Captain Iain and Lady Margaret Tennant (son-in-law and daughter), and Lady Lloyd (daughter).

Luncheon

Shrievalty of Humberside
Former High Sheriffs living in the County of Humberside entertained the High Sheriff of Humberside and Mrs Gordon at luncheon at Burton Constable yesterday. Mr R. A. Bethell presided and others present were:
Lady Jane Bethell, Mr and Mrs Godfrey Fisher, Mr and Mrs Norman Jackson, Captain and the Hon Mrs Angus Hildyard, Mr and Mrs J R Chichester-Constable, Mr and Mrs Richard Bellamy, Mr and Mrs Stephen Hall, Mr and Mrs Robert Holtby, Mr and Mrs David Addison, Major and Mrs Roland Bellamy, and Captain and Mrs Jeremy Elwes.



A hug for the bride from Sir Richard Attenborough, the actor and film director, after his son, Michael Attenborough, director of the Hampstead Theatre, and Karen Lewis, the actress, were married in Chelsea on Saturday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. A. Fell and Mrs E. J. Ligertwood
The engagement is announced between Alexander Fell, of Levenside, Haverthwaite, Cumbria, and Jane Ligertwood, of the Coldoch, Blair Drummond, Stirling.

Mr P. B. Hockless and Miss F. J. N. Stackhouse
The engagement is announced between Peter Bruce, only son of Mr and Mrs F. W. T. Hockless, of Bromley, Kent, and Fiona Jane Nora, only daughter of the late Mr E. Stackhouse and Mrs E. Dunnett and stepdaughter of Mr E. Dunnett, of Ellel Hall, Galgate, Lancaster.

Mr B. I. H. Kidson and Miss J. E. Paris
The engagement is announced between Bruce, second son of Mr and Mrs Ian Kidson, of Little Onn Hall, Church Eaton, Staffordshire, and Judy, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerard Paris, of The Old Rectory, Beckbury, Shifnal, Shropshire.

Mr C. A. J. Poë and Miss H. J. Middleditch
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Major John Poë, of Lower Farm, Corscombe, Dorset, and Mrs William Geddes, of Pen-Rhiw-wen, Llyswen, Brecon, and Harriet, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Middleditch, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Marriages

Mr M. J. Attenborough and Miss K. E. Lewis
A service of blessing was held at St Mary, The Boltons, yesterday after the marriage on Saturday at Chelsea Register Office of Mr Michael Attenborough, only son of Sir Richard and Lady Attenborough, of Richmond, Surrey, and Miss Karen Lewis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Sydney Lewis, of London, SW1. The Rev Gary Davies officiated.

A reception was held at the Roof Gardens, Kensington.

Mr N. A. Clark and Miss E. A. Campbell
The marriage took place at St Michael's, Chester Square, on Saturday of Mr Nigel Clark, son of Sir John Clark, of 91 Eaton Place, SW1, and Mrs Deirdre Clark, of 17 Mulberry Walk, SW3, and Miss Emma Campbell, daughter of Mr and Mrs Nigel Campbell, of 18 Chester Square, SW1. The Rev E. Saunders officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte, Edward and George Clark, Christian Konig, Guy and Zara Goalen, Lorna Apice and Eleanor Scott. Mr Nathaniel Hone was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. J. Beck and Mrs M. Money
The marriage took place in Wimbledon on Saturday, April 14, between Mr Peter Beck and Mrs Margaret Money (nee Askew).

Mr E. C. Booth-Clibborn and Miss J. J. A. S. Miller-Smith
The marriage took place in London on April 14, 1984, between Mr Edward Booth-Clibborn and Miss Julia Miller-Smith, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Simon Miller-Smith, of Brambridge House, Brambridge, Hampshire.

Mr J. M. H. Ellison and Miss C. A. Harper
The marriage took place on Saturday at the parish church of Great St Mary, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, between Mr John Ellison and Miss Carol Harper. The honeymoon will be spent in the Far East.

Mr C. Stileman and Miss S. Yerburgh
The marriage took place on April 14 at St Mary's, The Boltons, of Mr Charles Stileman, son of Mr and Mrs Donald Stileman, and Miss Sylvia Yerburgh, eldest daughter of the late Rev W. H. B. and Mrs Yerburgh.

Science report

The secret of a perfect meringue

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Why should copper mixing bowls create the lightest soufflés and sponges, and that unique texture of crisp snow that is the hallmark of the perfect meringue?

An answer has been provided from a novel series of experiments; not by some famous *chef pâtissier* but from a team of biologists and chemists working at two famous research centres in the United States.

The findings made by Harold McGee, Sharon Long and Winslow Briggs of Stanford University and the Carnegie Institution, Stanford, California, propose that one of the constituents of egg white, conalbumin, undergoes a physical-chemical change which is more pronounced when beaten in the presence of copper than glass. Their conclusions are contained in the current *Nature*.

If their theory is correct, the critical part of the operation of whipping the protein into a consistent foam occurs in the egg white that is in contact with the surface of the bowl.

The bonds holding the egg white together as a sticky viscous substance are broken more readily against copper, producing a film of protein which, a bit like a soap bubble, captures air to create the foam.

They go on to describe what happens when a carefully prepared batch of delicate foam is ruined by overbeating. Denaturation and coagulation proceed too far and, suddenly the foam is no more, draining into liquid and collapsing.

Only a small part of the egg white is involved in the crucial part of forming the film that allows the froth to be made, but the film made in a copper bowl is stronger than in a glass one: hence the alleged improved consistency.

The account of the experiment says that hypothesis was tested first. Egg whites were beaten by hand in glass and unlined copper bowls by hand at three to four strokes a second. Stiff peaks of foam were formed in three and a half to four minutes in glass and after seven minutes in copper.

But the sample beaten in glass became patchy within one minute of beating, and after standing 10 minutes began to drain. The sample beaten in copper kept its original shape for more than two minutes and after standing 20 minutes drained only one millilitre of fluid.

An analysis by a spectrophotometer showed that some of the protein that formed the film contained molecules which were copper-conalbumin complexes. Subsequent experiments introduced tiny traces of copper chloride into mixtures prepared in glass bowls and produced a similar consistency of foam to that produced from copper utensils. Analysis again showed copper conalbumin complexes.

On the basis of those tests, the authors conclude that it takes longer to beat eggs to a given consistency in a copper bowl, but the food is more forgiving of a cook's inattention.

Nature, April 12, Vol 308, No 596.

Latest appointments

Brigadier A. A. Fielder to be secretary-general of the British Ski Federation from Monday.

Mr I. D. Coutts, former leader of Norfolk County Council, to be a part-time forestry commissioner.

The following to be members of the Committee of Fraud Trials, chaired by Lord Roskill:
Lord Benson, accountant; Mr David Butler, information technology consultant; Sir James Crane, formerly Chief Inspector of Constabulary; Judge Hazan, QC; Sir Arthur Knight, former chairman of Courtaulds; Dr B E Marsh, vice-chairman of Shropshire County Council; Mr Walter Merricks, legal journalist and member of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure. The secretary of the committee is Mr Michael Farmer.

Church news

Bishop installed

The Right Rev Robert Williamson, aged 51, was installed as Bishop of Bradford on Saturday. He is the youngest of 14 children. His father, a shipyard worker, was a Protestant and his mother a Roman Catholic. He was formerly Archdeacon of Nottingham and succeeds the Right Rev Geoffrey Paul, who died last July.

Appointments

The Rev G Holland, Vicar, Twyford and Owslebury and Morestead, diocese of Winchester, to be Chaplain, Twyford School, same diocese.

The Rev D M Jones, Assistant Curate, Yeovil Team Ministry, Curate in charge, Barwick, and part-time Chaplain of Yeovil District Hospital, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar, Cleeve with Chelvey and Brockley, same diocese.

The Rev D C King, Vicar, Bromham with Oakley, diocese of St Albans, to be Rector, Christ Church, St Marylebone, diocese of London.

The Rev M R Miles, Vicar, Holy Trinity, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar, Painswick with Sheepscombe, diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev A Metcalfe, Curate, Southam with Stockton, diocese of Coventry, to be Priest in charge, Kinwarton with Great Alne and Haselor, same diocese.

The Rev D A Perkin, Lecturer and Chaplain at Loughborough University, diocese of Leicester, to be Vicar, St James, Sussex Gardens, diocese of London.

The Rev R P Protheroe, Senior Lecturer in Religious and Moral Studies, Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Diocesan Director of Education, Bristol, diocese of Bristol.

The Rev R A Russell, Priest/Schoolmaster, to be Chaplain of the Convent, CJGS, West Ogwell, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev S D Rudkin, Curate, St John the Baptist, Atherton, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar, St Stephen and All Martyrs, Lever Bridge, same diocese.

The Rev I W Smith, Rector, Clenchwarton, diocese of Ely, to be also Rural Dean of Lynn Marshland, same diocese.

The Rev N N Steadman, Team Vicar, Holy Saviour Church, Hitchin, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar, St Martins', Brampton, diocese of Carlisle.

University news

Glasgow
The following promotions take effect from October 1:
Titular professors: Dr L D Barron, chemistry; Dr D N Brooks, psychological medicine; Dr J G Kellas, politics; Dr R W Stephen, oral medicine and pathology; Dr K Whaley, pathology, Western Infirmary.
Readers: Dr J D Sleigh, bacteriology, Royal Infirmary; Dr T W MacFarlane, oral medicine and pathology; Dr H Smith, forensic medicine; Dr I T Boyle, medicine, Royal Infirmary; Dr J Shepherd, pathological biochemistry, Royal Infirmary; D G Young, paediatric surgery; Dr A Crozier, botany; Dr A H Johnstone, chemistry (chemical education); Dr R D H Murray, chemistry; Dr G Webb, chemistry; Dr J N Chapman, natural philosophy; Dr J B Clements, virology; Dr D P Frisby, sociology.
Senior lecturers: G F Barlow, drama; R F Stalley, philosophy; Dr S C Garrod, psychology; Mrs A M Karkalas, adult and continuing education; Dr M J Cowling, mechanical engineering; Dr G N C Kenney, anaesthesia, Royal Infirmary; Dr J R Kusel, biochemistry; Dr J S Rennie, oral medicine and pathology; Dr M B Hodgins, dermatology; Dr K E L McColl, medicine, Western Infirmary; Dr R I Freshney, oncology; Dr J H Dymond, chemistry; Dr A C Kilgour, computing science; Dr P F Smith, mathematics; Dr N J Young, mathematics; A McGregor, social and economical research.

Grant
Economic and Social Research Council: £96,440 to Peter Flynn, director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, for a three-year project to investigate the economic and social pressures on the political system in Brazil since 1978.

Edinburgh
Dr M. R. Lee, MA, BM, BCh, D Phil, DM, senior lecturer in clinical pharmacology, Leeds University, to the new chair of clinical pharmacology from October 1, 1984.

Exeter
Appointments
Readership (From Oct 1, 1983): Mr D L Perrott (business law)
Senior lectureships (From Oct 1, 1984): Dr J G Roddick (biological sciences); Dr B Burt (economic history); Mr J W Ackland, Mr J W Balding (education); Mr D F Puggley (law); Mr C S G Cousins (physics); Dr R W Witkin (sociology).

Progress of legislation

Commons April 9: London Regional Transport Bill read the third time by 254 votes to 168. April 10: Bank Notes (Scotland) Bill read a first time. Finance (No 2) Bill read a second time by 218 votes to 121. April 11: Scottish Anglers' Trust Bill read a first time. Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill read a second time by 301 votes to 208. April 12: Selby Bridge Bill read the third time. Housing and Building Control Bill: Lords amendments considered.

Lords April 9: Betting, Gaming and Lotteries (Amendment) (No 2) Bill and Juries (Disqualification) Bill both read a first time. Rates Bill read a second time after a reasoned amendment was rejected by 235 votes to 153. April 10: Rent (Scotland) Bill read a second time. Telecommunications Bill: Commons amendments considered. Repatriation of Prisoners Bill and Roads (Scotland) Bill both read the third time and passed. Tenants' etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill and Recreational Gardening Bill both passed the report stage. April 11: Child Abduction Bill read a first time. April 12: Rating and Valuation (Scotland) Bill read a second time. Disabled Persons Bill read the third time and passed. The following Acts received Royal Assent: Road Traffic (Driving Instruction); Lotteries (Amendment); Town and Country Planning; Education (Grants and Awards); Telecommunications; London Docklands Railway; and Standard Chartered Bank.

Latest wills

Ralph Richardson leaves £1,067,923

Sir Ralph David Richardson, of Regent's Park, London, the actor, left estate valued at £1,067,923 net.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Edwards, Mr George William, of Bromley, Kent £241,916
Fenelow, Dr Kevin Gerard, of Bath, Director of Statistics, Ministry of Food, 1946-50 .... £204,017
Golodetz, Mrs Anne Hill, of Birdham, West Sussex £888,630
King, Mr Charles, of Kensington, London £516,992
Lazarus, Evelyn Caroline, of Eastbourne £271,152

OBITUARY

SIR WILLIAM EMPSON

Influential poet and critic

Sir William Empson, one of the most distinguished and widely influential English poets, critic and university teachers of this century, died in London on April 15, at the age of 77.

Although his fame and influence as poet and critic will persist he will be remembered, too, as a great British "character". He was a complex, blunt, even tormented man, of whom one very close fellow poet said that while there could be argument about whether he was a great writer or great head of department, as Professor of English Literature at Sheffield University from 1953 to 1971, there could be none about whether he was a great man. This was the feeling of almost everyone who knew him.

William Empson was born in to the squirearchy on September 27, 1906, at Yokefleet Hall, Howden, East Yorkshire. He was educated at Winchester College and Magdalene College, Cambridge. At Cambridge he gained his BA degree (1929) in mathematics, which will not seem at all anomalous to those who are familiar with the peculiar, utterly original and startling tenor of his works.

After graduating in mathematics Empson found that his chief interest lay in literature. He had been writing poems for some time, and in 1929 published privately the small *Letter IV*, which was followed by another privately printed *Poems* (1934). *Poems* (1935) made an immediate deserved and explosive impact such as the literary scene in Britain knows only two or three times in a century.

Empson's only other substantial volume of poetry, apart from the retrospective *Collected Poems*, was *The Gathering Storm* (1940), which had been eagerly awaited and was as eagerly received. The *Collected Poems* is already an established classic in our literature, a point of reference for every poet and devoted reader of poetry.

Yet these poems – there are 56 of them – seemed to a few to be simply exercises: ingenious, resembling staggeringly clever crossword puzzles, abstruse, riddling – in a word, over-intellectual. But as Edwin Muir and other shrewder readers noted, their real keynote was passion. They represent, as Empson put it in one of the most famous of them, a style learned from a despair. The subject matter of the great ones – there is no real doubt of their status – is the nature of sexual passion and the nature of political passion; here, a passion for justice and kindness of man to man. Sometimes these two themes merged.

Empson was the most famously over-sophisticated man of his time but he found in poetry, for some 10 years, a means of expressing himself with what now, when the dust has settled, is seen as a lucid, moving and piercing clarity. There are magnificent lines in his poetry, of Shakespearean power: "Twixt devil and deep sea, man hacks his caves"; "It is the pain, it is the pain endures"; "Re-edify me, moon, give me again/My undetailed order . . ."; "Slowly the poison the whole bloodstream fills,/The waste remains, the waste remains and kills".

Empson's greatest achievement is undoubtedly as poet. But he was also a widely influential critic. He began as the most promising pupil of the late I. A. Richards, co-inventor of Basic English and himself a seminal critic. While studying under Richards – who was aghast at his pupil's brilliance and virtually gave him his own head – Empson read *A Survey of Modernist Poetry*, written by Robert Graves – a poet he always deeply respected – and a distinguished collaborator.

A passage in this book helped him, as he acknowledged, towards the method he adopted in his first and still most famous critical work, *Seven Types of Ambiguity* (1930), of which he published a revision (which adds an eighth type of ambiguity) in 1947. The methods of this and his two other general critical books, *Some Versions of Pastoral* (1935) and *The Structure of Complex Words* (1961), lie near the roots of the important American movement – it was a revolution – called the New Criticism: all this too amorphous term really implies is responsible attention to the text itself and avoidance of sentimental or irrelevant speculation.

Empson's criticism is frequently impenetrable, often over-recondite, sometimes unscholarly, always quirky, and uniformly stimulating and intelligent. He revolutionized our ways of reading a poem.

Empson taught at Tokyo National University (1931-34), at Peking National University, for two periods before and after the Second World War, and at Kenyon College in Ohio, in 1948, 1950, and 1954. In 1940 he was a member of the BBC monitoring service and then Chinese Editor of the Far Eastern Section from 1941 to 1946. After his post at Sheffield University, he retired as Emeritus Professor and was knighted in 1979. He had honorary degrees from several universities.

As a personality Empson was of Johnsonian proportions. He had all the authority and confidence of his class, but detested its privileges, and desired what he considered to be a more just social order. As his book *Milton's God* (1961) which he revised in 1965 makes clear, he took an almost hysterical – yet utterly convinced – exception to what he believed to be the unspeakable cruelty implicit in the Christian faith: "a religion based on a torture". He offended many, but as many agreed with him.

He was notoriously absent minded but also open minded, and was probably more quietly generous and encouraging to younger writers than any of his contemporaries. Assailed in his later years by throat cancer, eye trouble, deafness and leg trouble, he was certainly a difficult man; but he was also wonderfully witty and rewarding.

In 1941 Empson married Hester Henrietta Crouse, by whom he had two sons. All three survive him.

MR T. A. BROCKLEBANK

Mr Thomas Anthony Brocklebank, who died suddenly on April 11, was one of Cambridge's most famous Boat Race strokes.

Born in 1908, "Tom" Brocklebank was educated at Eton, rowing in the Eton eight of 1927, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He gained his Blue in 1929 and stroked three winning crews, being President of the University Boat Club in 1930. He stroked Leander Club to victory in the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Royal Regatta in 1929, and to the final again in 1930.

In 1931 Brocklebank lost a heat of the Diamond Sculls to the Canadian "Bob" Pearce, unquestionably one of the greatest scullers of all time. Conceding 3½ stone and always behind, Brocklebank mounted a finishing spurt which took him level within yards of the finish, only to collapse exhausted. In 1949 he was elected a steward of Henley Royal Regatta.

In 1933 he joined Hugh Ruttledge's Everest expedition, but his health broke down at base camp. In 1936 he became a master at Eton and took over a House from 1946 to 1959. He retired in 1961.

He is survived by his wife, Jane, and one son and two daughters.

RICHARD HURNDALL

Richard Hurndall, the actor who died on April 13 at the age of 73, was recognized not only for his quality in the theatre, which he entered over 50 years ago, but also on television and as a familiar radio voice. On the stage he is remembered for his work in the three C. P. Snow adaptations of the 1960s.

Born at Darlington on November 3, 1910, Richard Gibbon Hurndall began modestly, after RADA training, in the 1930 revival of *A Pantomime Rehearsal*. During the next decade he had much repertory and touring experience – including Lord Fancourt Babberley in *Charley's Aunt* – and a particularly long repertory period at Coventry. From this he went in 1940 to what was then the Stratford upon Avon Memorial Theatre where his good looks and forthright style were valuable as Orlando, Bassanoi, and Laertes, as well as Young Marlow in *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Five years of Army service followed. Later, after a London season in *Private Lives*, he had a sustained spell in television and radio (BBC Drama Company, 1949-52) before his most fruitful theatre period, the 1960s. He acted successively in Ronald Miller's three versions of C. P. Snow's novels, *The Affair* (Strand 1961), *The New Men* (Strand 1962), and (as Vernon Royce, Master of the College) in *The Masters* (Savoy 1963). Other West End plays were *Hostile Witness* (1964) and *Justice is a Woman* (1966).

Hurndall continued to be a popular radio voice; he was in films; and on television he appeared, for example, in the commemorative *Dr Who* programme as William Hartnell, the original doctor, and in *Love in a Cold Climate* (Lord Montdore).

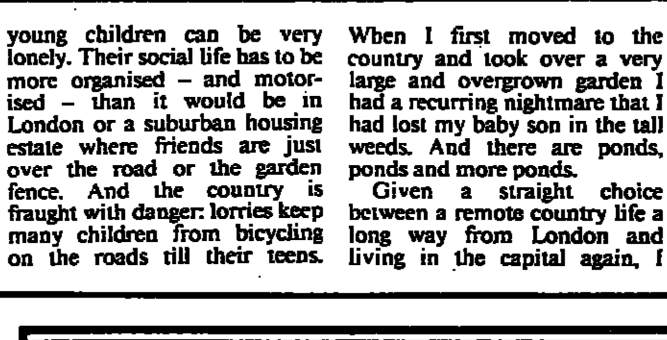
He is survived by his wife, the actress Margaret Ward.

Cardinal Pierre Paul Philippe, who died in Rome on April 8 at the age of 79, was Secretary of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith from 1967 to 1973, and head of the Congregation for Eastern Churches from 1973 to 1980.

Sir Roydon Dash, DFC, who died on April 6 at the age of 96, was chairman of the Stevenage Development Corporation from 1953 to 1962, and had previously been Chief Valuer of the Inland Revenue Valuation Office.

Home ownership

Buying a house is the biggest financial transaction that most people will ever undertake in their lives – and therefore the most important. In this Special Report, we offer an all-purpose guide to this crucial decision



In the past 12 months there has been a turnaround in the home loan market which building societies will ignore at their peril.

Almost ten years ago, Tony Trollope, who was the then chief executive of the City of London Building Society, surprised his colleagues at the annual Building Societies Association conference with what was regarded then as controversial if not heretical opinions.

His basic view was that although building societies were then short of cash for homebuyers – a situation which had persisted for almost as long as anyone could remember the time would come in the not too distant future when societies would have to concern themselves with different priorities.

The time would come when building societies would find it necessary to consider lending for purposes other than homebuying – because the supply of funds to the market would be sufficient for this primary purpose. There were many at the conference who openly laughed – but he was right, and that time has now arrived.

Over the years there has been a subtle switch in the attitudes of both building societies and government. Gone is the view that home loans should be cheap, because cheap is a relative concept these days. And gone are the government constraints on market rates.

Broadcaster Vincent Duggleby has a tape of the programme conducted not much more than 18 months age when the Money Box interviewer was challenging a building society man on the then current level of interest rates, which were considered too high relative to other interest rates.

If rates continue at these levels, then people will soon find themselves paying real rates of interest for their loans and that is almost inconceivable, said the interviewer.

That is precisely what we are seeing. After tax relief the net charge for a home loan is just over 7 per cent – while inflation is running at 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent. And in some areas house prices haven't moved for five years or more – except downwards.

What has been established in the past couple of years is that people would sooner have home loans available at a price, than home loans that are cheap and have to stand at the end of a long queue.

Last year the building societies lent £19,341m and this year the figure will hit the £23,000m mark.

Equally significant, though not yet a real threat to the building societies business, is the £3,000m which the banks will lend this year and it was their entry into the mortgage market some three years ago which signalled the turning point in the societies' business.

The banks rightly took the view that the way to stop the societies' erosion of their customer base (building society deposits have grown from £16,347m to £72,482m over the last ten years compared with an increase in banks' personal business from £16,317m to £54,887m) was to attack them on the mortgage front and from that day, the savings and loan industry has moved off down a different road.

During the past year the building societies have taken enormous strides in recognising the shift in emphasis and have produced two reports on the future constitution and powers of building societies.

This has proved to be a controversial move as the societies are seeking much greater freedom to extend the range of their business activities, an extension which will inevitably encroach on other financial institutions' territory. They don't like it.

The Spalding report as it has become known (adopting the name of the committee's chairman, John Spalding, Chief General Manager of the Halifax) proposed a number of fundamental changes, most noteworthy of which is the power for building societies to lend unsecured. At the moment they are able to lend only against the security of a first mortgage on a property.

The societies are also seeking powers to set up insurance companies and other financial institutions. But it is the freedom to lend unsecured which is the key to their future. Without this their ability to lend and hence their growth will be severely curtailed in the late 1980s and beyond.

And there are other factors at work which have to be taken into account. The incidence of home ownership has grown from 25.6 per cent in 1944 to today's level of 59 per cent.

There is still room for some extension of home ownership but we will be seeing the mortgage market maturing within the next decade as the post-war generation who have largely already bought their own homes, inherit from their parents another property. This second property probably will be sold and the proceeds used, to a growing extent, to house the next generation. The housing market will become increasingly self-financing.

A second factor not to be ignored is that the children of the early 1960s baby boom, now approaching homebuying age, will have produced the expected upward blip in the household formation figures during the next decade and from then on the number of new families looking for accommodation will start to decline for at least another decade.

The rate of household formation has been underpinned by the high divorce statistics (ex-wives and families need a separate home) and the increased longevity of old people.

The proportion of last time sellers (as executors disposing of the deceased person's estate are enigmatically called) has declined in relation to the number of young people at the other end of the scale seeking a home of their own for the first time. This is borne out by the statistics on first-time buyers which reached a peak as a percentage of all home loans in 1969 at 63 per cent and has since declined to 45.3 per cent in 1979 of all lending (in terms of numbers of loans). It has since increased but the rise is wholly attributable to council house sales.

If the forecasters are right, unemployment, here to stay for some sectors of the community, will necessarily have a substantial effect on the demand for home loans. And it is likely to affect the children who were products of the early 1960s baby boom more harshly than others – the very generation the societies were hoping would provide the demand in the coming ten years and tide them over the period of change.

As one 20-year-old put it: "We are a lost generation – too late for the sixties – unskilled compared with the next generation who are learning how to use computers at school."

Graduate unemployment is no myth. Twelve months ago 87.6 per cent of students leaving university were able to find jobs compared with 95.9 in 1967 and with the exception of the computer sciences, pure sciences and technology based subjects, this trend is likely to continue.

Against this background, top priority for the societies is getting a new Building Societies Act which will incorporate the major changes – most importantly the unsecured lending facility – proposed by Spalding.

This will inevitably take time and though the societies themselvs are pressing ahead, drafting such a major piece of legislation is a long job and is not expected to find paliamentary time for another year at least.

In the meantime the competition between the societies and from the banks continues. Reducing overheads by greater and more efficient use of computers, the introduction of new customer services and facilities, the maintainance of a balance in the rates charged to borrowers in relation to what is needed to attract funds from investors, and a number of other factors will all be utilised by those societies which survive the eighties.

But some won't and the industry is likely to be much slimmed down in terms of numbers from its current level of 206

Lorna Bourke

Rural delights? It's not a taste of honey all the way

> **Country mums with three children can spend their lives in the driving seat. It could mean ...100 miles a day**

The one thing, I am sure, that sustains my commuting husband when he finds himself at Charing Cross station at 8pm with snow falling and the next two trains cancelled, is that a couple of weeks after we moved from south London to the country someone in the street next to our former house was murdered.

It is the quality of life, rather than death, however, which prompts a steady stream of London-based workers to move from the centre to leafy suburbia or beyond. The economic argument – which seems to be a toss up between staggering London rates and staggering train fares – is secondary.

"Typically the successful executive will start thinking about moving out when the eldest child approaches the age of five", says David Mitchell of estate agent Savill's. "The main motivation is the feeling that life in the country offers a better, healthier environment for children. You can find a larger house, with a bigger garden. You certainly get more for your money."

That doesn't mean that the cost of living in the country is, overall, cheaper. OK, you can still find a cottage in Kent for £50,000 if you look hard, which may seem better value than a two-bedroom flat in Earls Court or Primrose Hill. But then there is the hassle, and the cost of commuting.

British Rail cheerfully admit tha it tends to load the cost of fares to and from popular commuting points within the 50 mile "golden circle" radius of London. Fares here are not so much based on mileage as what the market will stand – often quite literally, as anyone who travels up to town in the rush hour will know. Commuting costs are pretty high – the cost of an annual season from Haywards Heath is nearly £1,000 – it's more than that from Brighton.

At the beginning of the year fares rose by an average of 6 per cent. That was the lowest rise for 11 years but was still higher than the rate of inflation. In 1982 the rise in fares was almost in double figures. But the rates – always a good talking point at London dinner parties – are lower.

Paul Hutchings of Hampton & Son, says: "Most people who move out reckon the reduction in rates pays for the cost of the travel in each day."

But it's not altogether as simple as that.

Journeying to and from the station, and to the office and back at the other end, can add a good hour to the complete journey. David Mitchell says: "We reckon that the average commuter is prepared to spend an hour in the train, but that often means two hours before he actually gets to work." And when you hear of a house advertised as 'an hour from London' it really depends which part of London you have to get to.



For those who want rural delights without rural salaries commuting is a large slice out of life – and it's expensive. In London or the better served suburbs the family can manage with one car. In the country it's difficult to manage without two – one to keep your space warm in the station car park (if you can find a space) and another to ferry the kids to school and get the shopping.

Country mums spend their lives in the driving seat. If you have three children at different schools with the little one coming home at lunchtime it is perfectly possible to find yourself driving 100 miles a day – many wives certainly travel 50.

A country friend swears he won't venture out on the roads between 8 and 9 am because it is full of frantic housewives who think they are in training for the Monte Carlo rally.

Fuel bills are higher in the country, not just because the expatriate is likely to have moved to a bigger house – without neighbours either side the pounds just disappear through the walls as in those rather upsetting government guides to insulation.

There are some fringe financial benefits – getting a daily is cheaper, £2 an hour instead of £4 in London, the cost of insuring your possessions should be cheaper, too. But anyone whose idyll has included a few acres (if not the cow) will know that the cost of keeping up land is immensely expensive and time consuming.

So what of the much vaunted superior quality of country life? I still love London – the West End and Fleet Street anyway – in the way I love other people's babies. Great for a day so long as I don't have to live with them EVERY day.

Ponds and more ponds

My own children (we moved out of London before my eldest was one year old) have never known anything other than a huge garden with lots of trees to climb and plenty of space to bicycle without having to resort to the roads.

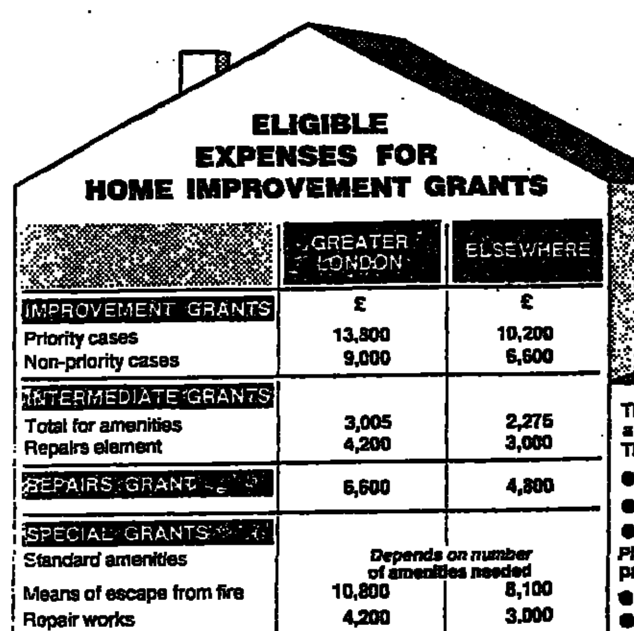
But while parents may feel that a country house in generous grounds, hidden away from view is an ideal existence, young children can be very lonely. Their social life has to be more organised – and motorised – than it would be in London or a suburban housing estate where friends are just over the road or the garden fence. And the country is fraught with danger: lorries keep many children from bicycling on the roads till their teens.

When I first moved to the country and took over a very large and overgrown garden I had a recurring nightmare that I had lost my baby son in the tall weeds. And there are ponds, ponds and more ponds.

Given a straight choice between a remote country life a long way from London and living in the capital again, I would probably choose the capital. My husband says life would not be worth living more than an hour from Ronnie Scott's jazz club. Communting gives you the best of both worlds, but it costs, in time, effort and money.

Maggie Drummond

Finding a safe way through the grants minefield



ELIGIBLE EXPENSES FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	GREATER LONDON	ELSEWHERE
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS	£	£
Priority cases	13,800	10,200
Non-priority cases	9,000	6,600
INTERMEDIATE GRANTS		
Total for amenities	3,005	2,275
Repairs element	4,200	3,000
REPAIRS GRANT	6,600	4,800
SPECIAL GRANTS		
Standard amenities	Depends on number of amenities needed	
Means of escape from fire	10,800	8,100
Repair works	4,200	3,000

The actual grant will be a percentage of the eligible expenses. The maximum rates of grants are:
- Priority cases 75%
- Houses in general improvement areas 65%
- All other cases 50%

Pleas of hardship might result in special payments
- Up to 90% in priority cases
- Up to 65% in other cases

Geoff Sims

The theory of home improvement grants suggests a rosy picture of large sums ready for the hard-pressed home owner trying to make life cosier.

The reality, alas, is rather different. Local authorities who administer the system are often unable or unwilling to give anything but the mandatory grants. Even those authorities with the political will to be generous, such as Bromley, in south London, have had to delay the processing of grants because of a rush of applications to beat a March 31 deadline when the rate for certain grants dropped from 90 per cent of the cost to 75 per cent. Other authorities, like West Sussex County Council, have closed their waiting lists.

But the good news is that of the four categories of grants, intermediate grants are a right, no matter what the state of the local authority.

Grants are given only for your main home. Cottages and holiday homes are not eligible. As a homeowner you must either be the freeholder or have a lease with at least five years to run, and the house or flat must have been built or converted before 1961 for an improvement or intermediate grant, or built before 1919 for a repairs grant.

The last hurdle is that the rateable value of your property must not exceed £400 in Greater London or £225 elsewhere, but higher rateable values apply for buildings being converted into flats.

Some councils will ask for builders' estimates before approving a grant application in principal – others will ask for estimates only after they have agreed that the works will be grant-aided.

It may be worth getting advice from an architect or surveyor. Their fees can be included in the eligible expenses which form the basis of the grant calculations. If you cannot find one, the local authority should keep a list of people experienced in grant-aided work.

Intermediate grants – the mandatory ones – are designed to help with the cost of installing missing standard amenities such as an inside *toilet, bath, hand basin and hot* and cold water supply. The grants can cover repairs and replacements carried out at the same time.

You can also claim the full £4,200 eligible expenses in London or £3,000 elsewhere for repairs but the council will then insist that the whole building is put into shape. If your local authority is a stickler for detail and you do not intend to do thorough jobs, you could end up with more extra expenses than extra grant.

The alternative is to apply for a minor repair grant which is limited to £420 per amenity in London with a maximum of £1,680 or £300 per item with a maximum of £1,200 outside London. Then you will not be forced to come up to scratch.

If you live in London and intend to install an inside toilet and a bath with hot and cold water, the basic allowable expenses limit would be £680 *for the toilet, £450 for the bath* and £570 for the water supply to the bath, making £1,700 – the maximum grant of 75 per cent of eligible expenses would be £1,275. The repair element of the grant would be on top of this.

The *discretionary* grants are improvement grants, repairs grants and special grants, and separate grants are available for loft insulation.

Improvement grants are aimed at bringing seedy homes up to scratch and at creating extra housing by the convertion of large houses into flats. These grants will not normally be given for improvements to modern houses. For instance, a grant for installing central heating will be given only if it is part of a major scheme of improvements. Not more than half the grant can be given for repair and replacement as opposed to improvement, but in dire cases this can be stretched to 70 per cent. Houses in very bad condition, in housing action areas or for the disabled get a priority rating.

Repairs grants are for substantial works on the basic structure of the house such as major overhauls of the roof, walls, floors or foundations.

Special grants are for houses in multiple occupation where the tenants share facilities. The grant covers puting in baths, basins and the like and the construction of fire escapes.

Special allowances are made for the disabled, housing action areas and buildings of architectural or historic interest in all grant catagories.

Grants are usually handed over when the work has been finished and the council has checked that it has been done to its satisfaction. But some authorities are willing to pay by instalments or to pay the builder directly, which means you do not have to bear the financial burden of the grant while the work is in progress.

Vivien Goldsmith

Prices outlook healthy and accurate

In the spring a young man's fancy turns to buying a house. The same is true of many others as the desire for a house of one's own pushes home ownership towards 63 per cent and the urge to move to a better home keeps the property market active.

During the last two years, house prices have gone up steadily if unspectacularly, keeping ahead of inflation, and the indications for this year are that they will move healthily upwards in many areas but are unlikely to start leaping ahead.

It is always difficult to obtain an accurate picture of house-price movements because they depend on averages, and no one seems to have an average house. In the last fortnight, the picture has become more confused with contradictory surveys leading to headlines such as "Home prices up – or down?" While the Nationwide Building Society reported an increase of 3.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year, Abbey National showed a reduction of 0.5 per cent.

The Halifax, the largest building society in the country, has now entered the fray with a new and elaborate price index which it claims, with some justification, is the most detailed and scientific assessement of the market, and hopes will prove the most reliable indicator of house price levels.

The basis for the index is about 12,000 individual prices a month. The Halifax, with the aid of its computerized mortgage applications procedure and of assistance from Loughborough and Keele Universities, has been able to make use of a vast amount of information which influences price levels.

The perils of looking at crude changes are illustrated by the fact that if one month the building society lent mainly on four-bedroom detached houses and switched to small terrace houses the next, it would show a fall in the average price of all houses. Numerous adjustments have to be made to avoid such an error.

Producing its first results last week, the Halifax showed that prices rose on average by 7.3 per cent in the year to March 1984, and by 0.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year – lower figures than most other surveys but which Halifax is convinced are accurate.

Prices are now poised to increase until the summer, for the market traditionally picks up in the spring, and this year it has been given the boost of reduction in stamp duty announced in the Budget and a plentiful supply of mortage funds.

The increasing activity that comes as a result will push prices up, but any general increase is tempered by the high level of unemployment and the low level of pay increases.

Variations in price rises in different parts of the UK are clearly shown in the Halifax index. In the South-East, the increase was 9.3 per cent in the past year and 1.1 per cent in the first quarter, with demand growing and evidence of shortages of property. Greater London, too, showed a substantial increase in the year (10.6 per cent), with the trend continuing in the first quarter of 1984 (up 2.6 per cent).

East Anglia, helped by improved road systems with the M11 and M25, showed a strong rise in property values over the year (9.6 per cent), although the figures for the quarter show a levelling-off.

Where the recession is having more effect, and unemployment is high, the story is different. The North-West showed an increase of 4.4 per cent in the past year but a fall of 0.8 per cent in the first quarter of this year, and the North's increase of 4.9 per cent last year turned into a fall of 1.3 per cent in the first quarter.

The West Midlands, Wales and South-West all had increases below the average last year but are showing modest increases for the first quarter, while demand remains strong in Scotland, where the increase over the past year was 10 per cent.

The latest Financial Weekly/Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers survey supports these broad conclusions, noting a 2.5 per cent increase in the average price of houses and flats in the first three months of the year. The survey, which was carried out after the Budget, notes a strong demand for properties for first-time buyers, a trend likely to be emphasized by the raising of the stamp duty threshhold, which frees many first-time buyers from that burden.

Valuers responding to the survey were confident that the improvement in the market would continue and accelerate during spring and early summer, provided there is no sizeable reduction in the flow of funds to the building societies and provided the economic recovery continues.

The survey shows that whereas all types of property are increasing in value in more prosperous areas, particularly in the South, there is a poor demand for modern, executive-style, four-bedroom properties in many areas. Whether the widespread upturn in the first-time buyers' market will ultimately work its way through the system to push up demand for more expensive properties is unclear, because demand for this type of house may continue to be depressed where potential purchasers are unwilling to commit themselves to large mortgages in an environment where security of employment is less certain.

"If this situation continues, then some areas of the country may experience shortages at the bottom end of the market with prices moving up sharply due to increases in demand, with prices continuing to stagnate at the top end of the market," the survey suggests.

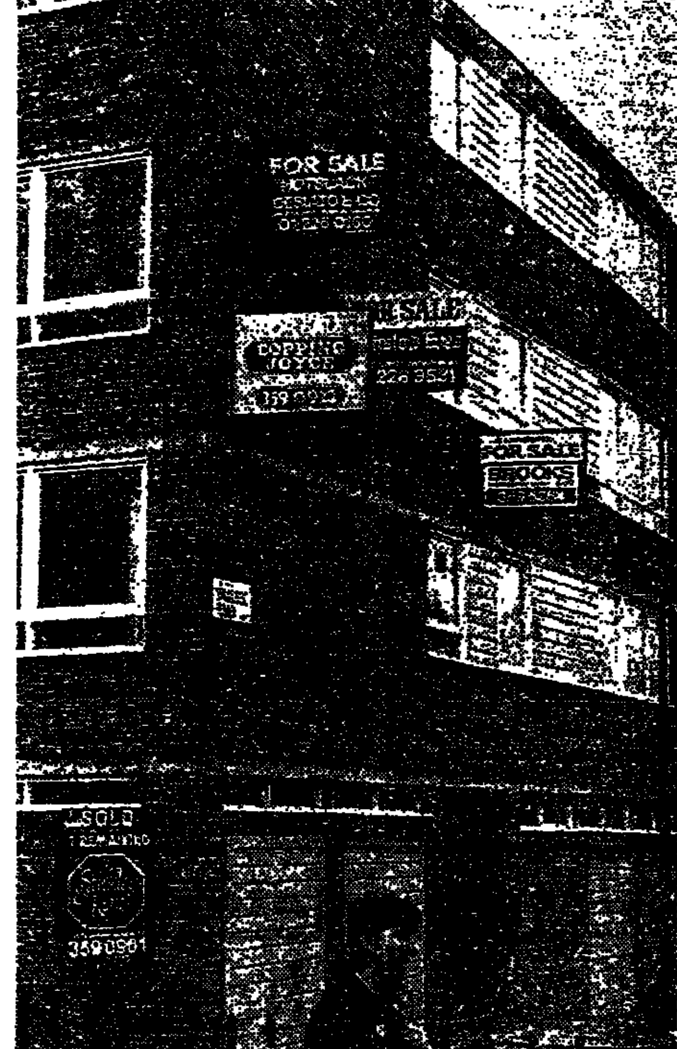
Two other factors may have a significant effect on the market. First is the shortage of land, particularly in the South-East. Builders are running out of plots, and while they are pressing for a "realistic" view of planning for green field sites – that is they want more land – the shortage means that the 40 per cent of the cost of a house in this area is the price of the land.

The New Homes Marketing Board advises potential purchasers that "there has never been a better time to buy a brand new home, and there may never be such a good time again." Their reasoning is that houses are now better-built and provide a wide choice of property, but that because of the shortage of building land fewer new homes may be built in the future.

A second factor is the imposition of VAT on all house alterations and improvements, announced in the Budget, which may put some buyers off an older property needing renovation. It is too early to come to a conclusion, but valuers have recently been reporting this reaction, with prices of unmodernized terrace houses falling.

In general, though, the housing market is healthy and steadily becoming more active.

Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent



Plenty of signs of selling activity, but will the final price reflect a real increase?

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Giving an old house a good work-over

It takes a vivid mind to imagine the home of your dreams when you are actually looking at a tumbledown wreck. But imagination is not all it takes to transform a ruin into a home: it also takes determination, persistence and patience, and of course, cash – lots of it.

Usually the price of a property will more than compensate you financially for the extra cost of putting it right. But this is not necessarily so. Estate Agents Chestertons are currently selling Church Commission houses in Maida Vale, London, for around £120,000. They need £60,000 worth of work on them yet they are worth £180,000 done up.

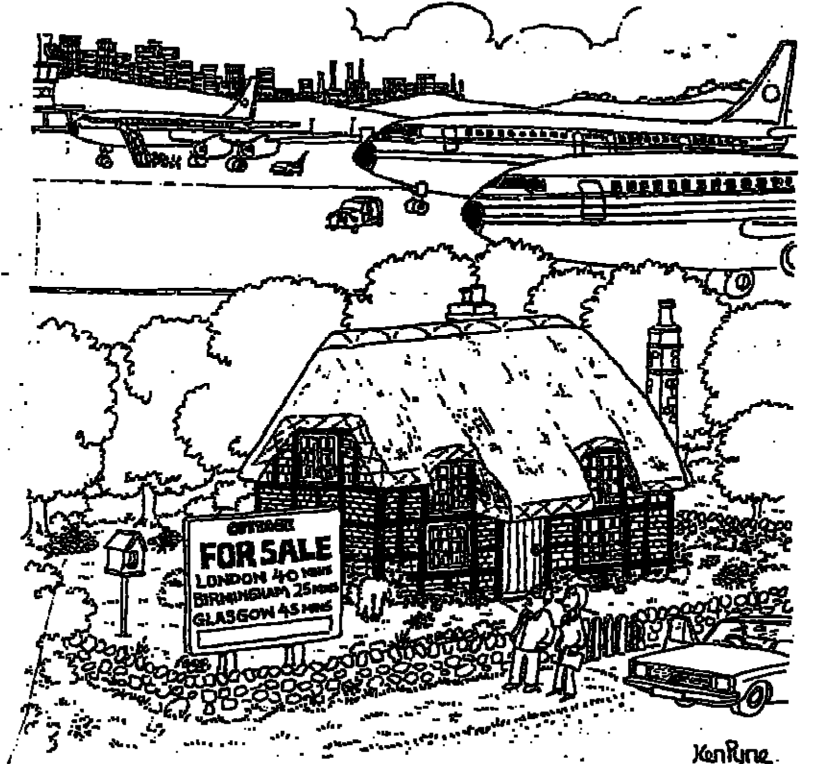
"This is the exception to the rule," said Tony Botham of Chestertons. "The profit comes for individuals when they do the work themselves. People are expecting the value of houses in the area to rise in the next few years."

Chestertons are also selling houses on the Lloyd Baker estate in London for around £75,000. They need between £40,000 and £60,000 spending on them and are worth £120,000 to £130,000 when finished.

But these relatively slim margins do not reflect the fact that once the house is fit to live in the renovations and redecorations can be done gradually over a period of years.

Raising the finance for an older property can be a problem but banks and building societies are keen to lend at the moment, and so as long as the mortgage is not for a huge proportion of the cost of the house, it should be possible.

Finding out just how much it will cost to put an elderly house into order involves hiring professional help. You would do well to start with a full structural survey rather than the standard house buyers' report usually done for the building societies. this should point out any structural defects and point to major hazards.



An architect or surveyor specializing in design work will expect to be paid for any consultation on a proposed project although some may be willing to have a free chat before preparing drawings and charging.

The Royal Institute of British Architects advises on scale fees which can range from 2 per cent to 15 per cent of the cost of the work. Architects will usually be willing to negotiate a fixed price for a small job that will not involve too much supervision work.

Builders do not normally charge for an estimate and it is a good idea to take a builder to look around your dream home.

It is always worth employing a builder to be responsible for the various tradesmen who will have to work on the building. Trying to coordinate the project so that the electrician, plumber and carpenter are not undoing each others work is a skilled job – without thinking about getting all the raw materials on site and organising skips and scaffolding.

The Federation of Master Builders has a small register of members in its warranty scheme and the Building Employers confederation is also trying to set up a guarantee scheme but they are having problems with the Office of Fair Trading. Even if your builder is not part of a guarantee scheme you should always check he has proper insurance cover and get your agreement with him in writing – an estimate is very different from a quote.

A fixed price contract may include a clause which allows the price to vary with the cost of raw materials. The *Which?* Book of Home Improvements and Extensions published by the Consumers Association (£12.95) includes a specimen contract with a builder as well as lists of useful addresses to help you track down a builder or architect.

If you do not have friends who have had a happy experience with their workmen it is worth touring your local streets to find a house that looks as if it is being well done. Talk to the men on the site, talk to the builder and then to the house owner.

It is important to get it clear whether you are going to be able to live in the property while it is having its refit. Clearly if you are going to have to hang on in your old house or live in a hotel while the workmen are at work, will add considerably to the cost of the operation. But if you are coping in the tattered house this will make life much harder for the builder and will certainly be hard for you.

So, how much will it cost? One very rough rule of thumb is that it costs about £25 a square foot for renovations and £50 or £60 a square foot for new single-storey extensions.

A 180 sq. ft. extension for a kitchen and a bathroom would cost about £10,000; lifting a roof to make an attic would cost £6,000 to £8,000.

The *Which?* book calculates how much of the cost of various improvements will be reflected in the value of the property. This can vary from the £3,300 cost of an unheated sun lounge increasing the value of the house by just £500, to a £5,500 extension for a new bedroom and bathroom putting up the value of a house by up to £10,000.

Building costs are due to rise in June because of the imposition of VAT on all improvement work and a new wage round in the building industry.

Although asking how much it would cost to renovate a house is like asking "How long is a piece of string?" Hampstead architect Jacob Blacker agreed to set a specimen costing for a small three storey terrace house in North West London. It has three bedrooms, a living room, dining room, two bathrooms, kitchen and hall. The house has a floor area of 1200 sq. ft. We have also costed the same works for a flat of the same area.

Mr Blacker's make-believe house is in a poor state of repair and needs new bathrooms, a new kitchen, cupboards, flooring, heating and rewiring, but we are assuming that it has a supply of electricity, gas, water and telephone connections.

The span from the minimum to maximum range is not difficult to account for when a simple thing like carpet can cost £7 a sq metre or £27 a sq metre. The total cost for the house came out at between £35,350 and £51,050. The surprising thing was that a flat of the same size would cost between £33,750 and £49,750 – more or less the same.

Vivien Goldsmith

COSTS FOR A HOUSE OR FLAT

	Min £	Max £
Structural work (two rooms to one and new bathroom walls)	1,500	3,700
New walls	2,200	2,800
Doors (new)	800	1,100
Windows (double glazed)	1,200	1,200
Ceilings repair	650	650
Decorations and painting (average price per room £450)	3,600	4,800
Drainage	650	650
Plumbing (hot and cold water)	1,600	1,600
Heating (14 radiators)	2,800	2,800
Electrics – rewire (29 light fittings, 24 sockets)	2,250	2,950
Light fittings (29)	600	1,900
Bathroom fittings (2 bathrooms)	1,700	2,700
Kitchen fittings	4,500	8,000
Kitchen machines – cooker	650	1,100
fridge/freezer	200	300
dishwasher	360	550
washing machine	240	450
tumble dryer	300	300
Flooring to kitchen and bathroom	650	900
Tiling to kitchen and bathrooms	550	800
Flooring – carpet (10.80 per sq yd)	1,200	2,400
Bedroom cupboards, living room units	2,000	3,000
TOTAL	30,200	44,650
ADDITIONAL COSTS FOR A 3 STOREY HOUSE		
Roof repairs and flashings	1,600	1,900
Damproofing basement and replastering	1,500	1,500
New concrete slab to ground	1,200	1,200
New basement stair flight	850	1,800
TOTAL	5,150	6,400
TOTAL FOR HOUSE	35,350	51,050
ADDITIONAL COSTS FOR A FLAT		
Floor insulation – noise	600	800
Fire resisting doors to all rooms	1,200	1,500
Drainage difficulties	250	300
Common part repairs and maintenance	1,500	2,500
	3,550	5,100
TOTAL FOR FLAT	33,750	49,750

Costs are exclusive of 15 per cent VAT

If you want to do your own conveyancing

Austin Mitchell's Home Buyer's Bill put a lighted firework under the well-padded seat of the solicitor with its proposals for ending the solicitor's monopoly of conveyancing. Since then, after the Government took over the Bill to present its own proposals for legislation, solicitors – largely through the Law Society – have been hopping about in pain as they try to come to terms with facing direct competition for their conveyancing services.

Estate agents are feeling aggrieved by a report in *Which?* chronicling complaints of the public in dealing with estate agents, and recommending do-it-yourself or the use of a computing listing service in finding a house to buy.

Solicitors will continue to do conveyancing, and estate agents will continue to buy and sell houses for their customers, but both now know that the change in attitudes means that they will have to provide a better and cheaper service or risk losing.

Fees and charges vary considerably, but a solicitor normally charges around 1 per cent of the cost of the property for his services. Figures published by the Woolwich Building Society, and quoted in the *Which?* report, show that a solicitor's fee for the sale of a £35,000 house is in the range £200-£449 (including VAT) and for a £45,000 house is £2?2-£532, including the fee for acting for a building society.

Sell it yourself to save money

The estate agent's fee for the sale of the £35,000 house varied from £604 to £1,006. In general, agents' fees range from 1.5 to 2 per cent for a multiple agency.

If you are selling a house *Which?* recommends trying to sell it yourself in the hope of saving several hundred pounds, simply by putting an advertisment in the local paper or putting up a home-made For Sale sign. Another method is through property shops or computer listing firms.

Property shops can be simple premises where brief details of properties are displayed for a flat-rate fee whether the are sold or not, or be more like traditional estate agents, where the main difference is their method of charging the seller – by registration fee, monthly charge or flat-rate fee when the property is sold.

Seekers, the largest chain of property shops, charges £92 to market a property.

Under the computer listing system, firms such as Homeline take a non-returnable registration fee (up to £11.70) in return for storing details of a property on a computer. Buyers give their requirements paying no fee, and receive a computer print-out of property that might match their needs.

Estate agents are themselves changing, with an increasing emphasis on larger groupings to replace the hundreds of one and two branch agencies. Black Horse Agency, a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, was set up only two years ago but is now the largest chain of estate agents with 156 agencies.

Another new grouping is the Abbey National Property Service, which has nearly 900 offices in the UK.

Roy Mercer, general manager of the Black Horse Agency, expressed himself "disappointed" with the *Which?* report, describing it as narrow and misleading. He believes the estate agency is the best means of buying and selling through personal service.

There is no doubt, however, that some estate agents are better than others, so the customer is well advised to shop around to compare charges (and the hidden extras) before instructing an agency. And remember to agree only to a "no sale, no fee" arrangement.

The solicitor's monopoly extends only to the deed of the transfer, which must be prepared by a solicitor, barrister or notary public, or by a person doing the conveyancing work on his home. Until five years ago, the percentage of work done by non-solicitor conveyancers amounted to no more than 1 per cent, but by last year that figure had doubled.

When moving home, the two main concerns in this most expensive of transactions are the level of competence of the person carrying out the work, and the insurance if something goes wrong. The Law Society, representing 44,000 practising solicitors, is convinced that only its qualified members satisfy both criteria.

The National Association of Conveyancers, set up five years ago to represent non-solicitor conveyancers, regards its qualifications, based largely on experience, as often superior to that of solicitors, while claiming that its insurance backing is "watertight". The association demands 10 years' practical experience of conveyancing or five years plus a legal qualification before accepting a member.

The fees charged by non-solicitor conveyancers vary, but they tend to be around ½ per cent of the price of the property.

David Ashford, the association's chairman, charges £120 plus VAT for a house costing £25,000, £165 plus VAT for one costing £40,000, and £225 plus VAT for one costing £60,000 – all the figures excluding any fee for acting for a building society in a mortgage transaction.

The do-it-yourself conveyancer, if he or she is prepared to take on the ghastliness of it all, must be super confident, but there are books to help. *The Conveyancing Fraud* by Michael Joseph, a solicitor, explains how to buy and sell your home without a solicitor, looking at every detail.

The options may soon multiply

Another is *Bradshaw's Guide to DIY House Buying, Selling and Conveyancing*, by Joseph Bradshaw. There remains the possibility that something will go wrong, which is where the solicitor's insurance is a comfort.

The alternatives to solicitors and estate agents are now increasingly available. If the Government's proposals become law, the choices will multiply. Estate agents will do conveyancing, solicitors will become estate agents, building societies will do both – the trend is unmistakably towards complete packages being offered to the customer, to see him out of one house and into another quite painlessly. But how much will it cost?

- **Seekers (01-328 7251)**
- **Homeline (01-221 3838)**
- **National Association of Conveyancers, 2-4, Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1EG.**
- **The Conveyancing Fraud** from 27, Occupation Lane, Woolwich, London SE18.
- **Bradshaw's Guide** from Castle Books, Blackdown, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV32 6RA.

CW

FT – ACTUARIES INDICES	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	526.78 (552.01)
500 SHARE INDEX	577.95 (571.09)
*EARNINGS YIELD	9.51% (9.62%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.17% (4.21%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.96 (12.82)
ALL SHARE INDEX	532.00 (526.56)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.34% (4.38%)
* estimated	(previous close)

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 9. Dealings End, April 27. § Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 8

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	100¹/₁₆	−¼	13.941	9.629
1250m	Exch	3% 1984	98²¹/₃₂	+³/₁₆	3.031	8.874
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	101⅝	+⅛	11.845	8.753
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	104⅞	..	14.337	9.146
[illegible]						

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B [illegible]

C – E [illegible]

F – H [illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,184.4m	Glaxo Hldgs	865	+45	14.6	1.7	28.3
18.4m	Gleeson M.J.	184	..	6.4	3.5	9.2
4,560,000	Glossop PLC	64	..	4.9	7.6	32.8
131.4m	Glynwed	157	+2	11.2	7.1	9.2
13.9m	Good Relations	275	• ..	6.1	2.2	31.3
5,308,000	Gordon & Gotch	118	−2	10.7	9.1	11.2
330.5m	Granada 'A'	228	+9	8.3	3.7	17.9
2,485.9m	Grand Met PLC	340	+14	11.5	3.4	15.3
39.3m	Grattan PLC	88	+2	1.4	1.6	12.3
55.9m	Gt Univ Stores	660	−10	20.7	3.1	14.5
[illegible]						

I – N [illegible]

O – S [illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
374.1m	RMC	438	+13	15.1	3.5	17.6
621.2m	Reckitt & Colman	603	+13	17.7	3.5	13.2
7,040,000	Redfearn Nat	118	+13	0.1	0.1	..
808.1m	Redland	289	+3	12.1	4.2	18.7
2,977,000	Redman Heenan	16	..	..	..	..
4,471,000	Reed A.	178	+10	8.6	4.8	13.3
25.0m	Do A NV	166	+9	8.6	5.2	12.4
10.9m	Reed Exec	104	+2	1.6	1.5	10.8
525.8m	Reed Int	444	+4	21.4	4.8	12.0
179.6m	Rennies Cons	£23¹¹/₃₂	+⁴/₃₂	..	..	..
[illegible]						

T – Z [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]						
[illegible]	Legal & Gen	481	• −7	26.4	5.5	..
[illegible]	Lib Life SA Rl	£33	..	118	3.6	..
[illegible]	London & Man	458	• ..	23.5	5.1	..
[illegible]	Ldn Utd Inv	219	+7	15.7	7.0	8.9
[illegible]	Marsh & McLen	£30½	−³/₁₆	125	4.1	14.3
[illegible]	Minet Hldgs	184	+7	6.9b	3.7	..
[illegible]	Pearl	811	+34	47.1	5.8	..
[illegible]	Phoenix	473	+2	28.3	6.0	..
[illegible]	Prudential	490	• +22	27.1	5.5	..
[illegible]	Refuge	443	+10	10.5	2.4	..
[illegible]	Royal	583	+18	40.7	7.0	..
[illegible]	Sedgwick Grp	273	+12	11.4	4.2	14.8
[illegible]	Stewart W'son	396	+26	21.4	5.4	13.4
[illegible]	Sun Alliance	£14²¹/₃₂	+¹/₃₂	80.0	5.3	..
[illegible]	Sun Life	605	+22	20.7	3.4	..
[illegible]	Trade Indem'ty	163	•	10.7	6.6	..
[illegible]	Willis Faber	849	+45	30.0	3.5	18.0

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
INVESTMENT TRUSTS						
256.0m	Alliance Trust	[illegible]				
79.0m	Amer Trust Ord	[illegible]				
210.6m	Anglo-Amer Secs	[illegible]				
3,600,000	Anglo Int Inv	[illegible]				
9,480,000	Do Ass	[illegible]				
41.1m	Anglo Scot	[illegible]				
37.6m	Ashdown Inv	[illegible]				
4,733,000	Atlanta	[illegible]				
[illegible]						

SHIPPING [illegible]

MINES [illegible]

OIL [illegible]

PROPERTY [illegible]

PLANTATIONS [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS [illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES [illegible]

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

[illegible]

EUROBONDS

[illegible]

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8½
3 month interbank 8⅞ - 8¹³/₁₆

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10¹¹/₁₆ - 10¹³/₁₆
3 month DM 5¹¹/₁₆ - 5⁹/₁₆
3 month Fr F13⁹/₁₆ - 13³/₁₆

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 10⅛
Treasury long bond 96¹/₁₆ - 96³/₁₆

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 7 to April 3, 1984 inclusive: 8.976 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $380.20 pm $379.25
close $379.75 - 380.25 (£266 - 266.50)
New York (close): $382.375
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$392 - 393.50 (£274.75 - 275.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$89.50 - 90.50 (£62.75 - 63.50)
*Excludes VAT

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Minford and the art of public spending

Professor Patrick Minford, from an improbable academic base in one of Britain's unemployment black spots, has spent five years urging the Thatcher Government further and faster along the path of monetarism. Now he has turned his attention to public spending. In a macroeconomist's despair, he says at the way in which policies for economic growth are being wrecked on underwater microeconomic obstacles.

It is an understandable switch. Professor Minford's forecasts have proved unexpectedly good on inflation, but predictably bad on unemployment. So at the heart of his public spending plans is a restructuring of social benefits which – he believes – would dramatically increase employment by sharpening the incentive to work.

It must fairly be said that Minford on the political economy of public expenditure is much more interesting than Minford of the econometrics of output and prices. And his timing is well-chosen. The Treasury has just produced a Green Paper on public spending which fails to meet even its own propaganda objectives. By prating of spending pressures without quantifying them, it has reinforced its critics' view that there is no real crisis – than any government in the late 1980s faces the pleasant choice between new public programmes and bigger tax cuts. And by assuming no further real cuts in public spending, the Government has infuriated its right-wing critics into believing it has "given up."

Professor Minford has certainly not given up. He has the idealist's ruthless consistency, a challenge to all of us whose response begin, "No, minister." What Minford tries surgically to do is separate the objectives of social policy from the mechanisms, because he believes the main existing mechanisms of state production and state purchase are inherently inefficient. Therefore, says Professor Minford, he and the welfare lobbies are on the same side: a less wasteful means of meeting the objectives of social policy will deliver more welfare, better health and education, greater relief of poverty.

State production, he says, is inherently wasteful because it is monopolistic. Even if it is not a natural monopoly (eg, British Airways, British Leyland), pressure on government will lead to anti-competitive advantages (import controls, route restrictions) being granted to it. Even natural monopolies must be kept in check by periodic competitive tendering for operating licences. The state may own, but in Minford's book must not run, any of the means of production.

But even if all public production were contracted out to private suppliers, Professor Minford would not be satisfied. State purchase, he argues, is wasteful too: the free (ie, tax-financed) services it provides will either be over-supplied, or rationed, or possibly both. Out should go health, education, pensions to private purchase – the only exceptions should be those truly "public goods" for whose purchase society is the "natural club" (that is, defence, law and order, roads and sewers).

But the state has, in Professor Minford's view, one crucial remaining task – the efficient relief of poverty. This, he argues, in the most compelling section of his analysis, should be accomplished by a much simplified tax-benefit system. It rests on two supports: a far higher level of child benefit (£22 a week, on his illustrative figures) and a "negative income tax" paid to any couple earning less than £110 a week. Taking one other leaf from the spending lobbies' book, he argues that a government no longer distracted by the production of everything from school meals to cars would be able to concentrate on one particular public good – the country's "infrastructure", on which it should spend another £2 billion a year.

Professor Minford then attempts to put alluring figures on the whole package. Even after allowing for health and pensions insurance, plus education costs, all families appear to have a higher disposable income in Professor Minford's world than in Mrs Thatcher's. At second blink, the figures begin to fray. Most families would be paying more directly for housing, because Professor Minford assumes mortgage relief and housing subsidies and benefits would disappear.

For health and education, he has chosen the most favourable figures in each case: present-day private insurance costs for health (though these do not, on the whole, cover expensive long-term services like geriatric care) and average public costs for education (though private fees are higher). Nor has he allowed for the loss of marginal means-tested benefits like free school meals. Moreover, he has certainly underestimated the cost of a universal negative income tax – particularly since the cuts in unemployment benefit he calls for are designed to force many more unemployed people into work at low wages, and hence into eligibility for such a tax benefit.

His figures do allow for some slippage: a net saving of £3.8 billion by 1990, even before allowing for the gains from higher output he believes would follow. But that is only about as much as the Government's annual contingency reserve, and would be as easily absorbed. Even Professor Minford's leaner and fitter state seems to have its Achilles' heel – he is soft on the arts, for example, and there are other areas where "specific subsidies" (eg, to persuade students to follow particular unpopular courses) seem to fall within his difination of "public goods".

But, as he says, his ideas are conceptual – and it is the concepts that deserve real argument. Public production is wasteful, right enough – but there is obvious waste too in, for example, the American system of private health care.

The purchaser of helath care is far more vulnerable that the purchaser of groceries of even of education; thus the state would have to provide some kind of inspectorate, as it does for schools, as a counterweight to the power of the medical cartel.

With that in place, and medical insurance made compulsory, how different would the system be from one in which the state retained control, charging the taxpayer, not the user, for services. In the influence of competition on hospital management, Minford would answer: and here we reach the crux of the argument. For the urge to privatize stems fundamentally from the power of public-sector unions and the impotence of public-sector management. On the first, governments of Mrs Thatcher's views have a right to say that public unions dig their own destruction: privatizing state production is the logical counter-strike.

Even in Professor Minford's world, the state needs to be, for example, a more efficient purchaser of defence goods: Mr Michael Heseltine is perhaps the first Defence Secretary to realize how private-sector suppliers have been taking the state for a ride. "Infrastructure" investment is another area where public purchasing has been notoriously weak.

Back in Mrs Thatcher's world, where "the National Health Service is safe with us", the state will inevitably retain a much larger managerial role than Professor Minford would wish. When he shakes the trunk of traditional assumptions about the role of the state, a few more apples may fall from the tree. But the management of its many branches remains the primary unsolved job of the Thatcher Government; it cannot be whistled or Minfordized away.

"State Expenditure: A Study in Waste. Institute of Economic Affairs.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Japan and US seek private solution to loan impasse

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

Private meetings begin in Washington today in an attempt to patch up the disagreement between the American and Japanese governments which caused a deadlock in last week's discussions between the world's leading finance ministers.

The World Bank Development Committee, dominated by the industrial governments which are the bank's main shareholders, broke up in disarray on Friday because the United States Government would not give final agreement to a selective capital increase for the World Bank unless the Japanese Government agreed to further liberalization of its capital markets. These financial controls, the Americans argue, are helping to depress the yen and make Japanese exports cheap.

The Japanese Government, for its part, is refusing to provide its contribution to the seventh replenishment of funds for the International Development Agency, the World Bank's soft-loan agency, without agreement on the capital increase. A representative told last week's meetings in Washington that agreement must be reached in time for a bill to be passed through the Japanese parliament by the end of May, or the whole deal would fall through.

If agreement is not reached between America and Japan, the two biggest industrial economies, the financial package generally agreed by the World Bank's shareholders will collapse.

The United States is clearly reluctant to take responsibility for such a failure, but the Reagan Administration needs some concessions from the Japanese this week to enable it to reach a compromise, because time is running short.

New figures published at the weekend by the investment bankers Salomon Brothers of New York underline the need for World Bank finance to developing countries.

The amount of new international bank credit during the first quarter of this year was only $7.7 billion (£5.4 billion), excluding the $6.5 billion rescheduling package for Brazil, according to Salomon Brothers.

However, the volume of international bonds was much higher – a total of $26.5 billion in the first quarter of this year – reflecting their growing importance at a time of commercial bank caution. And Brazil's leading private banker, Mr Oswaldo Roberto Colin, said at the weekend that Brazil's worst financial difficulties are over.

Argentina, whose failure to come to terms with the International Monetary Fund had also exercised finance ministers during last week's meetings, is now said to be on the brink of agreement.

And in a postscript to the Washington meetings, a group of officials from the Group of 10 industrial countries is said to have concluded the study of the international financial system called for at last year's Williamsburg summit.

BR likely to breakeven

British Rail is expected to show a return to breakeven when it produces its annual results for 1983 in the next few days. This compares with the £174m loss recorded in 1982, when the industry was hit by serious industrial disputes.

The figures are calculated after taking account of the Government subsidy for uneconomic routes, the so-called public service obligation, which last year was fixed at £819m. The Government has told British Rail to reduce its dependence on grant to no more than £635m by 1986.

This week's results are expected to show that British Rail picked up new business in its commuter division and in its parcels and freight divisions.

Inter-City routes are likely to show a big loss, partly because of competition from long-distance coach operators. British Rail's rate of return target on the Inter-City business is under review. The Treasury has said that it expects British Rail to undershoot its external financing limit of £953m for the present financial year.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1129 up 32.8
FT Index: 895.2 up 29.8
FT Gilts: 82.43 down 0.36
FT All Share: 532.00 up 15.79
Bargains: 24,686 down 7,171.
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 114.33 up 3.67
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1150.13 up 17.91
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,015.21 up 100.48
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1075.70 up 11.38

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Change on week
Sterling
$1.4300 down 0.0015
Index 79.9 up 0.1
DM 3.7525 up 0.005
FrF 11.54 up 0.02
Yen 321 down 0.1
Dollar
Index 127.3 up 0.1
DM 2.6225 up 0.018
NEW YORK CLOSE
Sterling $1.4245
Dollar DM 2.6387

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Bryant holdings Japan Assets trust Land Investors. Finals: Ash and Lacy, Barrow Hepburn, Boustead, Bowthorpe, Currys, Elbar Industrial Greenbank Industrial, Arthur Henriques, Johnsen and Jorgensen Packaging Lamont, Lenu Holdings, Liquibaer Julius Baer US Dollar Fund, MCD Group, Oil and Gas Production, Raybeck, Solicitors' Law Stationery Society Sunleigh Electronics, Turriff Corp, Viking Recources Trust, Wace Group, York Trailer Holdings.
TOMORROW – Interims: Adwest group Higland Electronics, Kalamazoo. Finals: Arcolectric Swithes, BSG International, Comfort Hotel Hambro Life Assurance, TC Harrison, Harrison Cowley, Hawker Siddeley, Northern Engineering S pearson and Son Holdings, Steel Bros. Websters Group.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: British Empire Securities and General Trust, Dowding and Mills, Free State Geduld, McKechnie Bros, President Brand Gold Mining, President Steyn Gold Mining, Welkom Gold Mining, Western Holdings. Finals: Allebone and Sons, AMEC, Bank of Scotland, Boosey and Hawkes, British Printing and Communication Corp, British Syphon Industries, Brook Street Bureau, Cooper Industries, Horace Cory, East Rand Gold and Uranium, Fogarty, Juliana's Holdings, Microlease, Owen Owen, RMC, Securities Trust of Scotland, R Smallshaw (Knitwear), Stylo, Sun Life Assurance Society, Tilbury Group, Wadkin.
THURSDAY – Interims: Audio Fidelity, SI Grp. Finals: Bodycote International, Dunlop Holdings, Fortnum and Mason, General Scottish Trust, Grampian TV, Photax (London), Polymark International, Scottish and Mortgage Trust, Toye and Co.
FRIDAY – Interims: None announced.
Finals: Renown Inc.

CBI warning on pension costs

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Government could threaten the prosperity of businesses at a time of uncertain economic future if it adds further cost burdens to the state and occupational pension schemes. This warning came yesterday from the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) in its evidence to the Government's special inquiry into pensions.

The employers' organization also says people should be given more choice and opportunity to top up retirement provisions at their own expense. Yet it emphasizes that pensions must provide adequately for the retired and their dependants.

The Government as an employer should discontinue full indexation of public service pensions, the CBI says. They should be brought into line with what is available in the private sector.

It calls for a third tier, on top of state and occupational schemes, which would allow people greater choice in topping up the two other layers at their own expense, but with tax relief. Portable pensions could be part of the third tier.

Those taking early retirement should be allowed to transfer the value of any deferred occupational pension into their own portable pension.

Given the agreement of its workforce a company should be free to offer portable pensions as an alternative to membership of an occupational scheme.

Indexation to improve the frozen pensions of early leavers should be a matter for voluntary action rather than compulsion, the CBI says. If the Government insisted on legislation there should be equality of treatment between deferred pensions and those on which payments were still being made.

The organization is critical of the short time allowed for consultation on the pension issues. It is "concerned" that decisions are apparently to be taken on early leavers and personal portable pensions before the main inquiry. The director general, Sir Terence Beckett, said the Government should consider the CBI's evidence carefully before making those decisions.

Sir Terence Beckett: Government should consider evidence carefully.

Unipart in pursuit of acquisitions

By Jonathan Clare

There will be a great deal of head-scratching in the boardrooms of Britain's depressed motor components companies this morning following news that Unipart, BL's parts subsidiary, has drawn up a shopping list of possible acquisitions.

Unipart, one of the largest and most successful companies in the industry, is to be fattened up by acquisitions to make it bigger and more attractive to the private sector ahead of privatization. It is expected to be hived off from BL after the sale of Jaguar.

Yesterday, the Department of Trade and Industry said that no formal proposals had yet been put to the Government, although it had heard of Unipart's strategy to buy other companies.

A stronger Unipart would be in line with government strategy which favours a strong British components industry.

Quinton Hazell, a subsidiary of Burmah Oil, has been on the market for more than two years and is a likely target for Unipart.

The office of Fair Trading is likely to be less worried about a much-expanded Unipart than it was about Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds's bid for AE (formerly Associated Engineering). GKN with AF would have dominated the manufacture of components if the Monopolies Commission had permitted the bid. Unipart is a distributor and retailer which makes a monopolies referral less likely.

● The Department of Trade and Industry confirmed yesterday that a deputation from Lothian Regional Council had visited Mr Norman Lamont, the Industry Minister, to plead for BL's Bathgate truck plant in West Lothian. The Government is considering a number of proposals in BL's corporate plan for Bathgate which include possible closure. No decision has yet been made.

Rothschild currency fund debut

By William Kay
City Editor

One of the most popular investment games nowadays is currency switching. But the hobby suffered a considerable blow last year when rollup funds were effectively killed by the Government.

That in turn pulled the carpet from under the feet of the market leader, an international currency switching fund called Old Court International Reserves. Run by part of the merchant banking group, N. M. Rothschild, it was worth £1 billion at its height last year. Now it has shrunk to £300m as British investors were forced to withdraw.

But today N. M. Rothschild launches an updated model, Old Court Currency Fund. It will qualify under the new Inland Revenue regulations as a "distributor", in that it will pay any interest to shareholders in the form of half-yearly dividends. This will achieve the object of taxing income and capital gains separately.

The hurdle overcome, the game can resume. Investors can buy as little as one share in Old Court Currency Fund in any one of 14 currencies, at a starting price equal to £10. It can be switched at will simply by a telephone call to Rothschild Asset Management in Guernsey.

On top of that, investors benefit from wholesale rates of interest. Rothschild will deposit the fund with a range of banks, about 35 at any one time. But by switching between banks, it is possible for Rothschild to take advantage of better interest rates.

Some currencies do, of cours, offer higher interest rates than others, and so investors can construct a portfolio with a yield to suit their personal tax position. The Danish Krone is a favourite these days because it is linked to the Deutschemark through the European Monetary System but its banks' interest rates are attractive. Investors buying more than £100,000 of the shares qualify for a discretionary service by Rothschild.

Prospectus, pages 20-21

Directors critical of insolvency plans

By Graham Searjeant

Honest and competent company directors will be deterred from joining ailing companies just at the time their skills are most needed if the Government legislates on its proposed reforms to insolvency law, the Institute of Directors claims in a detailed response to the recent White Paper.

The institute says that if directors, especially those brought in to help save companies, are automatically disqualified in the event of a compulsory liquidation, or made personally liable in the event of wrongful trading, careful men will avoid high risk companies.

Professional directors "should not be put into the position of a barrister who was required to carry a personal liability to every client who lost a case, however competently such a case had been presented", the institute adds.

Directors should be judged by whether they acted recklessly and not on what they know or ought to know about the state of a company's finances, according to the institute. And the White Paper's proposals for automatic disqualification of directors should be replaced by suspension until the case can be tried in court.

The institute is hopeful of success in its attempt to change the Social Security Act 1975 to abolish the personal liability of directors of failed companies for unpaid National Insurance contributions. It attacks a rule that imposes liabilities on directors "without proof of fault, but simply on a test of kowledge or imputed knowledge".

Decision soon on £20bn gas imports

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government is expected to reach a decision within a month on the controversial plan by British Gas to import £20bn of new supplies from Norway's Sleipner field from 1990 onwards.

Suggestions that the wrangling in Whitehall over the deal will result in a decision being postponed or allowed to drag on for several months are being firmly discounted by both ministers and officials at the Department of Energy.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Minister of State responsible for North Sea affairs, insisted last week that the Government would not be bullied into an early decision. The need to reach a quick and final verdict on the issue is acknowledged however as essential, not least to maintain good relations with the Norwegians.

It appears increasingly certain that British Gas will win approval to press ahead with the Sleipner deal when the decision is announced. The main interest now centres on the extent to which the Treasury – which has led the critical attack on the deal – succeeds in extracting concessions in return for approving the deal.

Fears over pay growth 'misplaced'

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Recent alarm over the dangers for inflation of faster earnings growth is misplaced, Grieveson Grant, the stockbroker, says in its April *Economic and Fiscal Review*. Instead, it argues, earnings are following and reflecting rapid productivity improvements, which are expected to continue at least until the end of this year.

The labour market has undergone a critical transformation over the last few years, with earnings increasingly determined by the operation of market forces rather than union pressure. "People now earn more because they work much harder rather than because they belong to a powerful union," it adds.

Industries with the fastest gains in productivity had seen the biggest increases in earnings.

Grieveson estimates that overall pay settlements are running at 5 per cent, consistent with inflation falling to 5.5 per cent next year.

The confederation of British Industry, whose manufacturing pay databank now shows a levelling-off in pay deals, has taken a similar view. Giving evidence last month ot the Treasury Select Committee of MPs, Sir James Cleminson, its president-elect, said it was only reasonable that where employers had cut back jobs and increased efficiency those who remain should share the benefit.

Govan 'close to' Hongkong tanker order

By John Lawless

British Shipbuilders' Govan yard on the Upper Clyde is competing strongly for a tanker order from Hongkong which could lead to contracts for two others.

A senior management team, led by the BS chairman, Mr Graham Day, said while visiting Hongkong that it might announce an order "very soon". Mr Day told the Hong Kong Trade Development Council's *Monitor* publication that there could be two or three orders "if we are very lucky."

A BS spokesman confirmed that if the order was won it would carry an option for two more.

In Hongkong with Mr Day were Mr Eric Welsh and Mr George Parker, managing directors of the Sunderland Shipbuilders and Austin & Pickersgill yards, which have just completed a bulk carrier and a cargo vessel for different Hongkong fleet operators.

Mr Eric Mackay, Govan's managing director – who has visited Hongkong twice for talks – said, that detailed technical specifications of the vessel had yet to be formulated. "There is still a long way to go, but we are getting on well while under worldwide competition," he said.

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Good news depresses markets

The American financial markets, finding pleasure only in reports of recession, stagnation and unemployment, fell sharply on Friday on news of unexpectedly good figures for industrial production in March and car sales in the first 10-day selling period of April.

The financial markets are frightened of continuing economic expansion, being convinced it would bring back the inflation that led to such a drastic confiscation of wealth in the form of financial assets between 1977 and 1981.

So when it was announced on Friday that car sales in the first 10 days of April rose slightly, industrial production rose 0.4 per cent in March (well below recent monthly increases) and manufacturing and trade inventories rose a big 1½ per cent in February, the financial markets fell into gloom to the accompaniment of a big sell-off.

None of the evidence of a moderating rate of economic growth would mollify the markets. Even the news that retail sales fell a (heartening?) 2.2 per cent in March (far above expectations) did not give the markets sufficient courage to maintain on Friday the slight revival that followed the retail sales news on Thursday. Nor were the financial markets buoyed up for long by the news that the money supply M1 fell a huge $5 billion (£3.5 billion) in the latest week. Such a result would in other times have given bonds a big lift.

No, the markets are looking at one thing only – the rate of inflation. When the March number for the producer price index was announced on Friday morning, the markets began to keel over. The increase in the producer price index during March was 0.5 per cent after a rise of 0.4 per cent in February and 0.6 per cent in January. Hence, during the first quarter of 1984, the producer (wholesale) price index rose at an annual rate of more than 6 per cent. This compared with a rise of 0.6 per cent in the year ended December 1983.

The Treasury Long Bond, the 12 per cent issue of 2013, fell from 96⅞₃₂ at Thursday's close to 95½₂ at Friday's close. Treasury bond futures also fell sharply. The June 1984 T-Bond contract at the Chicago Board of Trade fell from 66⅞₃₂ at Thursday's close to 66⅞₃₂ at Friday's close – a very big drop of ²³⁄₃₂ in one day, to match the drop of more than one point in the Long Treasury Bond in the cash market.

The stock market, which had risen 27 points on Thursday, lost seven points. The dollar rose sharply, up from Thursday's 2.6133 Deutschemarks and 233.85 yen to DM2.6378 and 225.28 yen.

There could hardly be any more convincing example of the paranoia of the financial markets in America. They are totally preoccupied with the threat of inflation. The producer price index showed that inflation is increasing, hence, the markets reduced the prices of financial assets. In the case of fixed interest assets, the reduction was sharp indeed.

Maxwell Newton



This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Shares of each class of the Company available to be allotted to be admitted to the Official List. Copies of this Prospectus and of the documents specified herein have been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies in England.

Old Court Currency Fund Limited

A company registered with limited liability in the Cayman Islands on 22nd March, 1984 under the provisions of the Companies Law Cap. 22 of the Cayman Islands as amended and having an authorised share capital of U.S.$500,100

The Company's Manager is N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited (the "Manager"),

a wholly owned subsidiary of

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Initial Offer for Subscription

of up to 50,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of U.S. 1 cent each ("Shares") of the following classes and at the following prices

payable in full on application.

Classes of Shares and price per Share

Australian Dollar Shares	A.$15			Japanese Yen Shares	¥ 3.500
Belgian Franc Shares (Financial)	Fin. B.Fr. 800	Dutch Guilder Shares	Fls. 50	Singapore Dollar Shares	S.$30
Canadian Dollar Shares	Can. $20	French Franc Shares	F.Fr. 100	Sterling Shares	£10
Danish Krone Shares	D.Kr. 150	Hong Kong Dollar Shares	H.K.$100	Swiss Franc Shares	Sw.Fr.30
Deutschemark Shares	DM.40	Italian Lira Shares	Lit. 25.000	United States Dollar Shares	U.S.$15

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions, persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by Old Court Currency Fund Limited (the "Company") and N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited (the "Manager") to inform themselves of and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. In particular, this Prospectus does not constitute and shall not be construed as an invitation to the public of the Cayman Islands to subscribe for Shares.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offering of Shares and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been authorised by the Company or by the Manager. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the allotment or issue of Shares shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company since the date hereof.

The consent of the Advisory and Finance Committee of the States of Guernsey under The Control of Borrowing (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Ordinances 1959 to 1976 has been obtained for the issue of up to 50,000,000 Unclassified Shares of U.S. 1 cent each either as Nominal Shares or as Shares in the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Committee takes no responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

Shares may not be acquired or held beneficially by any person resident for tax purposes in Guernsey, Alderney or Herm.

The Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and, except in a transaction which does not violate such Act, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America (including its territories, possessions and areas subject to its jurisdiction) or to or for the benefit of a United States person. For this purpose, United States person includes a national or resident of the United States of America, a partnership organized or existing in any state, territory or possession of the United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America or of any state, territory or possession thereof, or any estate or trust, other than an estate or trust the income of which from sources outside the United States of America (which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States of America) is not included in gross income for the purposes of computing United States federal income tax. The attention of United States persons is drawn to the paragraph headed "Restrictions on Holdings" set out below and the compulsory redemption powers of the Company mentioned therein.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of Shares for subscription at any time after 30th April, 1984.

Copies of this Prospectus, subsequent Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from the Company, c/o N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, P.O. Box 242, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Telephone: Guernsey (0481) 26741 & 26331. Telex 4191673 & 4191507.

DIRECTORS

Leopold de Rothschild (*Chairman*), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU. Executive Director of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, London.

Trevor Ash, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Manager of N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited and a Director of N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Graham Barker, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU. Executive Director of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, London and a Director of N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Henry Broughton, Ingleside, Croute Havilland, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Former Chairman of The Investment Trust of Guernsey Limited and former Senior Partner of Black, Geoghegan & Till, Chartered Accountants.

Alan Graham, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Assistant Director of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, London and Executive Director of N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Richard Katz, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU. Executive Director of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, London.

Percy Ozanne, The Emeralds, Longue Rue, Vale, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Advocate of the Royal Court of Guernsey, and a Consultant to and former Senior Partner of Ozanne, van Leuven & Perrot, Advocates.

Charles Tracy, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Managing Director of N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited and a Director of N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

John Vine, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Vice-Chairman of N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited and a Director of N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

REGISTERED OFFICE
P.O. Box 309, Grand Cayman, British West Indies.

MANAGER, REGISTRAR & SECRETARY
N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, P.O. Box 242, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Telephone: Guernsey (0481) 26741 & 26331 Telex: 4191673 & 4191507

BANKERS & CUSTODIAN
N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited, P.O. Box 58, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

AUDITORS
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants, 10 Lefebvre Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

STOCKBROKERS
de Zoete & Bevan, 25 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7EE, England

LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE COMPANY
In the Cayman Islands: Maples & Calder, Attorneys-at-Law, P.O. Box 309, Grand Cayman, British West Indies.
In England: Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA, England.
In Guernsey: Ozanne, van Leuven & Perrot, P.O. Box 186, 1 Le Marchant Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE MANAGER
Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD, England.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

The initial subscription lists will open at 9.00 a.m. in Guernsey on 30th April, 1984 and will close at 10.00 a.m. on that day. Settlement will be due on or before 2nd May, 1984, and provided that settlement has been effected, allotments will be made on that day.

After the initial offer, application for Shares of each class may be made on any Dealing Day.

Application may be made either by telex or on the application form at the end of this Prospectus. Payment may be made in any of the currencies (except Japanese yen) listed below. Full details of the application and payment procedure are set out below. Shares will be issued in registered form.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Company's investments ("Investments") in each Currency Fund will consist principally of deposits. In certain circumstances these may be supplemented by bonds, notes and money-market instruments if a more attractive return is available from these investments. No Investments will be made which mature in more than twelve months. The normal policy will be to hold most Investments until maturity.

A minimum of 20 per cent. of the value of the Investments in each Currency Fund will normally be available at seven days' notice or less (except to the extent that this percentage is reduced by redemptions and conversions, when the intention will be to reinstate the liquidity margin as soon as circumstances permit). This policy is intended to provide sufficient funds to enable redemptions and conversions to be effected without the premature realisation of Investments.

A conservative credit assessment policy will be pursued. Specific limits will be established for each bank and institution with which the Company invests. Such limits are designed to ensure that there is a prudent spread of risk in each Currency Fund, except that this policy will not require the Company to make any Investment which is less than the equivalent of U.S.$0.5m. Investments will only be made with banks and institutions of the highest standing.

For each Currency Fund the Company will make Investments payable in the currency in which the Shares of that class are designated. However, in any such Currency Fund the Company may purchase Investments payable in another currency provided that a forward currency sale of the principal amount of the Investment, plus the expected interest to maturity, is undertaken. In this way the Company may take advantage of opportunities to maximise the return for a particular currency while pursuing the principle that there should be no currency risk within each Currency Fund.

DIVIDEND POLICY

It is intended that the whole of the net income of the Company, after deduction of expenses, attributable to each class of Shares will be distributed.

Distributions will be made by way of half-yearly dividends payable on 30th June and 31st December in each year, commencing on 31st December, 1984. Shareholders may elect to receive their dividends in any of the currencies listed below.

Shareholders may also elect to have their dividends automatically reinvested in further Shares on the Dealing Day next following the date on which the relevant dividend will be payable by completing the appropriate section on the Application Form. Shares allotted on account of the reinvestment of dividends will be registered in the name of the Shareholder and a Share Certificate for such new Shares will be sent to the Shareholder at his risk normally within two weeks of the appropriate Dealing Day.

THE MANAGER

N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited has been appointed to manage the Investments of each Currency Fund, to undertake the Company's administration and to act as Registrar and Secretary under a Management Agreement, particulars of which are set out below.

N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, London, acts as the manager of substantial unit trusts and other similar funds in Guernsey.

CURRENCY FUNDS

The assets and liabilities and income and expenditure allocated to each class of Share will be applied to the Currency Fund relating to that particular class of Share. The Manager will normally allocate the liabilities of the Company to the Currency Fund to which they relate or, if they do not relate to any particular Currency Fund, between all the Currency Funds pro rata to their net asset value. However, there may be exceptional circumstances in which the Manager with the approval of the Auditors will be obliged to allocate them in a different way – for example if the assets of a particular Currency Fund are inadequate to meet its liabilities. Certain powers are also given to the Liquidator in this regard in the event of the Company being wound up.

PRICES, SETTLEMENT AND VALUATIONS

After the initial offer, the prices at which Shares of each class will be provisionally allotted and redeemed will be calculated on each Dealing Day. The day on which settlement is due ("Settlement Day") will normally be two business days after the relevant Dealing Day. The prices on each Dealing Day will be calculated by reference to the projected value of the net assets of the relevant Currency Fund as at the Settlement Day on the basis of information available on the Dealing Day. There will normally be a single price for the allotment and redemption of Shares of each class.

As the normal policy will be to hold most Investments until maturity, the Investments comprised within each Currency Fund will be valued on a straight line basis, i.e. the total return achieved by holding each Investment to maturity will be calculated and the appropriate portion will be added to its value day by day.

However, the Manager in its discretion, subject to the approval of the Auditors, reserves the right to value the Investments of any Currency Fund on a different basis, should this be considered more equitable. For example, in the event of a major change in interest rates or in the event of a likely capital loss, the valuation basis of the Investments affected might be adjusted to reflect their market values. The full valuation provisions are contained in the Company's Articles of Association which are available for public inspection and copies of which are available on request.

In the event of the relevant foreign exchange or banking markets being closed, the Settlement Day and the issue and redemption prices for Shares where payment is to be tendered in a currency other than that in which the Shares are designated, will differ from those applicable where payment is to be made in the same currency.

Further information on pricing is contained in section 1 of General Information set out below.

JAPANESE YEN CLASS OF SHARES

In order to comply with Japanese Ministry of Finance requirements the subscription and redemption moneys of the Japanese Yen Class of Shares cannot be paid in yen but must be paid in any of the currencies listed below chosen by the investor. The Investments held in the Japanese Yen Currency Fund will, however, at all times be maintained in or by reference to yen.

CHARGES AND FEES

There is no charge for buying, selling or converting Shares. The Manager will receive for its services out of the respective Currency Funds an aggregate monthly fee of 1/16 per cent. of the value of the net assets of each Currency Fund as computed for calculating Share prices. This fee cannot be increased without the agreement of Shareholders in General Meeting. The Manager's out of pocket expenses in relation to its services to the Company will also be borne out of the Currency Funds.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES

STRUCTURE

Old Court Currency Fund Limited is an open-ended investment company registered in the Cayman Islands and managed in Guernsey.

OBJECTIVE

The Company's objective is to provide a wholesale rate of return for liquid funds in a currency chosen by the investor with the opportunity to convert at any time between currencies at inter-bank rates of foreign exchange.

CLASSES OF SHARES AND CURRENCIES

There are fourteen different classes of Shares: one for each of the fourteen currencies listed below under "Correspondent Banks". A separate fund ("Currency Fund") will be maintained for each class of Shares. Each Currency Fund will have a portfolio of assets related to its respective currency. Thus there will be no currency risk within each Currency Fund; however, on investing in a currency other than the Shareholder's own currency, the Investment will be subject to the movement of foreign exchange rates.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Within a conservative approach to credit assessment, the Company's policy will be to invest in deposits maturing in not more than twelve months.

ALLOTMENT AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares may be applied for on any business day in Guernsey ("Dealing Day") and may be redeemed on any Dealing Day subject to seven days' notice. Settlement will take place in accordance with euromarket practice, which is normally two business days later.

CONVERSION OF SHARES

Shareholders can elect to convert from one class to another. Usually this can be done immediately by a telephone call to the Manager in Guernsey who can quote the rates for conversion.

SHARE PRICES AND VALUATIONS

There will be a single price for the allotment and redemption of Shares of each class which is calculated by reference to the value of the net assets of the relative Currency Fund.

INCOME

The income accruing to each class of Share will be paid as a dividend on 30th June and 31st December in each year, commencing on 31st December, 1984. Shareholders may elect to have their dividends automatically reinvested in further Shares.

CHARGES

There is no initial sales charge. The Manager will charge a fee of 1/16 per cent. per month on the net asset value of the Company.

TAXATION

It is the aim of the Company not to incur any tax on its income. It is expected that the Company will qualify as a "distributor" in respect of the new regulations being introduced by the United Kingdom Inland Revenue, in which case UK Investors will normally have their gains on disposal arising from their own currency transactions taxed as capital gains. Their income will be taxed as such.

CURRENCY ADVICE AND MANAGEMENT

Arrangements can be made for the provision of a discretionary currency selection service based on investment in the Company's Shares for investors with a minimum of £100,000. Further information can be obtained from the Manager.

SAVINGS PLAN

A Savings Plan will be operated for investors who would like to make regular investments in the Company.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares of each class may be redeemed on any Dealing Day by giving not less than seven days' notice by telex or in writing specifying the number and class of Shares to be redeemed and giving payment instructions for the redemption proceeds. Notice received on any day which is not a business day in Guernsey, will be deemed to have been received on the next business day. Payment of the redemption proceeds may be made in any of the currencies (except Japanese yen) listed below, either by transfer to the Shareholder's bank account or by cheque posted to the Shareholder at his registered address. The Share Certificate (with the redemption request on the reverse duly completed) must be received by the Company in Guernsey by the Dealing Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

The price at which Shares are redeemed will be the price calculated for the Dealing Day except as detailed in the fifth paragraph of section 1 of General Information set out below. Payment instructions for the redemption proceeds to be paid on the Settlement Day will be given by the Company to its bankers in Guernsey or the appropriate cheque will be posted to the Shareholder at his risk. If the Share Certificate is not received before the intended Dealing Day, the Shares will not be redeemed until it is so received in which event the redemption price will be the price ruling for the first Dealing Day after it has been received and settlement will take place accordingly.

All Shares of each class not previously redeemed will be redeemed by the Company on 31st December, 2084 or, if that is not a Dealing Day, on the next following Dealing Day, at the respective redemption prices on such day for settlement on the relative Settlement Day.

CONVERSION BETWEEN CLASSES OF SHARES

Shareholders may convert all or part of their holdings of any one class of Shares into Shares of another class or classes by giving notice of their requirements on any Dealing Day. The Company will endeavour to make the necessary arrangements for the foreign exchange transaction in respect of a conversion as soon as practicable after receipt of the notice. The conversion of one class of Share into another will actually take place on a subsequent Dealing Day. The old Share Certificate should also be returned to the Company with the conversion request on the reverse duly completed.

Conversion will take place at a rate calculated by reference to the values of the Shares of the classes concerned in accordance with the formula set out below. No charges will be levied by the Company on the conversion.

The new Share Certificate will not be posted to the Shareholder until the old Share Certificate, with the conversion request duly completed, has been received by the Company, but the conversion will not be delayed as a result.

The right to convert is dependent on the Company having sufficient available share capital to implement the conversion. The Manager will endeavour to procure that the available capital is at a level where this will normally be possible.

Further information is contained in section 2 of General Information set out below.

CERTIFICATES

Certificates representing the Shares issued will normally be despatched within two weeks of the appropriate Settlement Day at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

CUSTODIAN SERVICES

Arrangements have been made for N.M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited to act as Custodian for investors who find the delivery of Share Certificates to and from Guernsey inconvenient. Shares can be registered in the name of Old Court Limited (N.M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited's nominee company) and held by that Company for the account of the beneficial owner. The fees for this service are £25 per customer per annum plus £5 for each application or redemption and £10 for each conversion. Investors who are interested in this service should tick the appropriate box on the Application Form.

SAVINGS PLAN

A Savings Plan will be available to provide a convenient method of making regular investments in the Company by banker's standing order. Investors will be able to choose the frequency of investment subject to a minimum of £100 (or its foreign currency equivalent) per payment. Investors who are interested in this service should tick the appropriate box on the Application Form.

PUBLICATION OF PRICES

Prices of Shares of each class will be published daily in the *Financial Times* and will also be available from the Manager. The prices published will be those applicable to the currency in which the Shares are designated.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Where payments in respect of allotments or redemptions of Shares are to be tendered in a currency other than that in which the Shares concerned are designated, the necessary foreign exchange transactions will be arranged by the Company, normally with N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited, on behalf of and for the account of the Applicant or Shareholder without responsibility as respects the Company.

COMMISSIONS

The Manager may at its discretion pay commission to investors' agents, without recourse to the Company. Such commissions will be calculated at 1/64 per cent. per month of the month-end value of the Shares subscribed through the agent in question. Commission will be paid in one of the currencies listed below chosen by the agent concerned.

TAXATION – (a) THE COMPANY

The Company is registered in the Cayman Islands and has applied for, and can be expected to obtain, an undertaking from the Cayman Islands' authorities that, for a period of twenty years, no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations shall apply to the Company.

Registration and stamp duty fees in the Cayman Islands on the registration of the Company amounted to the equivalent of U.S.$1,076. The annual filing fee payable each year by the Company in the Cayman Islands is currently the equivalent of U.S.$579.

It is the intention of the Directors that the control and management of the Company will be exercised, so far as practicable, in such a way that it will not be resident in the United Kingdom. In any event it is expected that the Company would not be deemed to be a close company if it were so resident.

It is not expected that the Company will incur any tax or be liable to pay any statutory fees in Guernsey other than to a nominal extent.

Having regard to the manner in which it conducts its operations, the Directors consider that the Company should not in normal circumstances, incur any taxes in the countries in whose currencies the different classes of Shares are designated.

TAXATION – (b) SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders will not be subject to any tax in the Cayman Islands or Guernsey in respect of any Shares owned by them.

Clearance has been obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue of the United Kingdom ("the Revenue") under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 that the provisions of Section 460 of that Act (cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities) will not apply.

For United Kingdom tax purposes it is expected that the Company will fall within the definition of an "offshore and overseas fund" for the purposes of certain legislation proposed to be enacted in 1984. If the Company does not distribute its income in full, this would cause United Kingdom taxpayers to suffer tax on gains arising upon disposals at the rates applicable to income. Since the Company proposes to distribute its income in full and to comply with the other requirements in order to obtain "distributor" status under the proposed legislation, the Directors expect that gains arising on disposals of Shares will continue to be subject to tax under the capital gains tax regime. Details of the proposed method of operation of the Company have been submitted to the Revenue. On the information supplied, including the assurance that all income of the Company will be properly distributed, and subject to the legislation being enacted in the form presently envisaged the Revenue confirmed on 13th March, 1984 that they see no reason in principle why the Company should have difficulty in obtaining "distributor" status.

The Revenue has also stated that, each time a Shareholder redeems or converts his holding from one class of Shares to another, the element in the value of his holding on the redemption or conversion which represents moneys accrued since the last distribution date (or since acquisition, if later) will be taxed as income.



Old Court Currency Fund Limited *continued*

Further changes in United Kingdom fiscal legislation are proposed which, with effect from 6th April, 1984, may subject certain United Kingdom resident companies to tax on the profits of companies not so resident in which they have an interest. The proposals will affect United Kingdom resident companies which are deemed to be interested in at least 10 per cent. of the profits of a non-resident company which is controlled by United Kingdom residents and which does not implement full distribution policies. The draft legislation is not directed towards the taxation of capital gains and, since the Company proposes to implement a full distribution policy, this additional legislation should not affect such companies acquiring Shares in the Company.

Subject to the proposed charge to tax on accrued income, conversion of Shares as outlined below by persons, including companies, resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should not rank as a disposal for the purposes of charging tax on capital gains.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to the provisions of Section 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and to Section 45 of the Finance Act 1981. These contain provisions for preventing avoidance of income tax by individuals by transactions resulting in the transfer of income to persons (including companies) abroad and may render them liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income and profits of the Company.

Prospective investors should ascertain from their professional advisers the consequences to them of acquiring, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares of any class under the relevant laws of the jurisdictions to which they are subject, including the tax consequences and any exchange control requirements.

BANKERS AND CUSTODIAN

The Company has appointed N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited as its bankers on the latter's normal banking terms for customers (as regards bank charges, interest and other matters). In addition, N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited or any of its associated companies may act on its normal terms in relation to the banking and foreign exchange transactions to be arranged by the Company on behalf of Shareholders or Applicants (as described in "Foreign Exchange Transactions" set out above).

N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited also acts as Custodian of the Company's assets, for which no formal charge is made.

ACCOUNTS

The Company's financial year will end on 30th April in each year commencing on 30th April, 1985. The Company's statutory accounts will consist of a revenue account and balance sheet expressed in United States dollars. However, for the convenience of Shareholders, revenue accounts and balance sheets will be produced in respect of each Currency Fund in the currency in which each Currency Fund is designated.

MEETINGS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held in Guernsey. Notice convening the Annual General Meeting will be forwarded to Shareholders together with the annual report and accounts of the Company.

Accountants' Report

The Directors,
Old Court Currency Fund Limited

10 Lefebvre Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.
6th April, 1984

Dear Sirs,

Old Court Currency Fund Limited was registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands on 22nd March, 1984. As at the date of this report it has not traded and no accounts have been prepared and no dividends paid.

Yours faithfully,
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

GENERAL INFORMATION

(Expressions used below have the meanings ascribed to them in the Articles of Association of the Company.)

1 SHARE PRICES AND TERMS

Shares of each class may be provisionally allotted on any Dealing Day for settlement on a particular Settlement Day at a subscription price per Share of that class determined by the Manager on the Dealing Day of not less than the redemption price for the class concerned on the same Dealing Day and for settlement on the same Settlement Day, and not more than a sum calculated by predicting (on the basis of information available at the time on that Dealing Day when the determination is being made) the value (calculated in accordance with the Articles of Association) of the net assets expected to be comprised within the relevant Currency Fund as at the Valuation Point (normally the opening of business in the relevant financial centre) on the Settlement Day (after adding thereto such sum as the Manager may consider represents the appropriate provision for Duties and Charges which would be incurred on the assumption that all the Investments expected to be comprised within the relevant Currency Fund are to be purchased or acquired at the Valuation Point on the Settlement Day) and dividing the value so predicted by the number of Shares of the class concerned expected to be in issue or deemed to be in issue at the Valuation Point on the Settlement Day and, after taking account of any Equalisation Payment, rounding the resultant amount upwards by not more than 0.1 per cent. There is power to impose an initial charge but the Directors have no present intention to do so.

Shares of each class may be redeemed on any Dealing Day for settlement on a particular Settlement Day at a redemption price per Share of that class determined by the Manager on the Dealing Day of not more than the subscription price for the class concerned on the same Dealing Day and for settlement on the same Settlement Day, and (subject as provided below) not less than a sum calculated by predicting (on the basis of information available at the time on that Dealing Day when the determination is being made) the value (calculated in accordance with the Articles of Association) of the net assets expected to be comprised within the relevant Currency Fund as at the Valuation Point (normally the opening of business in the relevant financial centre) on the Settlement Day (after deducting therefrom such sum as the Manager may consider represents the appropriate allowance for Duties and Charges in relation to the realisation of all the Investments expected to be comprised within the relevant Currency Fund on the assumption that such Investments are to be realised at the Valuation Point on the Settlement Day) and dividing the value so predicted by the number of Shares of the class concerned expected to be in issue or deemed to be in issue at the Valuation Point on the Settlement Day and, after taking account of any Equalisation Payment, rounding the resultant amount downwards by not more than 0.1 per cent.

It is intended that in normal circumstances the subscription and redemption prices of Shares of a particular class on a particular Dealing Day for settlement on a particular Settlement Day will be the same. In order to ensure fairness between Shareholders of any class, however, it may be necessary in certain circumstances for the subscription price of Shares of that class on that Dealing Day for settlement on that Settlement Day to be higher than the redemption price of Shares of that class on that Dealing Day for settlement on that Settlement Day. For example, if in order to meet redemptions it is necessary to realise Investments prematurely, any penalties or losses incurred may be reflected in the redemption price of the Shares concerned.

Shares are provisionally allotted on terms that the Applicant waives any right to receive notification thereof and that payment is due on the Settlement Day as determined by the Manager and in the event of late arrival of funds the Applicant may be required to compensate the Company for interest lost. Allotments are treated as confirmed once the funds have been received.

If events occurring prior to the Settlement Day for redemption shall in the opinion of the Manager so require, the Manager may, with the approval of the Auditors, adjust the redemption price to take account of such events, and the amount payable on the Settlement Day will be adjusted accordingly. The Manager shall pay to, or be entitled to recover from the Shareholder any additional moneys payable, or any overpayment of redemption moneys which may in fact have been made.

In this Prospectus, references are made to redemptions and conversions taking place on a Dealing Day for settlement on a particular Settlement Day. These are in fact subject to finalisation on the relevant Settlement Day, and the Shareholder remains a Shareholder, in the case of redemptions until such Settlement Day and, in the case of conversions, retains the Shares of the original class until such Settlement Day.

2 CONVERSION

Shares of any class (the "original class") may be converted on any Dealing Day into Shares of another class (the "new class") either existing or determined by the Manager to be brought into existence.

The number of Shares of the new class to be allotted and issued on conversion will be determined in accordance (or as nearly as may be in accordance) with the following formula:-

$$N = \frac{K \times RP \times CF}{SP}$$

where -

N is the number of Shares of the new class to be allotted and issued;

K is the number of Shares of the original class to be converted;

RP is the redemption price per Share of the original class ruling on a Dealing Day occurring not more than seven days after the day on which the conversion notice is received for settlement on the relevant Settlement Day (the Settlement Day for the conversion being the due date for settlement of the underlying exchange transaction) and any capital sum payable from the Equalisation Account, provided that if events occurring prior to the Settlement Day shall in the opinion of the Manager so require, the Manager may, with the approval of the Auditors, adjust RP to take account of such events.

CF is the currency conversion factor determined by the Manager on the relevant Dealing Day [illegible]

SP is the subscription price of the new class ruling on a Dealing Day occurring not more than seven days after the day on which the conversion notice is received for settlement on the relevant Settlement Day [illegible]

3 RESTRICTIONS ON HOLDINGS

[illegible]

4 EQUALISATION ACCOUNT

[illegible]

5 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DEALINGS

[illegible]

6 CORPORATE STRUCTURE

[illegible]

Participating Redeemable Preference Shares

[illegible]

Deferred Shares

[illegible]

Unclassified Shares

[illegible]

Nominal Shares

[illegible]

Rights on a winding up

[illegible]

(b) Secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Nominal Shares of sums up to the nominal amount paid up thereon out of the assets of the Company not comprised within any of the Currency Funds remaining after any recourse thereto under paragraph (a)(ii) above. In the event that there are insufficient assets as aforesaid to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse will be had to the assets comprised within any of the Currency Funds.

(c) Thirdly, in the payment to the holders of the Deferred Shares of sums up to the nominal amount paid up thereon out of the assets of the Company not comprised within any of the Currency Funds remaining after any recourse thereto under paragraph (a)(ii) above and after payment in full to the holders of the Nominal Shares under paragraph (b) above. In the event that there are insufficient assets as aforesaid to enable such payment in full to the holders of the Deferred Shares to be made, no recourse will be had to the assets comprised within any of the Currency Funds.

(d) Fourthly, in the payment to the holders of each class of Shares of any balance then remaining in the relevant Currency Fund, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares of that class held.

(e) Fifthly, in the payment to the holders of the Nominal Shares of any balance then remaining and not comprised within any of the Currency Funds, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Nominal Shares held.

Variation of Class Rights

A. Subject to the provisions of the Law, all or any of the special rights for the time being attached to any class of shares for the time being issued may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) from time to time (whether or not the Company is being wound up) be altered or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast at a separate General Meeting of the holders of such shares on the Register at the date on which notice of such separate General Meeting is given. For such purposes the Directors may treat all the classes of Shares as forming one class if they consider that all such classes would be affected in the same way by the proposals under consideration but in any other case, shall treat them as separate classes. To any such separate General Meeting all the provisions of the Articles of Association as to General Meetings of the Company shall mutatis mutandis apply, so that the necessary quorum shall be two Members of the class present in person or by proxy, that every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every such share held by him and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

B. The rights attached to each class of Shares shall be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of any share (other than Shares of any class) ranking pari passu with or in priority to them as respects participation in the profits or assets of the Company.

C. Subject to paragraph B above, the special rights attached to any class of shares having preferential rights shall (unless otherwise expressly provided by the conditions of issue of such shares) be deemed not to be varied by:-

(a) the creation, allotment or issue of further shares ranking pari passu therewith; or
(b) the creation, allotment or issue of Deferred Shares, or
(c) the creation of Unclassified Shares; or
(d) the allotment, issue or redemption of Shares of any class, or
(e) the conversion of Shares of any class into Shares of another class as provided for in the Articles of Association, or
(f) the allotment, issue or redemption of Nominal Shares; or
(g) the conversion of Nominal Shares into Shares as provided for in the Articles of Association, or
(h) the exercise of the powers to allocate assets (or amounts treated as notional assets) and charge liabilities to the various Currency Funds, and to transfer the same to and from Currency Funds, as provided for in the Articles of Association.

Minimum Valuation

If on any Dealing Day the aggregate of the predicted net asset values of all the Currency Funds (calculated as though for the purpose of computing subscription prices on the basis of settlement on the normal Settlement Days) shall be less than the equivalent of U.S.$5,000,000 the Company may on that Dealing Day (or such other Dealing Day within one month thereafter as the Manager may determine) redeem at the respective redemption prices on such Dealing Day for settlement on the respective relevant Settlement Days, all (but not some) of the Shares not previously redeemed.

7 BORROWINGS

The Company does not have any debentures, loan capital, mortgages, charges (save for the lien referred to in section 10 of General Information), borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Under the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors may exercise the Company's powers to borrow and to charge its assets, but they are required to restrict the borrowing of the Company and to exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary companies (if any) so as to secure (as regards subsidiary companies so far as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undischarged of all moneys borrowed by the Group (which expression means and includes the Company and its subsidiaries for the time being) inclusive of any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment but exclusive of intra-Group borrowing shall not except with the consent of the Company in General Meeting exceed an amount equal to the Share Capital and Consolidated Reserves (as defined in the Articles of Association).

Under normal circumstances these powers will not be exercised and in any event it is not intended to make use of them except on a short-term basis such as to avoid the need to realise investments prematurely to meet redemptions.

8 DIRECTORS

There are no existing or proposed service agreements between the Company and any of its Directors. A Director is not required to hold any shares by way of qualification. There are no provisions requiring Directors to retire at any specified age.

Directors' Remuneration

The aggregate amount of Directors' fees is currently U.S.$13,500 per annum. The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions to the following effect:-

The Directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as they may from time to time determine. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day. The Directors and any alternate Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of the Directors or General Meetings of the Company or in connection with the business of the Company. The Directors may in addition to such remuneration grant special remuneration to any Director who, being called upon, shall perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company.

Transactions with Directors

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions to the following effect:-

(i) (a) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director on such terms as to tenure of office, and otherwise as the Directors may determine.

(b) No Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, but the nature of his interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or if the Director was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement, then at the next meeting of the Directors held after he becomes so interested, and in a case where the Director becomes interested in a contract or arrangement after it is made, then at the first meeting of the Directors held after he becomes so interested.

A general notice in writing given to the Directors by any Director to the effect that he is a member of any specified company or firm, and is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may thereafter be made with that company or firm, shall (if such Director shall give the same at a meeting of the Directors or shall take reasonable steps to secure that the same is brought up and read at the next meeting of the Directors after it is given) be deemed a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract [illegible]

[illegible]

9 APPOINTMENT OF MANAGER AND CUSTODIAN

[illegible]

10 INDEMNITIES AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

[illegible]

11 MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

12 MATERIAL CONTRACTS

[illegible]

13 DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

[illegible]

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Application may be made either by telex in the form set out below or on the Application Form. Investors are advised to apply by telex wherever possible to avoid delay in the allotment of their Shares. An Applicant may make a remittance in any of the currencies (except Japanese yen) listed below, as detailed in "Foreign Exchange Transactions" above.

The Company reserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part, in which event the application moneys or any balance will be returned by post at the risk of the Applicant.

TELEX APPLICATION

In order to be allotted Shares in the initial offer, a telex in the form set out below must be received by the Company in Guernsey not later than 10.00 a.m. on 30th April, 1984. Payment for the Shares must be made to the appropriate Correspondent Bank shown below on or before 2nd May, 1984.

Thereafter, telex applications may be made on any business day in Guernsey ("Dealing Day"). Payment must be made to the appropriate Correspondent Bank of N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited on or before the Settlement Day which will normally be two business days after the Dealing Day. For this purpose, business day means a day on which banks are open in the financial centre for the currency in which the Shares applied for are designated and, if your remittance is to be in a different currency, in the financial centre for that currency also. The appropriate Correspondent Bank is that for the currency of your remittance.

Your application telex to the Company should be in the following form -

"To Old Court Currency Fund Limited,
c/o N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, Guernsey, Channel Islands.
Telex Nos. 4191673 or 4191507

I/We apply to invest in *(state currency class)* Shares of Old Court Currency Fund Limited, subject to its Memorandum and Articles of Association and Prospectus.

For this purpose I/we have instructed *(state name and address of your bank)* to remit *(state currency amount)* to *(state name of Correspondent Bank, city and account number*)* for the account of "N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited re Old Court Currency Fund Limited" on *(state Settlement Day)*.

I/We declare that the Shares are not being acquired directly or indirectly by a U.S. person** nor in violation of any applicable law and that they will not be owned beneficially by a resident of Guernsey, Alderney or Herm.

I/We request that Shares be registered in the name of *(state name and address)* and the certificate sent to *(state name and address)*.

From *(state name, address, telephone and telex no. of Applicant)*."

In addition you must instruct your bank to make the payment referred to in the telex for value on the appropriate Settlement Day.

**A list showing details of the Correspondent Banks and account numbers to be used for the various currencies is set out below.*
***If you are unable to make this declaration, you may still be able in certain circumstances to subscribe for Shares, but you should contact the Manager for details first. "U.S. person" includes a national or resident of the United States of America, a partnership organized or existing in any state, territory or possession of the United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America or of any state, territory or possession thereof, or any estate or trust (other than an estate or trust the income of which from sources outside the United States of America (which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States of America) is not included in gross income for the purposes of computing United States federal income tax. For the purposes of this definition "United States of America" includes the United States of America, its territories, possessions and areas subject to its jurisdiction.*

WRITTEN APPLICATION

If you apply on the Application Form payment should be by cheque in favour of Old Court Currency Fund Limited. It should be noted that cheques particularly for currencies other than sterling will take a long time to clear, and applications will not be dealt with until the Dealing Day on which notification is received from the Company's bankers that the cheque has been cleared. Accordingly, Shares will not be allotted in the initial offer in respect of written applications unless the accompanying cheque has been cleared by 10.00 a.m. on 30th April, 1984.

ADVICE NOTES

Advice Notes will be sent to Applicants or their Agents showing details of the transaction. Any investor who has not given the necessary status and residence declaration will be required to complete and return to the Company within one month a copy of the Advice Note which includes such a declaration and registration particulars. Shares, although allotted, will not actually be issued before the Company has received a satisfactory declaration. If no declaration is received within one month after the Dealing Day the Company may cancel the allotment.

CORRESPONDENT BANKS

The Correspondent Banks of N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited for receipt of payment of subscription and redemption moneys are:-

CURRENCY	CORRESPONDENT BANK	ACCOUNT
Australian Dollars	The Australian and New Zealand Banking Group, Royal Bank Branch, 287 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Financial Belgian Francs	Banque de Commerce, S.A., Foreign Department, 51-52 Avenue des Arts, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Canadian Dollars	The Bank of Nova Scotia, 44 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 1H1	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. 2447-16
Danish Kroner	The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Post Boks 2075-DK-1013, Copenhagen K, Denmark	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Deutschemarks	Chase Bank, A.G., Headquarters, P.O. Box 4428, Taunusanlage 11, 6000 Frankfurt Main, West Germany	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Dutch Guilders	Nederlandse Credietbank, N.V., Herengracht 458, P.O. Box 941, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
French Francs	The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., 41 Rue Cambon, 75001 Paris, France	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Hong Kong Dollars	The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., GPO Box 104, 200 Gloucester Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Italian Lire	The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., C.P. 1272, 20100 Milan, Piazza Meda 1, 20121 Milan, Italy	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Japanese Yen	In order to comply with Japanese Ministry of Finance requirements the subscription and redemption moneys of the Japanese Yen Class of Shares can only be paid in currencies other than yen	
Singapore Dollars	The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Private Mail Bag 3012, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 1, Singapore	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Sterling	National Westminster Bank PLC, 35 High Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
Swiss Francs	Chase Manhattan Bank (Switzerland), 63 Rue du Rhone, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]
United States Dollars	The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., 1 New York Plaza, New York, New York 10081, U.S.A.	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (C.I.) LIMITED ACCOUNT No. [illegible]

Dated 6th April, 1984

APPLICATION FORM

To: Old Court Currency Fund Limited, c/o N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, P.O. Box 242, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Telephone: Guernsey (0481) 26741 & 26331 Telex: 4191673 & 4191507

I/We hereby acknowledge that I/we have received and considered a Prospectus relating to Old Court Currency Fund Limited and that this application is made on the terms thereof and subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of Old Court Currency Fund Limited.

I/We apply to invest in the class/classes of Share(s) in Old Court Currency Fund Limited indicated below (See Note (1) below).

Australian Dollars		Hong Kong Dollars	
Belgian Francs (Financial)		Italian Lire	
Canadian Dollars		Japanese Yen	
Danish Kroner		Singapore Dollars	
Deutschemarks		Sterling	
Dutch Guilders		Swiss Francs	
French Francs		United States Dollars	

For this purpose I/we enclose a remittance for .... (See Note (2) below) payable to Old Court Currency Fund Limited.

I/We would like to receive my/our dividends in .... currency (If no currency is selected dividends will be paid in the currency of the class/classes of Share(s) held).

I/We request that the Shares be registered in my/our name(s).

I/We hereby declare that the Shares are not being acquired directly or indirectly by a U.S. person (See Note (3) below) nor in violation of any applicable law and that they will not be owned beneficially by a resident of Guernsey, Alderney or Herm.

Applicants should complete the sections provided below and if there are joint Applicants all must sign. The application form may be signed by a duly authorised Agent of the Applicant(s). An Advice Note giving details of the transaction will be sent to the first named Applicant.

(PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS)

1 Name of Applicant (in full) ....
Address ....
Signature .... Date ....

2 Name of Applicant (in full) ....
Address ....
Signature .... Date ....

3 Name of Applicant (in full) ....
Address ....
Signature .... Date ....

4 Name of Applicant (in full) ....
Address ....
Signature .... Date ....

I/we elect for all dividends that may be declared or paid on any Shares held by me/us from time to time to be paid to N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited for my/our account and subsequently to be reinvested in further Shares of the same class. ☐

Please provide me/us with details of:—

1 The Custodian Services as set out above. ☐
2 Investment by periodic standing order payments subject to a minimum payment of £500 (or its currency equivalent) as set out above. ☐
3 The Currency Advice and Management Service as set out above. ☐

NOTES

(1) *Applicants wishing to invest in a single class of Share should place an "X" in the relevant box. Applicants wishing to invest in more than one class of Share should indicate in the relevant boxes the percentage of their total investment to be made in each class of Share.*

(2) *Payment may be made in any of the currencies (except Japanese yen) listed above.*

(3) *"U.S. person" includes a national or resident of the United States of America, a partnership organized or existing in any state, territory or possession of the United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America or of any state, territory or possession thereof, or any estate or trust, other than an estate or trust the income of which (from sources outside the United States of America (which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States of America) is not included in gross income for the purposes of computing United States federal income tax. For the purposes of this definition "United States of America" includes the United States of America, its territories, possessions and areas subject to its jurisdiction.*

If you are unable to make this declaration, you may still be able in certain circumstances to subscribe for Shares, but you should contact the Manager for details first.

ORDINARY SHARES

Advertising takes on star status

Bill Seward and Mark Shepperd

The advertising and marketing sector has transformed itself in recent years, from being a small and lowly-rated sector which fund managers viewed with extreme circumspection to its current status of being one of the darlings of the market. This article attempts to explain the background to this change and point towards future likely trends.

The market's historic dislike of advertising and marketing companies was based on a number of suppositions. Firstly, earnings were deemed to be volatile, due to the high dependence on key executives and major accounts. Secondly, profit records were indifferent and growth prospects were believed to be low, and finally, management was generally regarded as being weak.

However, although this view may well have been justified in the 1960s and early 1970s, recent evidence has in fact not only assuaged these fears, but actually shown the opposite to be the case. The incidence of major account losses by the larger companies has been shown to be much smaller than feared, while the introduction of share option schemes has been helpful in retaining the loyalty of senior staff.

Moreover, earnings have moved steadily upwards and even during the 1980-82 recession, overall profits growth remained strong, as industry realized that even when most other forms of spending were being curtailed, marketing spending had to be maintained to ensure the longevity of brands. This led to continued growth in profits for the sector even when most of industry was suffering from a significant downturn.

On management strength, most doubts have been soothed by the successful corporate moves that some of the larger companies have made, particularly in resepect of the effective way in which margins have been boosted in acquired companies, both in Britain and overseas.

This has been particuarly evident in the case of the two largest companies in the sector, Saatchi & Saatchi and AGB Research, who have established a system of tight financial controls across their newly acquired world network. These two companies have probably contributed more than any other to the re-rating of the sector seen in recent years.

Let us now consider the causes for the strong underlying demand background across the sector. In market research the costs of developing and launching new products have grown so rapidly that companies have become increasingly keen to reduce risk of failure, by indulging in more detailed analysis of the market background and likely consumer response. Moreover, research firms have been developing increasingly sophisticated measuring techniques – including qualitative research and telephone interviewing.

Company	Historic year end	Price p	Historic P/E	Forecast P/E
Saatchi	Sep '83	700	28.0	21.2
AGB	Apr '83	347	27.1	23.5
AIDCOM	Oct '83	114	60.1	23.8
Fitch & Co.	Dec '83	295	29.2	22.6
Michael Peters	June '83	170	45.9	36.0
WCRS	Apr '83	420	32.1	23.5
BMP	Dec '83	465	29.8	21.1
Geers Gross	Dec '83	126	29.3	19.3
KLP	Sep '83	268	39.4	26.8

In the design world, specialist agencies have rapidly responded to the growing demand for superior product and packaging design plus a new awareness of the need for "corporate image", while retailers have been keen to follow in the footsteps of Habitat and Burton – who have long recognized the need for a distinctive store theme.

In advertising, growth has been dynamic, as manufacturers of consumer products have battled against the growth of retailing power to promote brand awareness, and for increaserd product sales in general in a period of low overall economic growth. Moreover, whole new industry sectors such as financial services and computers have started advertising. Given the limited amount of media space available (notwithstanding the impact of Channel 4 and TV-am), media rates have generally been forced upwards and are currently rising at triple the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom.

This healthy demand background has led to a surge in profits and revenue in the sector as a whole – for instance Saatchi & Saatchi has reported an annual rate of growth in earnings per share of 33 per cent over the last five years.

Moreover, there does appear to be some evidence that the traditional domination of the United Kingdom advertising market by subsidiaries of US multinationals is being weakened, with the emergence of a number of rapidly growing domestically-owned British businesses. Two of these have already sought a stock market quotation, while one step further down the line, Saatchi & Saatchi has emerged as the fastest growing agency in the world and is currently capitalized at about £200m.

To give some idea of how this corporate success has been received by the stock market, the combined United Kingdom market capitalization of the advertising agencies has risen from £10.7m in 1979 to £254m today.

As far as the stock market is concerned, the tremendous relative share price strength that the sector has achieved has boosted the aggregate p/e skywards – in fact the aggregate historic profits from the sector were less than £24m last year, implying an aggregate historic p/e of well into the 30s.

This high rating – nearly three times the average for industry as a whole – clearly anticipates further substantial growth, and we feel that this will be forthcoming. Given only modest growth likely in the economy as a whole, manufacturers will continue to be forced to raise their marketing budgets in real terms, as increases in their product's market share will continue to be a major determinant of their own overall growth rates. On this basis, most marketing companies should be able to show real growth without gaining market share – from which follows that the best companies should achieve even better results.

Moreover, the general trend towards cultural convergence among nations – which may be spurred on by the growth in satellite broadcasting – may generate new opportunities for advertising agencies through the development of "global branding". Global branding signifies the marketing of one brand, in a similar way, across a number of countries.

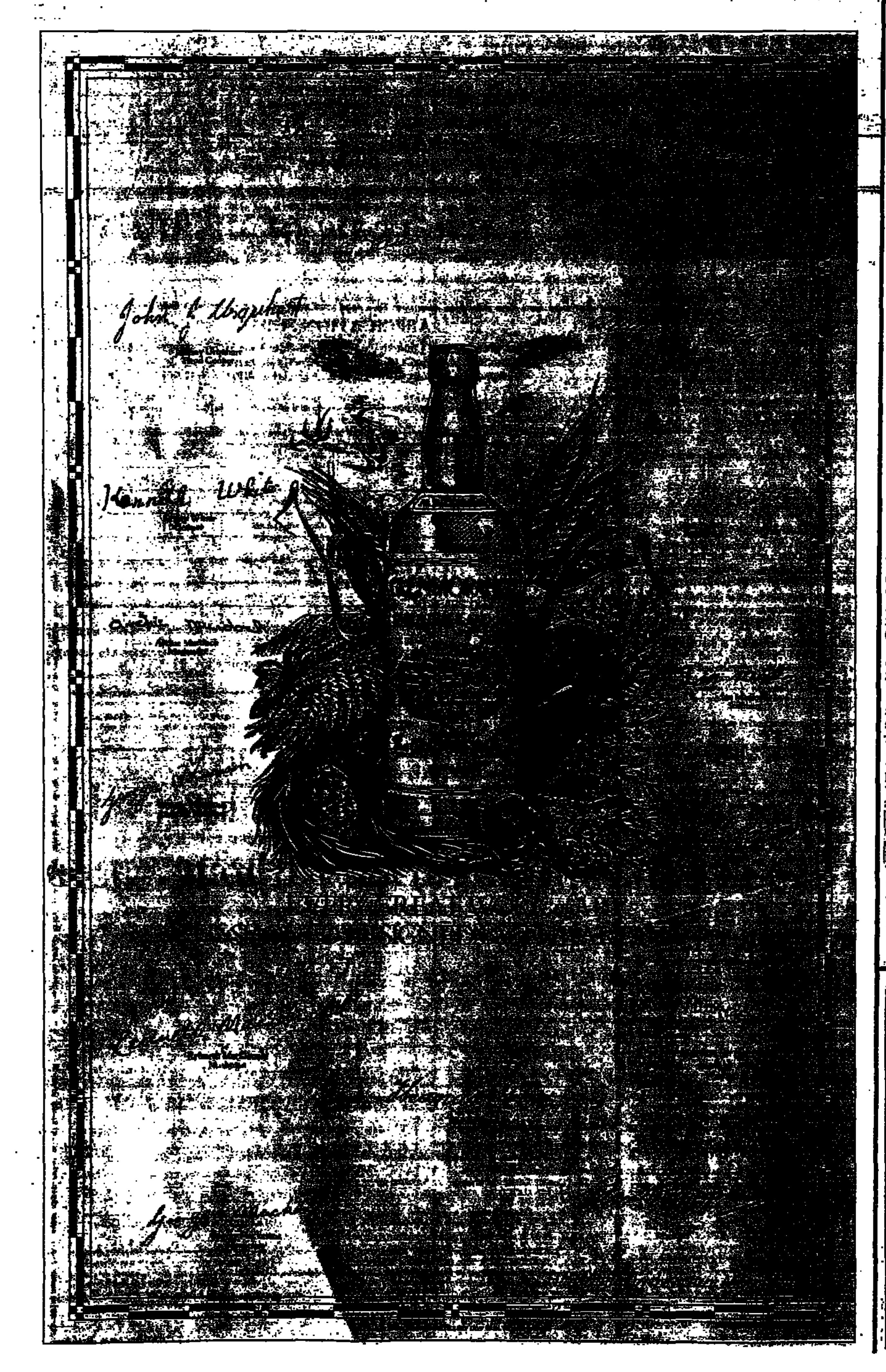
The advantages to manufacturers of this approach include the greater economies of scale that can be achieved in production and marketing; those agencies with widespread geographical representation stand to gain most from this trend through their ability to conceive and execute major campaigns for multilnational clients. This trend is already being exemplified in Saatchi's work for British Airways and Procter & Gamble, advertising in 41 and 21 countries respectively.

A final fillip to the sector has been the recently announced change in the corporation tax structure. Historically, most advertising and marketing companies have suffered a very full tax charge, reflecting their virtual lack of capital allowances and stock relief. The progressive reduction of these allowances, in conjunction with a decline in the basic rate of corporation tax, is a very real benefit to earnings – and cash flow.

In fact, at Saatchi's recent annual meeting, it was stated that earnings per share would be enhanced by some 14 per cent under the new system. Such benefits are likely to be even greater for the wholly British based companies.

Overall, advertising and marketing services have emerged as one of the real growth sectors of the economy. Most of the companies within the sector have strong growth records and have come through the recession relatively unscathed, while future prospects look excellent as marketing expenditure continues to assume an increasingly large element of business expenditure, and new avenues of growth emerge. Finally, the recent tax changes will effectively enhance the sector's earnings.

Bill Seward is a research partner and Mark Shepperd is an analyst at Phillips & Drew



THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

What new tax change means

Martin Jaskel and Geoffrey Dennis

It is rare for the structure of the gilt-edged market as a whole, or a big sector of it, to be altered in a fundamental way by a change in the tax regime. There have been several notable examples in the past such as the introduction of capital gains tax in 1965, the removal of the tax on gilts held for over 12 months in the Budget three years later and the ending of the restrictions on the holding of index-linked gilts in 1982. The latest example occurred on February 23 this year with the Inland Revenue's decision to treat the gilt-edged holdings of building societies as stock-in-trade and tax them accordingly.

Formerly, the societies' income was taxed at the building society corporation tax rate of 40 per cent, with gilt-edged profits, realised after 12 months, being tax-free. From now on, those profits will be liable to the full rate of corporation tax. This puts the building societies on a similar footing in the gilt-edged market with their main competitors for retail deposits – the clearing banks. As a result, the societies' tax bill, which totalled £117m in 1981-2, is expected to double.

The important market impact of this decision has been to alter the relationship between hig-coupon (over 10 per cent) gilt-edged stocks and medium – low coupon stocks at the short end (under five years) of the market, where the building societies have been the authorities' best customers.

This adjustment is readily seen in the accompanying charts. Given the removal of the societies from the group of net funds, the attraction to them of very low coupon stock (coupons of 5 per cent or less), vanished immediately; as a result, the prices of these stocks fell sharply that night.

However, these events occurred in a period of generally falling yields prior to the Budget and the selling soon petered out. Although little of the lost ground has subsequently been regained, the attractiveness of the redemption yields on these low coupon stocks to the remaining net holders, such as higher rate tax-paying individuals, enabled prices to stabilize at levels significantly higher than those recorded in November and early December last year.

A comparison of yield differentials between high and medium-low coupon shorts tell a similar story. Comparing, for example, 11½ per cent Treasury, 1985 with 8¾ per cent Treasury Convertible, 1985, or 12 per cent Treasury, 1987 with 10 per cent Exchequer, 1988, the gross yield differential in favour of high coupon shorts was sharply reversed in the wake of the Inland Revenue's decision. However, the gap stabilized fairly quickly and, after turning negative for a period late in March, has levelled out at about zero in the past few days; in effect, the market has become gross. The effect of the change in market structure on the yield differentials between the various types of short-dated stock is further and clearly illustrated in Table A.

HOW THE YIELDS DIFFER

Treasury 12% 1987 vs Exchequer 10.5% 1988 — 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 — NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

Treasury 11.5% 1985 vs Treasury Convertible 8.75% 1985 — 0.1, 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7 — NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

TABLE A: GROSS YIELDS ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT STOCKS

	February 21, 1984			April 13, 1984		
STOCKS	Gross Rdmptn Yield	Grossed-up Net Equivalent Yields at Inc Tax Rate* of: 45%**	60%***	Gross Rdmptn Yield	Grossed-up Net Equivalent Yields at Inc Tax Rate* of: 45%**	60%***
HIGH COUPON						
Treasury 12%, 1987	10.823	9.214	7.926	10.396	9.504	8.748
MEDIUM COUPON						
Treasury 9½%, 1988	10.746	10.910	11.093	10.465	11.142	11.707
LOW COUPON						
Exchequer 2½%, 1987	7.861	12.059	15.556	8.848	13.696	17.738

* Capital Gains Tax of zero.
** Assumed average Corporation Tax over the next three years.
*** Highest tax rate for individuals.

TABLE B: HOLDINGS OF SHORT–DATED (UNDER 5 YEARS) GOVERNMENT STOCK (End-March 1983; Nominal Values)

	£m	% of Total
Individuals & private trusts	3,263	13.5
Industrial & commercial companies	†3,893	16.2
Insurance companies: long term funds	*1,181	4.9
Total net funds	8,337	34.6
Building Societies	6,618	27.4
Sub total	14,955	62.0
Total market holdings	24,115	
Total short-term debt	27,635	

† Including a residual which largely relates to the 'net' funds category.
* End-December 1982 market value plus the nominal value of acquisitions in the first quarter of 1983.

An alternative way to consider the impact of this decision is to look at the breakdown by holder of short-dated government stock. Table B shows the holdings of such stock of the remaining net funds alongside those of the building societies and total market holdings of short-dated stock.

The likely impact on the short-dated gilt market of the new taxation arrangements for building societies is predictable. With the share of short-dated stock held by the net funds cut instantly from 62 per cent to around one-third of the total (using data for the end of March, 1983), there is likely to be a considerable impact on the types of short-dated stock issued by the authorities. The fundamental correction of relative yields, as the demand for high coupon stock rose relative to that for low coupon stock, occured quickly as expected. Given that the societies will themselves now aim for the high coupon shorts, the resumption of a more normal yield pattern requires the authorities to reduce the share of low-medium coupon short-dated stock to around one-third of the total.

At present, there is £33.32 billion of short-dated stock outstanding, of which it may be estimated around £4.2 billion is in official holdings (up from £3.5 billion at the end of March, 1983). Of the outstanding short-dated stock, over £7.1 billion carries coupons of up to 8 per cent (of which £6.1 billion is below 4 per cent with a further £1.6 billion comprising two Treasury stocks, between 8 and 9 per cent.

The total value of all these stocks amounts to nearly one-third of the short-dated market such that it corresponds broadly to the share held by the net funds. The appropriate conclusion is that, in the current market, short-dated stocks with coupons of up to or just over 9 per cent are likely to be held on at a net basis, with stock carrying coupons above this level being gross.

For the future – and considering the outlook for other net funds – the Inland Revenue's decision is unlikely to lead to a similar change in the taxation arrangements on the gilt-edged profits of life insurance offices. Although the life companies have generally turned over their gilt-edged portfolios as rapidly, if not more so, than the societies, this practice was not the reason for the Revenue's decision. More important was the desire to achieve equity of treatment between building societies and banks in this respect. Moreover, any change in the treatment of life offices would be likely to lead to a substantial fall in the long-dated market and severely impair the funding ability of the Government Broker.

There is likely to be little effect from the Inland Revenue's decision as such on the gilt-edged holdings of the corporate sector. However, the expected effect of the Budget measures on corporation tax and initial capital allowances in advancing capital investment spending from 1985-6 into the final months of the current financial year is likely to reduce the amount of available liquidity that companies will place in the gilt-edged market, even though companies are more liquid at this stage of the economic cycle than ever before.

Overall, given the adjustment in the yield structure between low coupon and other short-dated stock that has already occurred, it is likely the low coupon market will shrink even more in the future. Clearly, the change in taxation arrangements relating to building societies is likely to precipitate some big changes in funding techniques and, although the Government Broker issued two small low coupon, short-dated stocks on Friday afternoon, there are unlikely to be as many new issues of this sort in the future.

This is a remarkable conclusion to a period during which the authorities have issued a number of low coupon stocks specifically aimed at building society portfolios, given their previous status as net funds.

Martin Jaskel is gilt-edged partner and Geoffrey Dennis is senior economist at W. Greenwell & Co.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● HAMPTON GOLD MINING: Directors of Hampton Australia have announced that the public issue of 9,705,890 ordinary shares closed immediately fully subscribed.

The shares were offered at 75 cents and the issue raised A $7.3m.

● BAILLIE CIFFORD JAPAN TRUST: Results for half year to February 29. Gross Investment income £166,485 (£87,945). EPS 0.2p (0.11p). Asset value per ordinary share 246.9p (192.8p) and diluted asset value per ordinary share 234.3p (184.4p).

● DRG INC CANADA: First quarter. Figures in C $000: Net sales 25,830 (25,500). Pretax income 1,432 (371). post tax income 900 (254). EPS 25 cents (7 cents).

● BRITISH RAYOPHONE: No dividend (same) for 1983. Turnover £55.58m (£61.11m). Pretax profit £1.72m (loss of £1.5m last time). Company is a subsidiary of UCB (Investments).

● TOPS ESTATES: Group proposes to acquire Shinetip, which recently purchased at auction, Saxon House, Crawley, West Sussex, a modern freehold office property. Shinetip also owns a freehold shop in London's Hatton Garden. These two properties produce annual rents of £39,000 and have been valued at £467,000. Proposed consideration will be 285,000 ordinary shares (at 70p each), and £185,000-worth of loan stock.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	8½%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	8¾%
Continental Trust	8½%
C. Hoare & Co	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

1986 fixed as Industry Year

By Derek Harris

New links between schools and colleges and industrial companies are expected to be a feature of Industry Year 1986, an initiative to increase awareness of the role in industry.

The scheme, which is backed by among others, the Government, the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC, is directed by Sir Geoffrey Chandler, former director general of the National Economic Development Office.

Sir Geoffrey said the nomination of 1986 as Industry Year is intended as a challenge to a society which is insufficiently aware that almost everything we do depends on industrial activity and which show little appreciation of such activity.

The project has been initiated by the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. With £100,000 backing, Sir Geoffrey will aim mainly at prompting other organizations to carry through initiatives, employing the slogan "Thanks to Industry."

APPOINTMENTS

New Argyll Group director

Argyll Group: Mr C. D. Smith, group financial controller and company secretary, has become a director. He will also join the boards of Argyll Foods and Amalgamated Distilled Products.

J. H. Minet and Co: Mr Bryan Hayes is appointed chairman, Mr Jack Gore as deputy chairman and managing director.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Colin Finnerty has been named deputy regional director of the south-east region in succession to Mr Peter Tyley, who retires at the end of this year. Mr Finnerty is currently a director of Lombard North Central.

Electrical Wholesalers Federation: Mr Michael Gledson, a director of Newey & Eyre, has been elected president.

Saab (Great Britain): Mr Christer Skogsborg has been appointed managing director.

Granville Venture Capital: Mr David Steeds has become chief executive and Mr Ernest Bachrach has joined the board.

Espley Trust: Mr M. C. Hudson, a director of Espley Tyas Overseas and president of American Property Group, has been appointed a director.

W. J. Noble and Son: Mr G. C. Bullen has been made executive sales director.

Dearden Farrow: Mr Raymond Whittaker succeeds Mr Patrick Townend as senior partner. Mr Townend has retired. Other partners also retiring are Mr Harry Cordell from the London office; Mr John Gilliat from the Manchester office and Mr Harry Robinson from the Croydon office.

Foxford: Mr J. E. Sheehan has become a director.

USM REVIEW

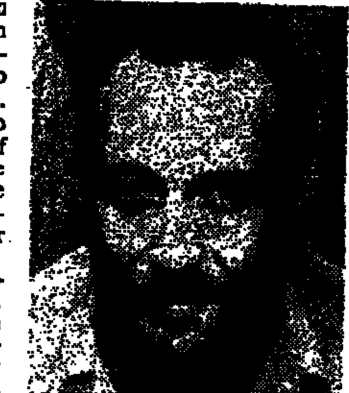
French Connection buys half of US distributor

Earlier this year, Mr Stephen Marks, chairman of the fashion house French Connection, decided to take up yoga in order to flex the odd sagging muscle. Last week he also decided to stretch the financial muscle of French Connection with the acquisition of a 50 per cent stake in the group's sole US distributor Best of All Clothes Inc for around £3m.

The deal went almost unnoticed in the market, at first, but is likely to have an immediate and almost sensational impact on profits in the present year. In terms of profits, Best of All Clothes is a much larger company than French Connection, although it relies almost entirely on French Connection products. For the year to June, BAC is forecasting pretax profits of $6m (£4.2m), but this figure is thought to be conservative and the group could be capable of nearer $8m for French Connection's year to January 1985.

By contrast, French Connection last week reported pretax profits up from £803,000 to £3.27m – almost £500,000 above the original forecast made when the group joined the USM in October.

The stockbroker Grieveson Grant, which bought French Connection to market, is also excited by the deal. Grieveson's retail analyst, Mr Tom Wyatt, estimates French Connection is capable of making profits of £4m this year, giving earnings a share of 16.5p. If BAC manages to chip in with a further $8m it could result in French Connection's profits soaring from £3.27m to somewhere approaching £10m with sales in the US totalling nearly £30m alone. This would double earnings to 27p. BAC is presently owned by Mr Michael Axelrod, who is also in partnership with French Connection's menswear and retail interest in the U.S.



Stephen Marks: stretching his company's financial muscle.

Mr Marks makes no secret of the group's plans for future development in the US and Mr Axelrod is joining the board. The purchase of the initial 50 per cent stake is being financed from the group's own cash resources with just an extra 3.2 per cent of the equity being issued to help finance the deal. Effectively, French Connection is acquiring earnings and the 50 per cent stake in BAC is being acquired on an equity PE of 3.

Grieveson's own clients will have the opportunity examine the details of the deal later this week when a buy circular drops through their letter-boxes. According to Grieveson, the shares still look good value for money despite their recent meteoric rise above the original placing price of 123p and should soon be nudging the 400p level. They closed at a high of 333p on Friday.

Meanwhile, the list of newcomers applying for a listing on the USM continues to grow. Last week, three more companies revealed details of planned flotations. The broker Capel-Cure-Myers is bringing the first retail franchise group to market in the form of the Body Shop. Capel will be placing just over 1 million shares, or 20.4 per cent of the total, at 95p a share, valuing the entire group at £4.75m. Body Shop sells naturally-based beauty products in refillable packs. The first shop was opened in 1976 in Brighton and there are now nearly 100 shops

In the year to November 1982, pretax profits grew from £42,000 to £114,000 and by last year that figure had increased to £275,000 on turnover of £2.6m. The group is forecasting pretax profits of £390,000 for the present year. The idea appears to have been well received in this country and now the board is looking to Europe and Canada to improve growth.

Corrosion is a big problem for oil exploration companies and has provided a handy niche for Ramco Oil Service, which provides specialist corrosion protection services. The brokers Rowe & Pitman and Grieg Middleton are placing 2.9 million shares, nearly 20 per cent of the equity, in the market at 70p. This capitalizes Ramco at £10.9m.

Dealings in Ramco are expected to start today.

Michael Clark

OLYMPIC GAMES

Russians out of Olympic tennis

The Soviet Union have been left out of the demonstration tennis tournament at this year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles because they missed the deadline for applications, the International Tennis Federation (ITF) president, Philippe Chatrier, said yesterday.

Mr Chatrier said national federations had had to send nominations of players by April 1. The Soviet Union yesterday requested a further two-week extension but the ITF decided they could not change their timetable.

Sweden's Mats Wilander and Stefan Edberg and the American Jimmy Arias will compete in the demonstration event Andrea Jaeger, of the United States, leads the women's line-up.

Soviet participation in the Games as a whole was called into question last week when they demanded an emergency meeting of the International Olympic Committee to discuss alleged american violations of the Olympic charter. This will be held on April 24.

In New York Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Organizing Committee, said the United States would not "kow-tow" to the Soviet Union. He said: "They've got so much to lose by not being here, so much to gain by being here, and they're not dumb."

Poland have joined Soviet bloc criticism of preparations by Los Angeles. The Polish Olympic Committee said: "The political atmosphere shaped around the Olympics by reactionary, cold-war and anti-communist circles in the United States poses the most serious problem . . . they are willing to exploit the Olympics for their reactionary and anti-peace goals."

JUDO

Adams takes seventh title

Neil Adams, Britain's main hope for an Olympic judo medal, won the light-middleweight title for the fifth successive year at the British Open Championships, at Crystal Palace.

Adams beat Christian Sebald, of West Germany, on a decision. It was Adam's seventh British title – he won the lightweight championship twice earlier in his career.

RESULTS: Bantamweight (under 60kgs): N Eckersley (GB) bt B Carabetta (Fr), armlock. Featherweight (under 65kgs): P Bora (Fr) bt J Rohleder (WG), decision. Lightweight (under 71kgs): K Brown (GB) bt H Hoogwerth (Neth), throw. Light-middleweight (under 78kgs): N Adams (GB) bt C Sebald (WG), decision. Middleweight (under 86kgs): B Spijkers (Neth) bt D White (GB), throw. Light-heavyweight under 95 kgs): D Delrieux (Fr) bt Aurelio (Br), throw. Heavyweight (over 95kgs): C Vacshon (Fr) bt E Gordon (GB), decision.

Today's Fixtures

7.30 unless stated

Third division
Bolton v Plymouth
Southend v Bradford City

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Northwich Victoria v Nuneaton; Worcester v Maidstone.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Hyde v Oswestry; Marine v Norwich.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: King's Lynn v Witney.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Derby Co v Sheffield United (7.0); Liverpool v Newcastle (7.30).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Gillingham v Bristol Rovers (2.0); Ipswich v Millwall (2.15); Reading v Chelsea; Watford v Leicester; Tottenham v Oxford United (2.0).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES (7.0): Abertillery v Crawshay's XV; Pontypool v Newbridge

ATHLETICS



Miss Budd: a metronomic sense of pace judgment

IOC likely to stand in Miss Budd's way

By David Powell

A more appropriate accompaniment might have been "Alone Again, Naturally". "There was never the faintest chance that any of the nine women chosen to share Dartford's Central Park track with Zola Budd on Saturday would stay with her for more than a lap and to suggest the fulfilment of an Olympic dream through a rendering of "Chariots of Fire" was as hideous as the cloak and dagger exercise surrounding her arrival there.

Other than the familiar role of unchallenged front runner and time trialist, Miss Budd merely confirmed that which we knew: that she has a metronomic sense of pace judgment; that her running is as aggressive as her nature is diffident; and that the greatest barrier to her competing in Los Angeles is likely to be opposition from within the International Olympic Committee rather than from British women on the track in the trials.

The British Olympic Association are seeking a decision from the IOC on whether Miss Budd, a British citizen for little more than a week, is eligible for selection. Madame Monique Berlioux, the IOC director, says that the rule stating an athlete must be resident for three years in a country before representing it at the Olympics would be waived only in "special circumstances."

Sir Arthur Gold, the British Amateur Athletic Board's representative on the BOA, says that Miss Budd should establish herself as a British athlete before being sent to the Olympics. In what may prove a telling precedent, he quoted on BBC television the case of Paul Nash, a South African who, at the time of holding the world record for 100 metres, sought British selection for the 1968 Olympics. He was not chosen because he was not considered a true British athlete despite having been born in London, which is more than can be said of Miss Budd.

If the IOC accept Miss Budd, the buck will again pass to the British selectors provided she finishes in the first three of the trials at Crystal Palace on June 6. Her time of 9min 02.6sec at Dartford, a British junior record and Olympic qualifying time, is thought by the local club's athletes to be worth around 8min 45sec. "We deduct two seconds per lap from our times here to give us what we would expect at Crystal Palace," one Dartford Harrier said. Only Wendy Sly and Jane Furniss among Britons are capable at present of that standard of performance.

Even with a microphone Miss Budd was inaudible, except to say she was unbeaten sine 1981 and had wanted a time of nine minutes. So the only worthwhile information to emerge from a press gathering which resembled the mobbing of Mick Jagger on returning to this town of his upbringing came from Peter Labuschagne who announced she would not run another 3,000 metres race before the trial. "Her next race will be a 1,500 metres," he said.

● Rotterdam, (AFP) – Gidamas Shahanga, of Tanzania, won the fourth international Rotterdam Marathon here on Saturday in 2hr 11min 12sec. Another Tanzanian, Zakariah Barie, was second in 2hr 11min 47sec, ahead of Martti Vainio of Finland and a third Tanzanian, Agapius Masong.

● Steve Cram, the world 1,500 metres champion, was beaten into fourth place in the 10,000 metres by Mike McLeod at Jarrow on Saturday.

Boston Marathon preview, page 24

GYMNASTICS

Medal gives a boost to Morris's status

By Peter Aykroyd

For the first time, Britain won the two silver medals at the annual *Daily Mirror* Champions All tournament at Wembley on Saturday. Andrew Morris, the reigning national champion, came second in the men's competition and Lisa Young, the seasoned international, emulated this success in the women's section. Amanda Harrison, the third British representative, came a commendable fourth.

Only 1.2 of a mark separated the eight men. In the early stage, the lead was held by Alexander Atamas, a promising young discovery from the Ukraine. Morris took over after the vault, but he in turn had to relinquish the leading position to Borislav Houtov, of Bulgaria.

It took the last piece, the horizontal bar, to sort out the field and Atamas, relying on consistency more than flair, came through first, only .05 ahead of Morris, who strengthened his status as Britain's best male prospect for two decades.

Miss Young, who was standing in for the indisposed British champion, Haley Price, showed considerable determination against formidable rivals such as Boriana Stoyanova, of Bulgaria, the world's No 4, and Bettina Schieferdecker, a member of the East German Olympic squad. Indeed, Miss Young's performances improved during the afternoon and she finished with a triumphant floor exercise of 9.60.

Miss Stoyanova's style and expertise were tested to the full by Miss Schieferdecker, but an unsuccessful floor exercise by the East German girl took her out of the medals and presented gold to the Bulgarians. In third place came Melissa Marlowe, a diminutive 12-year-old American, who must have a bright international future.

MEN: 1, A Atamas (USSR), 56.40pts; 2, A Morris (GB), 56.35; equal 3, K Moriguchi (Japan), I Sanchez (Cuba), B Houtov (Bul), at 56.30; 6, H Behrendt (EG) 56.25. WOMEN: 1, B Stoyanova (Bulg), 38.20pts; 2, L Young (GB), 37.85; 3, M Marlowe (US), 37.45; equal 4, C McDonald (Can), A Harrison (GB), 37.40; 6, B Schieferdecker (EG).

IN BRIEF

US dominant in first Test

The United States won the first speedway international match at Swindon with some ease. They were far quicker from the gate, taking the lead in heat two and making sure of victory with one heat remaining. Denis Sigalos dropped a point in his opening ride but was unbeaten thereafter, scoring 17 points for the United States.

TEAM: England 50, United States 58. Leading individual scorers: England: C Morton 13, D Jessup 12, K Carter 10; United States: D Sigalos 17, J Cook 12, S Moran 12.

TENNIS: Jaime Fillol, Chile's most successful player of recent years, has gone bankrupt with debts of $1.5m (just over £1m). Fillol, aged 38, the captain of Chile's Davis Cup team, said successive devaluations of the peso against the dollar had made him unable to repay building loans.

WATER POLO: The last five teams for the Los Angeles Olympics tournament will be decided by the 13-country qualifying competition to be held in the Olympic pool at the Foro Italico in Rome from April 13-22.

Law Report April 16 1984

Judge can raise issue of insanity

Regina v Dickie

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Park and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss

[Judgment delivered April 10]

The Court of Appeal, considering whether a jury was entitled to return a verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity" at a trial in which insanity was not suggested by the prosecution or raised as a defence on behalf of the accused, held that it was not possible to say that there were no circumstances in which a judge might not, of his own violition, raise an issue of insanity and leave it to a jury. The occasions when a judge would seek to do that would, however, be exceptional.

The court allowed an appeal by Andrew Plummer Dickie against the verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity" returned by a jury on November 16 1983 in Acton Crown Court (Judge Quarren Evans) in respect of each of two counts of arson.

Mr David Farrington, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Christopher Morris for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant, now 74 years of age, was a bachelor, a man of good and respectable character. He lived in a basement flat.

One Saturday in December a neighbour found the hallway full of black smoke. She called firemen, who went through the basement window and found the appellant sitting in the smoke-filled room, appearing quite unconcerned. Rubbish was burning in a plastic wastepaper basket; the basket and carpet were burning and the floorboards underneath were scorched.

The appellant said that he had lit the fire himself to get rid of some rubbish. Later, when he was charged, he told the police that he had been in complete control of what he was doing.

Before the trial started the defence served upon the prosecution a medical report which indicated that the appellant's general medical practitioner had been treating him for some years for the condition known as hypomania (a condition of elation).

That was in order to give an early indication that medical evidence would be called to demonstrate that at the relevant time, because of his medical condition (for which he was not then taking treatment) the appellant did not know what he was doing, was wrong and therefore it could not be said that he was reckless or had intended to cause any kind of damage.

The doctor gave evidence and was cross-examined by counsel for the prosecution who explored the condition of hypomania. The judge himself asked some questions including the questions whether hypomania was a disease of the mind and if so whether it could cause the mind to malfunction, to both of which the doctor answered "yes".

The judge then indicated to counsel that it was his intention to leave it to the jury to decide whether it would be appropriate, having regard to the medical evidence, to return a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. Both counsel submitted to the judge that in the circumstances it was wholly inappropriate for him to do that.

Counsel for the appellant submitted that there were no instances in which either a judge or the prosecution were entitled to raise that issue: it was a matter exclusively in the domain of the defence.

The court had been referred to a long line of cases which counsel for the appellant submitted assisted him in establishing that there was no precedent for what the judge did in this case, namely to take into his own hands, despite the protestations of counsel, the raising of that issue and to leave it to the jury.

By reference to the M'Naghten Rules counsel asserted that it was plainly evident that what Parliament and the courts intended was that there was a presumption of sanity, which could only be challenged by the defendant.

Their Lordships had come to the conclusion that they were unable to say that there were no circumstances in which a judge might not, of his own violition, raise an issue of insanity and leave it to a jury, provided that if he chose to do so there was medical evidence which went to all the factors involved in the M'Naghten test. Their Lordships envisaged, however, that the occasions when a judge would seek to do that would be exceptional.

If a judge embarked upon such a course he would need to be careful to ensure that before he left the issue to the jury both counsel for the prosecution and defence had been given ample opportunity to call such evidence as they deemed necessary, even if that involved an adjournment of the case.

Their Lordships could find no precedent to lead them to think that the prosecution had a right to raise the issue. The prosecution had a positive duty to prove, if it could, the allegation which it made upon the indictment. It had the power, if the issue was raised by the defence, to rebut by its own evidence the defence's attempt to establish insanity.

If it had in its possession evidence of insanity of a kind which it thought would assist the defence to establish that a defendant was of that condition when the crime was committed, it had the obligation to make that evidence available to the defence in good time.

It had been argued that the judge fell into error by not ensuring first that there was available evidence to establish every factor required by the M'Naghten Rules, and second by not giving the defence and prosecution the opportunity of calling such further evidence as they might feel inclined to call.

Their Lordships were driven to the conclusion that the available evidence in this case was lacking in certain important respects: there was really no evidence which went to show that the appellant was suffering from a defect of reason and mind so that he did not know that what he was doing was wrong, and there was little or no evidence going to the aspect of the quality of the act. Their Lordships had come to the conclusion that those verdicts could not stand.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

No penalty for intention without action

Horcal Ltd v Gatland

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered April 11]

An agreement for a "golden handshake" made between a company and its managing director was not avoided where at the time of the agreement the director had formed an intention to deprive the company of the profits of a contract, but he had not then done anything to implement that intention.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff company, Horcal Ltd, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Glidewell (*The Times* May 4, 1983) of their claim for repayment of £5,000 paid to the defendant, Mr Morris Gatland, on termination of his contract of service as a director of the company.

The court allowed a cross appeal by the defendant against an order by the judge requiring him to repay £435 salary paid to him by the company on October 31, 1978.

Mr Robert Thoresby for the company; Mr Stephen Powles for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the defendant had been managing director of the plaintiff company until October 31, 1978, when he resigned pursuant to an agreement entered into on July 24, 1978, under which he received a "golden handshake" from the company of £5,000.

The action was brought to recover that sum which it was claimed had been paid under a mistake of fact. It was alleged that the agreement was void on the basis that the defendant had failed to disclose that he had committed a breach of his duty as a director.

The facts that gave rise to the allegation of breach of duty were that in June 1978 a Mrs Kingsbury had asked the defendant for an estimate for work to be done at her home. The estimate had been sent on the company's notepaper and the contract concluded by the defendant was made between Mrs Kingsbury and the company.

Subsequently it became apparent to the defendant that he would receive payment from Mrs Kingsbury in cash and he formed the intention, before the termination agreement had been entered into, to keep the proceeds of the contract for himself.

He later accepted the money for himself and ensured that no copies of the quotation or receipts were among the company's documents.

It was a consequence of the company's argument that the defendant as a director of the company was under a duty to disclose any breach of duty on his part before the termination agreement of July 1978 could be entered into.

In his Lordship's judgment, it was not necessary to decide whether that was correct, since the judge had found that no breach of duty had been committed by the defendant before the termination agreement was made which he would have had to disclose were there such a duty of disclosure on him.

The defendant had formed an intention to take as his own the cash payment when received from Mrs Kingsbury but there was no finding of fact that he had done anything by July 24 to implement that intention and there was no finding that at that date he had done anything to conceal the contract.

It followed that whatever the defendant's intention might have been he was not in breach of his duty to the company as at July 24 and the termination agreement was not vitiated. Accordingly, the appeal should be dismissed.

However, the judge had allowed the company to recover £435 in respect of salary paid to the defendant after the termination agreement, and the defendant cross appealed against that.

No doubt the defendant's failure to account to the company for the cash from Mrs Kingsbury was a serious breach of his contract of service with the company. Had the company become aware of it they would have been entitled to terminate his contract there and then, but that had not happened and the defendant had continued to serve and receive his salary up to October 31.

His Lordship could see no basis on which that salary could be recovered and would allow the cross appeal.

Lord Justice Fox agreed and Lord Justice Lawton delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Rochman Landau & Co; Haye & Reid, Wokingham.

Football: First FA Cup final for Watford and second Wembley chance for Everton

Argyle make friends but Watford make history

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Watford 1
Plymouth Argyle 0

Country folk wandered around in fancy dress, a rainbow of ballons filled the sky, ice-melted in the sunshine and a cricket match built up a gentle finish neaby. Rather than FA Cup semi-final day, often darkened by fears, it was an afternoon of smiles out on one Birmingham's village greens.

Even the main fairground at Villa Park echoed a delightful spirit of long ago. The referee's decision, some of them curious, were accepted without argument, offenders collect the ball and return it to the appropriate spot amid respectful applause and scarcely an obscene chant was to be heard from an audience of almost 44,000.

Reilly, as lean and tall as a circus tent's central pole, won a place in history for Watford but Plymouth Argyle, expected to be little more than a side-show, won everybody's respect. They had already surpassed their hopes and, with luck, might have travelled beyond their dreams.

Two years ago Plymouth, who were 10 minutes away from bankruptcy and football's Elysian fields. Had Smith not wasted a clear opportunity at the beginning and had Hodges not seen his attempt curl away and brush a post at the end, they could by now be preparing to visit Wembley's turf.

So unlikely was the prospect of Plymouth reaching this season's final that any discussion of bonuses was considered "a waste of time" in Plymouth back in August. On the other hand, the Watford manager, Graham Taylor, was so convinced that this was going to be Watford's year that in December he advised the chairman, Elton John, to keep May 19 free in his diary.

Despite being without the injured Jackett, Watford were the favourites, but they dominated the tie for merely a quarter of an hour. Barnes began, in an otherwise surprisingly lethargic display, by gliding down the left and crossing for Reilly to stoop and head cleanly home. Only 13 minutes had passed.

After Crudgington had blocked Reilly's crisp drive and Johnston had nodded narrowly over the bar, Callaghan signalled the end of Barnes's brief period of domination, by claiming another "goal" from an offside position. Plymouth, combating Watford's clear superiority in the air by keeping the game glued to the ground, then belied their position as underdogs.

Tynan, the leading scorer in the country last season, Staniforth, Cooper and Hodges all threatened to catch more than the eye, particularly as Sherwood threatened to drop more than the occasional high ball. Watford's manager admitted that he was relieved the match did not go into extra time.

Plymouth, who tonight return to more mundane affairs in Bolton, have taken an estimated, and welcome, £80,000 from their Cup run. Losing semi-finalists are not often remembered, but their followers, so warm and generous in defeat, will not forget the club's contribution to the Cup success of the third division this season.

WATFORD: S Sherwood, D Bardsley, N Price, L Taylor, S Terry, (sub. R Jobson), L Sinnott, N Callaghan, M Johnston, G Reilly, W Rostron, J Barnes.

PLYMOUTH ARGYLE: G Crudgington, G Nisbet, J Uzzell, C Harrison, L Smith, L Cooper, K Hodges, D Phillips, T Tynan, G Staniforth, A Rogers.

Referee: J Worrall (Warrington).

Goodbye Plymouth don't be relegated

By Simon Barnes

I suppose that if you were forced to pick the side best able to carry the romantic's banner onward to Wembley you couldn't have a better second choice than Watford, but for all that my heart bleeds for Plymouth Argyle after following the third division side from the third round.

From the moment that the enormous Reilly, looking like an adult in a kid's kickabout, headed Watford's goal in the thirteenth minute, it looked as if Plymouth were going to get their come-uppance at last, and that Watford would bag a hatful. But not a bit of it.

"I knew Plymouth would come at us in the first 10 minutes", Watford's winger, Barnes, said, "and they did. What surprised me was the way they kept coming at us for the rest of the match." John Hore, the Plymouth manager, looking brave and Byronic after the match, said his side had had more of the ball, that it was a tremendous game.

Hore speaks no word of a lie. It was a terrific game, played with three real, running, dribbling wingers and two sides vulnerable to attack on the flanks, or anywhere else for that matter. Rogers, of Plymouth, had a game his grandchildren will love, while Callaghan and Barnes were splendid going the other way. Barnes, who made the goal, hasthe winger's ability to make the molecules of his body disperse at will, so that he can run straight through people without deviating and reassemble on the other side.

The match was played in a party atmosphere, with balloons and confetti, and supporters unused to triumph decked out in colours that made Hore's lucky purple track suit look tasteful, two opposed Sargasso Seas of custard yellow and angelica green that made you thank your stars you were not at Highbury. This semi-final at Villa Park reminded you that football, amazingly, can still be fun. And Plymouth gave it all they had.

They had Rogers running round and round and round like Dougal in *The Magic Roundabout*, Tynan and Stainforth busting a gut to score, while Sherwood in the Watford goal kept turning to stone, or dropping the ball, or sometimes confusing everyone by making saves. At the other end Smith was sitting on Reilly's shoulders like the old man of the sea, determined to allow no further goals.

It was Hodges who had the last try for Plymouth and he certainly gave the ball a decent clout. But he had reckoned without the psychokenetic power of the Watford thousands behind the goal; their mental forces made the ball curl fractionally wide, and that was that.

Goodnight Plymouth. It's been real, lads. Tonight they play Bolton in a league match, and I hope they don't get relegated. That wouldn't be funny.

Another battle for Bangor

By Paul Newman

Bangor City, who on Saturday reached the final of the FA Trophy for the first time in their history, go to the High Court in London today to plead for their future. The Welsh club, due to meet Northwich Victoria at Wembley on May 12 are seeking a third adjournment of a winding up order brought by the Inland Revenue because of tax debts.

Since they were first taken to court last month Bangor have reduced their debt from nearly £9,000 to £2,400. At their last court appearance two weeks ago they were told they must pay the balance by today, but John Ross-Jones, the chairman, said yesterday that he had been able to raise only half the sum.

On Saturday Bangor drew 2-2 at Dagenham in the second leg of their Trophy semi-final to win 3-2 on aggregate.

Northwich reached the final for the second year in succession by winning 2-0 (3-1 on aggregate) away to Marine.

The meat in the sandwich: Reid, of Everton, squeezes between Williams (left) and Armstrong, of Southampton.

Everton reward manager's faith

By Clive White

Everton 1
Southampton 0

How often have we all said: "If only I could live that moment again I would do things differently". In each of the last three years losing Wembley finalists have been given the heaven-sent opportunity to do just that. Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United, in successive FA Cups, both put right in May the wrongs of March. Now Everton, losers in this year's Milk Cup final, will be returning to Wembley eight weeks afterwards.

Not that Everton made any catastrophic mistakes last time: they simply lost to Liverpool, a human enough failure. But they are possessed by a fierce feeling of deprivation, summed up by that single goal defeat to the champions in three-and-a-half hours.

It would be too easy to say that it was this that swept them past Southampton at Highbury in Saturday's dramatic, thrilling semi-final, untarnished by the quite separate, moronic pitched battle between rival supporters afterwards. Everton have suddenly become a very good team as the defeat against Liverpool painfully illustrated to their loudly loyal, if ill-behaved, supporters. Everton have lost only three matches, all by a single goal and away from home, of the 24 they have played this year. Whatever happens against Watford in the final, Liverpool had better get used to sharing the spotlight on Merseyside from now on.

Much of the praise must go to Howard Kendall, the manager, who persisted with players he knew to be good enough when the bad times were upon them. Even on Saturday, Kendall insisted, there were players who could have done even better. Curran, back after a long injury, was for the most part a casual interloper on the wing. Heath, who like many had a tentative first half, missed three excellent opportunities but it eventually galvanized him into an electric performance. The diminutive Heath, known as Inchy, did a lot of growing the moment he stretched to head the winner three minutes from the end of extra time. It was the most important goal of his life.

One man, though, was required to be at his peak for all of the 120 minutes. Southall, Everton's ample goalkeeper, was the biggest reason why they will be reliving Wembley. While Everton had about 70 per cent of the play, Southall had to deal with about 90 per cent of the day's danger. He made death-defying saves from Moran, Wallace twice and Worthing that were brilliant enough to earn him a place in any national team, let alone that of Wales.

Southampton went through the tie as if in a dream, like a dozing cheetah who would every now and then spring into action, usually through the speed of Wallace, to threater the deserving Everton. Midfield was particularly dormant. Williams loaded with injections, was obviously not match fit and Armstrong uncharacteristically indifferent. Wright, who hardly put a head wrong, much to the annoyance of the battling Gray, and the rest of the Southampton defence, could excuse themselves until Agboola handled in the 117th minute. Then Reid's free kick was nodded on by Sharp, the substitute, and Heath at last gave the Saints their marching orders.

EVERTON: N Southall; G Stevens, J Bailey, K Ratcliffe, D Mountfield, P Reid, T Curran, A Heath, A Gray, T Steven (sub, G Sharp), K Richardson.

SOUTHAMPTON: P Shilton; M Mills, M Dennis, S Williams, R Agboola, M Wright, N Holmes, S Moran, F Worthington, D Armstrong, D Wallace.

Referee: G Courtney (Spennymoor).

Newcastle's black afternoon

By Vince Wright

Newcastle United 0
Sheffield Wednesday 1

A capacity crowd at St James's Park expected fireworks but all they got were damp squibs. What a different story from the memorable encounter at Hillsborough when these sides last met in November. The return match on Saturday was instantly forgettable with neither Newcastle United nor Sheffield Wednesday resembling first division pedigrees.

The result means that Wednesday will probably go up as second division champions and that Newcastle may not go up at all. As if their uninspired display was not disappointing enough, Newcastle's players trudged off the field to be greeted by the news that three of their promotion rivals had won.

A goalless draw seemed certain until 13 minutes from the end when a rare piece of individual brilliance gave Wednesday victory. Wharton and MrCreery made a hash of clearing a long throw-in, Megson headed the ball back into the goalmouth and Shelton scored with a perfectly executed bicycle kick. Newcastle are generally at their most dangerous when they are behind but Wednesday never gave them a glimpse of an equalizer.

Wednesday's persistent use of the offside trap must have given the linesman with the red flag an aching arm in the first half. Newcastle's inability to overcome this tactic was equally irritating. Even Keegan, one of the quickest-thinking players in the game, was frequently ensnared.

The best opportunities fell to McDermott, who was prominent with familiar, surging runs from deep positions, only for his shooting to let him down. McDermott's worst miss came 20 minutes from time when he completely miskicked Waddle's centre from close in. A little earlier Waddle himself could have broken the deadlock if he had connected properly in front of goal. Wharton's goalline clearance from Varadi was one of Wednesday's few moments of menace.

Wednesday's simplistic methods have offended the purists but the lack of variety in their attacks was as noticeable as the severity of their tackling. Lyons failed to set a captain's example with an unnecessarily late challenge on Newcastle goalkeeper, Carr, for which he was deservedly booked. Sterland was lucky not to suffer the same fate and Varadi, too, incurred the wrath of his former colleagues with a petulant foul.

At one point the game appeared to be slipping from the referee's control. The League showed insensitivity in appointing Colin Seel to officiate in this particular match, for he comes from Carlisle, who, like Newcastle and Wednesday, are one of the teams involved in the promotion issue.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: K Carr; J Anderson, K Wharton, D McCreery, S Carney, G Roeder, K Keegan, P Beardsley, C Waddle, T McDermott, J Trewick.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: M Hodge; M Sterland, P Shirtliff, M Smith, M Lyons, L Madden, G Megson, J Pearson, I Varadi, A Cunningham (sub, G Oliver), G Shelton.

Referee: C Seel (Carlisle).

Aberdeen's trademark missing

By Hugh Taylor

It took a late, freakish goal by McStay on Saturday to put Celtic into a Scottish Cup final which will be the forty-second in their illustrious history; Aberdeen scrambled and had moments of worry before they made their way into their third final in succession.

Yet neither of the two clubs who have dominated Scottish League football this season were ever fiercely challenged by the opponents, St Mirren at Hampden Park and Dundee at Tynecastle, and won their semi-finals much more comfortably than the scores suggest.

Goals by McClair and McStay gave Celtic a 2-1 victory over a St Mirren side who were overwhelmed in the second half. There was a glimpse of a fightback when McDougall equalized Celtic's opening goal, but St Mirren, whose third semi-final defeat in a row this was, were seldom out of their penalty area after the interval. Yet for all Celtic's huffing and puffing, they did not score the winning goal until nine minutes from the end, when the notorious Hampden swirl twisted a deflected shot from McStay past the hands of Thomson, the St Mirren goalkeeper, and into the net.

Aberdeen also made their 2-0 victory over injury-stricken Dundee secure with a late goal – not scored, indeed, until the 89th minute, by Strachan. Porteous, one of the club's promising reserves, had put his side ahead with a goal in the 28th minute, but if Dundee fought courageously enough they never looked able to match their opponents, who, however, failed to produce the solid, constructive play that is the Aberdeen trademark.

Between April 30 and May 19 Aberdeen must play eight games. Eight are premier division and two may be cup finals.

Front-runners slow to move up

By Peter Ball

At the start of the season the suspicion was that this year Liverpool were there for the taking. That suspicion still exists but no one seems to have the ability or the willingness to profit from the flaws which, by the highest Anfield standards, are apparent in the Liverpool side.

They surfaced again on Saturday as the leaders collapsed at Stoke to a 2–0 defeat. Stoke have been on a fine home run recently, Liverpool becoming their seventh successive victims at the Victoria Ground, falling to a goal in each half from Painter and Russell.

This latest performance leaves Liverpool with an unimpressive record against some of the poorest teams in far from outstanding first division. Three of the bottom seven clubs have beaten them. Their discipline is also not what it was. Souness faces a one match ban against Ipswich on April 28 after being booked along with Dalglish.

No one, however, seems capable of taking advantage of the opportunity on offer. Manchester United, the only serious challengers, are showing a distant disinclination to grasp their chance and they fell to their second away defeat in a fortnight, this time at Notts County. United were still without their inspiration, Bryan Robson, but to lose at Meadow Lane is not the stuff on which realistic championship ambitions are founded.

To add to United's reason for self-examination County won in spite of losing Ian McCulloch with a suspected broken leg shortly before Christie's seventy-ninth minute winner.

In the second and third divisions the teams chasing promotion showed rather more zest. Chelsea stayed on the heels of Sheffield Wednesday, a late goal from Nevin bringing them the points from a local derby at Crystal Palace.

Manchester City and Grimsby both took advantage of Newcastle's defeat to re-open the contest for third place with home wins over Carlisle and Swansea. City however lost their goalkeeper, Alex Williams, with a ruptured artery in his right hand and he has withdrawn from the England Under-21 squad to meet Italy on Wednesday. Portsmouth's Mark Hateley also misses the same game because of a damaged ankle.

WEEKEND RESULTS AND TABLES

FA Cup Semi-finals

Plymouth Argyle	0	Watford	1
Southampton	0	Everton	1

First division

Birmingham C	0	QPR	2
Coventry C	2	Wolverhampton W	1
Ipswich T	2	Nottingham F	2
Leicester C	2	Aston Villa	0
Notts City	1	Manchester Utd	0
Stoke C	2	Liverpool	0
Tottenham H	2	Luton T	1
West Bromwich	0	Norwich C	0
West Ham	0	Sunderland	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	35	20	9	6	59	26	69
Manchester Utd	35	19	10	6	64	34	67
Nottingham F	35	18	7	10	60	38	61
QPR	36	18	6	12	56	31	60
Southampton	33	16	8	9	41	32	56
West Ham	35	16	7	12	53	45	55
Tottenham H	36	15	9	12	56	53	54
Arsenal	36	15	7	14	61	50	52
Aston Villa	36	14	9	13	51	53	51
Everton	34	12	12	10	32	34	48
Watford	35	14	6	15	61	67	48
Norwich C	35	12	11	12	42	38	47
Leicester C	36	12	11	13	59	57	47
Luton T	36	13	8	15	46	53	47
Birmingham C	36	12	8	16	35	41	44
Coventry C	36	11	10	15	48	56	43
West Bromwich	35	12	7	16	40	52	43
Sunderland	36	10	12	14	35	47	42
Stoke C	36	11	8	17	35	58	41
Ipswich T	36	10	7	19	43	53	37
Notts City	35	9	9	17	42	60	36
Wolverhampton W	35	5	9	21	26	67	24

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altringham 3, Barnet 2; Enfield 0, Maidstone 3; Gateshead 1, Nuneaton 1; Scarborough 0, Bath 0; Telford 1, Runcorn 1; Trowbridge 0, Frickley 1; Weymouth 0, Boston United 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bromley 1, Bognor Regis 1; Carshalton 1, Barking 2; Harlow 3, Slough 2; Hendon 0, Croydon 0; Leytonstone/Ilford 2, Bishop's Stortford 0; Staines 0, Harrow 1; Sutton United 3, Hitchin 3; Walthamstow 0, Tooting and Mitcham 0; Wokingham 5, Billericay 1; Wycombe 5, Worthing 1. First division: Aveley 1, Wembley 2; Cheshunt 1, Wembley 2, Clapton 0, Met Police 2; Epsom 3, Kingstonian 2; Hampton 1, Maidenhead 1; Hornchurch 1, Farnborough 1; Leatherhead 6, Feltham 0; Lewes 0, Tilbury 0; Oxford City 1, Windsor and Eton 2; Woking 2, Walton and Hersham 2. Second division: Basildon 2, Eastbourne United 0; Corinthian Casuals 3, Barton Rovers 0; Epping 1, Finchley 0; Grays 1, Letchworth 3; Horsham 0, St Albans 1; Leyton-Wingate 4, Hemel Hempstead 1; Newbury 0, Egham 0; Rainham 1, Dorking 4; Southall 3, Tring 3; Ware 1, Hungerford 3.

Second division

Barnsley	2	Charlton A	0
Cardiff C	2	Oldham Ath	0
Crystal Palace	0	Chelsea	1
Fulham	0	Huddersfield T	2
Grimsby T	3	Swansea C	0
Leeds Utd	0	Derby City	0
Manchester C	3	Carlisle Utd	1
Middlesbrough	1	Cambridge Utd	1
Newcastle Utd	0	Sheffield Wed	1
Portsmouth	2	Blackburn R	4
Shrewsbury T	2	Brighton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield Wed	35	22	9	4	68	30	75
Chelsea	36	20	12	4	74	37	72
Newcastle Utd	36	21	6	9	70	47	69
Manchester C	36	19	8	9	57	40	65
Grimsby T	36	18	11	7	55	40	65
Carlisle Utd	36	16	13	7	42	27	61
Blackburn R	36	16	13	7	51	40	61
Charlton A	36	15	9	12	46	51	54
Brighton	36	14	8	14	58	51	50
Leeds Utd	36	13	10	13	45	47	49
Shrewsbury T	36	13	10	13	38	46	49
Huddersfield T	35	12	11	12	44	41	47
Cardiff C	35	14	4	17	47	52	46
Barnsley	36	13	6	17	51	47	45
Portsmouth	36	13	5	18	62	54	44
Fulham	36	10	12	14	48	48	42
Middlesbrough	36	10	11	15	36	41	41
Crystal Palace	35	9	10	16	33	44	37
Oldham Ath	36	10	7	19	39	63	37
Derby City	36	8	9	19	32	64	33
Swansea C	36	5	7	24	29	71	22
Cambridge Utd	36	2	11	23	26	68	17

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford 1, Fareham 1; Cheltenham 5, AP Leamington 1; Corby 2, Stourbridge 0; Dartford 1, Alvechurch 1; Dorchester 1, Gloucester 3; Folkestone 3, Sutton Coldfield 0; Gosport 0, Fisher 2; Hastings 0, Bedworth 0; Witney 0, Gravesend 1. Midland division: Bridgnorth 2, Leicester United 1; Bromsgrove 1, Oldbury 0; Dudley 1, Wellingborough 0; Forest Green 3, Tamworth 1; Milton Keynes City 2, Banbury 0; Moor Green 1, Coventry Sporting 0; Rushden 5, Merthyr Tydfil 0; Shepshed Charterhouse 3, Redditch 0; VS Rugby 0, Bridgwater 1; Willenhall 0, Aylesbury 2. Southern division: Addlestone 1, Basingstoke 1; Andover 0, Crawley 1; Canterbury 2, Hounslow 1; Chatham 0, Cambridge City 2; Hillingdon 0, Thanet 0; Poole 7, Dover 1; RS Southampton 2, Woodford 1; Tonbridge 3, Salisbury 1; Waterlooville 1, Erith and Belvedere 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton 0, Gainsborough 2; Chorley 4, Buxton 0; Grantham 1, Morecambe 0; Horwich 1, South Liverpool 1; Macclesfield 1, Goole 2; Matlock 0, Witton 1; Oswestry 3, Workington 0; Rhyl 1, Mossley 2; Southport Rangers 0, Hyde 2.

Third division

Bournemouth	1	Scunthorpe Utd	1
Brentford	3	Bolton W	0
Burnley	2	Rotherham Utd	2
Gillingham	1	Port Vale	1
Hull C	1	Exeter C	0
Lincoln C	1	Wimbledon	2
Millwall	2	Walsall	0
Oxford Utd	2	Southend Utd	1
Preston	3	Orient	1
Sheffield Utd	4	Bristol R	0
Wigan Ath	1	Newport City	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oxford Utd	39	25	7	7	78	44	82
Wimbledon	40	22	8	10	88	70	74
Hull C	38	20	12	6	61	31	72
Sheffield Utd	40	20	11	9	77	47	71
Walsall	40	19	8	13	59	55	65
Bristol R	39	18	10	11	58	48	64
Burnley	39	15	14	10	70	44	59
Gillingham	38	17	8	13	62	57	59
Bolton W	39	16	10	13	50	48	58
Bradford C	36	16	9	11	64	52	57
Millwall	37	14	12	11	54	53	54
Orient	39	15	9	15	55	64	54
Newport City	38	14	12	12	51	62	54
Wigan Ath	39	14	11	14	43	48	53
Lincoln C	39	14	9	16	51	54	51
Preston	40	13	10	17	59	58	49
Bournemouth	39	12	6	21	51	66	42
Plymouth Argyle	37	10	10	17	43	52	40
Brentford	40	9	13	18	59	74	40
Rotherham Utd	37	9	9	19	42	54	36
Scunthorpe Utd	37	6	17	14	43	62	35
Port Vale	38	9	7	22	41	71	34
Southend Utd	37	6	13	18	43	63	31
Exeter C	39	5	13	21	46	72	28

Fourth division

Aldershot	1	York C	4
Bristol C	4	Northampton T	1
Bury	2	Chester	1
Doncaster R	3	Swindon T	0
Hartlepool	0	Colchester Utd	0
Hereford Utd	2	Rochdale	1
Mansfield T	1	Darlington	0
Peterborough Utd	4	Blackpool	0
Torquay Utd	1	Stockport City	1
Tranmere R	0	Chesterfield	3
Wrexham	0	Crewe Alex	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York C	38	26	7	5	83	35	85
Bristol C	41	21	8	12	64	41	71
Doncaster R	38	19	13	6	57	46	70
Reading	39	19	12	8	72	47	69
Aldershot	39	19	8	12	63	59	65
Peterborough Utd	40	16	12	12	61	39	60
Blackpool	38	17	9	12	57	42	60
Tranmere R	39	15	14	10	48	41	59
Colchester Utd	38	14	14	10	56	40	56
Hereford Utd	40	14	13	13	47	44	55
Chesterfield	40	14	13	13	52	51	55
Stockport City	39	15	10	14	54	58	55
Torquay Utd	39	14	12	13	49	55	54
Crewe Alex	39	15	9	15	48	56	54
Bury	39	12	13	14	53	54	49
Northampton T	41	12	13	16	46	61	49
Swindon T	39	12	12	15	48	49	48
Darlington	37	13	5	19	35	40	44
Mansfield T	40	10	11	19	56	65	41
Wrexham	38	9	12	17	44	59	39
Rochdale	40	9	12	19	48	69	39
Halifax T	40	9	12	19	41	78	39
Hartlepool	40	9	9	22	42	75	36
Chester	38	5	11	22	38	72	26

NORTHERN LEAGUE: First division: Bishop Auckland 3, South Bank 0; Blyth Spartans 1, Whitby 0; Consett 0, Gretna 2; Evenwood 0, Shildon 3; North Shields 2, Billingham 1; Spennymoor 0, Crook 1.

SOUTH EAST COUNTIES LEAGUE: First division: Arsenal 2, West Ham 3; Charlton 0, Tottenham 2; Chelsea 4, Southend 1; Portsmouth 1, Gillingham 1; QPR 4, Fulham 3; Orient 0, Ipswich 3. Second division: Brighton 1, Luton 1; Bristol Rovers 2, Reading 0; Oxford United 1, Tottenham 4.

Scottish Cup Semi-finals

Aberdeen	2	Dundee	0
St Mirren	1	Celtic	2

Scottish premier division

Dundee Utd	3	St Johnst'n	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	27	20	4	3	64	15	44
Celtic	30	18	6	6	68	34	42
Dundee Utd	27	16	6	5	54	25	38
Rangers	29	13	7	9	45	35	33
Hearts	30	9	12	9	33	42	30
St Mirren	30	8	12	10	47	47	28
Hibernian	32	12	4	16	41	50	28
Dundee	29	9	2	18	43	65	20
St Johnst'n	31	9	2	20	31	73	20
Motherwell	31	3	7	21	28	67	13

Scottish first division

Airdrie	1	Ayr	0
Clydebank	1	Alloa	0
Falkirk	1	Raith	0
Hamilton	3	Brechin	2
Meadwbnk	3	Clyde	1
Morton	2	Dumbarton	0
Partick	1	K'marnock	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Morton	35	18	11	6	57	43	47
Dumbarton	35	18	10	7	57	38	46
Partick	35	18	6	11	63	46	42
Clydebank	35	16	9	10	57	45	41
Brechin	35	14	12	9	53	46	40
Falkirk	35	15	6	14	43	49	36
K'marnock	35	14	6	15	49	48	34
Clyde	35	10	12	13	48	48	32
Hamilton	35	9	13	13	38	43	31
Airdrie	35	11	9	15	39	49	31
Meadwbnk	35	11	9	15	45	61	31
Ayr	35	9	11	15	51	64	29
Raith	35	8	11	16	45	57	27
Alloa	35	7	9	19	39	59	23

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chertsey 1, Horley 0; Fleet 0, Flackwell 1; Redhill 2, Berkhamsted 0; Ruslip 1, Burnham 1; Thatcham 2, Harwich 2; Whyteleafe 1, Edgware 0; Wolverton 1, Banstead 1.

FA TROPHY: Semi-finals, 2nd leg: Dagenham 2, Bangor City 2 (aet. Bangor win 3-2 on agg); Marine 0, Northwich Victoria 2 (Northwich win 3-1 on agg).

Scottish second division

Berwick	0	Albion	0
East Fife	2	East Stirling	0
Queen of South	0	Cowdenbeath	2
Stenhousemuir	1	Arbroath	0
Stirling	1	Forfar	1
Stranraer	0	Montrose	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Forfar	35	23	9	3	62	27	55
Queen of South	35	18	9	10	47	34	41
Stirling	35	13	13	9	47	37	39
East Fife	35	16	7	12	50	41	39
Berwick	35	14	10	11	50	34	38
Arbroath	35	16	6	13	44	41	38
Stenhousemuir	35	13	10	12	42	46	36
Stranraer	35	13	9	13	43	42	35
Dunfermline	34	11	10	13	36	39	32
Queen's Park	34	12	7	15	50	55	31
East Stirling	35	9	10	16	42	56	28
Montrose	35	11	6	18	34	55	28
Cowdenbeath	35	8	8	19	37	52	24
Albion	35	7	10	18	44	69	24

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST: Premier Division: Appleby-Frodingham 2, Bentley Victoria 3; Arnold 1, Alfreton 1; Belper 0, Maxborough 1; Boston 1, Thackley 2; Emly 2, Bridlington Trinity 2; Guiseley 2, Eastwood 2; Heanor 2, Gainsborough 3, Ilkeston 0, Sutton Town 0; Winterton 1, Spalding 1.

NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Accrington Stanley 5, Darwen 1; Ashton 3, Formby 1; Caernarfon 0, Congleton 1; Lancaster City 1, Curzon Ashton 0; Leek Town 3, Winsford 0; Prescot Cables 1, Leyland Motors 2; Radcliffe Boro 1, Glossop 2; St Helens 0, Stalybridge Celtic 0.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Brentwood 1, Carthusians 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Barnstaple 0, Exmouth 3; Bideford 3, Bristol Manor Farm 1; Chippenham 0, Liskeard 3; Clandown 2, Taunton 1; Dawlish 0, Frome 1; Devizes 5, Wellington 2; Shepton Mallet 4, Minehead 1; Weston-super-Mare 0, Saltash 1.

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 1, Ballymena 2; Carrick Rangers 3, Glenavon 0; Coleraine 5, Ards 3; Crusaders 1, Newry 2; Distillers 2, Portadown 2; Glentoran 1, Cliftonville 2; Larne 1, Linfield 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Sheffield Wednesday 3, Manchester United 5.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton 4, Swansea 0; Reading 0, Arsenal 6; Norwich 0, West Ham 1.

TENNIS

Lendl hits jackpot and heads for Monte Carlo

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Luxembourg

The European indoor season ended yesterday when Ivan Lendl beat another Czechoslovak, Tomas Smid, by 6–4, 6–4 in the singles final of Luxembourg's first grand prix. Lendl won about £27,500 from his five matches on consecutive days. This was his first grand prix triumph of the year. John McEnroe beat him in three finals – and a fourth, against Jimmy Connors, was abandoned after a bomb scare.

This week the circuit moves outdoors to the clay courts of Monte Carlo, where Lendl and Smid have first round matches against Henri Laconte and Colin Dowdeswell repectively. Lendl welcomes the idea of moving into the fresh air: "I don't like playing indoors when it's nice weather outside and you can play golf!" Lendl, incidentally, now speaks English so confidently that he has become more genial when he's not playing tennis but more sardonic when he is.

Lendl had an occasionally garrulous semi-final, with Gene Mayer, whom he beat 6–2, 7–6. For a time Meyer played as if he had more important things on his mind. Then he began to hit harder and deeper, which gave him the chance to play his characteristic tricks with the drop shot, angle, and lob. Both had to work hard and think fast. They gave us some fun, too – notably when Lendl, chasing an angled drop, suddenly deposited his 12st 7lb in the lap of the startled blonde appointed to spot the lets.

The final was more consistent in its quality Lendl and Smid have spent years practising together, competing and playing in the same Czechoslovak team. "It's always difficult when someody knows you *better than* you would like them to", do." Smid began with a rush – agianst Lendl, he usually does – and was particularly aggressive when offered Lendl's second service.

Smid led 3–0. Then Lendl found his range increased the pace, and won five consecutive games and seven out of eight. Smid said later that he did not serve and volley quite well enough – "and you can't stay back, because he hits very hard." Smid played well and could not have worked harder. But Lendl was too good for him.

Smid and Anders Jarryd shared about £8,250 by winning the doubles final 6-3, 7-5 against the top seeds, Mark Edmondson and Sherwood Stewart, who had to make do with a little more than £2,000 each.

As if to emphasise their taste for team work, Edmondson and Stewart both had their wives and children with them in Luxembourg. Edmondson did all sorts of odd jobs – job assistant, nurseryman, hospital cleaner, and so on – before the school leaver reached the point where he could pay his way as a tennis professional. Last year he won £152,000.

Stewart is different in that he no longer plays singles. Indeed, his last singles match was 18 months ago. But last year he won almost £130,000: not bad for a man who earned about £17,000 in 18 months with IBM before he decided that tennis was a better investment.

LUXEMBOURG GRAND PRIX: Singles, semi-finals: I Lendl (Czech) bt G Mayer (US) 6-2, 7-6; T Smid (Czech) bt M Bauer (US) 6-4, 6-0. Final: Lendl bt Smid 6-4, 6.4. Doubles: S Stewart (US) and M Edmondson (Aust) bt J Alexander and W Masur (Aust) 6-4, 4-6, 6-0; A Jarryd (Swe) and Smid bt B Drewett (Aust) and L Stefank (US) 6-3, 6-3. Final: Smid and Jarryd bt Stewart and Edmondson 6-3, 7-5.

ATHLETICS

Smith must step out

From Pat Butcher, Boston

Geoff Smith is in the middle of his finals at university but the biggest test comes this afternoon in the Boston marathon, (Pat Butcher writes). Victory for Smith, would mean the probability of selection to Britain's Olympic marathon squad.

Victory in 2hr 10min, or under – of which everyone here, Smith included, thinks he is capable today – n would mean certain selection. Smith already has the British best of 2:09.08, which he set in his marathon debut in New York last October, when his glorious break away from the field at 15 miles failed only in the last 400 metres when he succumbed to Rod Dixon, of New Zealand.

Smith is favourite today, and has already become something of a saviour for the Boston Athletic Associaiton, the promoters of the race. None of the top Americans is running because of next month's Olympic trials in Buffalo, but the race is also going through its biggest crisis in its history.

Boston was instituted in 1897, the year following the first modern Olympics marathon. There is no appearance money and no prize money. There is not even expenses for the likes of Smith Alison Roe, and Lorraine Moller, of New Zealand.

The most respected man in American Athletics, Will Cloney realized two years ago that Boston's prestige was not going to be a sufficient draw in the face of marathons like New York and London, which do pay appearance and prize money. He tried to bring Boston into line by hiring a local lawyer to commercialize the race, but his plans ended in disaster and Boston retrenched into its "no-pay" policy.

Misses Roe and Moller, like Smith, are in Boston attempting to make their own Olympic team, and their colleague, Paul Ballinger, who won the Fukuoka marathon in 1982 – which, incidentally also started paying out last year – is the man most likely to challenge Smith, but he admits all he needs to do is sub-2:12.30 to get to the Olympics. Smith needs at least two minutes faster than that.

HOCKEY

Cup for East Grinstead

By Sydney Friskin

East Grinstead 1
Blackheath 0

East Grinstead rounded off an interesting season by winning the national club championship for the first time at Willesden Sports Centre yesterday. They beat Blackheath in a tough final and received a new Hockey Association Cup, presented by the Hockey Writers' Club.

After surmounting two difficult obstacles on their way to the final – Slough and Southgate – East Grinstead faced a talented Blackheath side and knew the odds were against them. They survived an early storm and, with tight marking and covering, cancelled out Blackheath's artistry.

Blackheath committed the tactical blunder of persistently trying to force their way through the middle and in the second half, which they dominated, neglected Abreo, the one man who showed an ability to penetrate. This pattern suited East Grinstead, who profited once again by their astonishing ability to accelerate at short notice.

It was a fine burst of speed by the England international, Richard Leman, in the fourth minute of the second half that won the match. He took the ball deep and confounded the goalkeeper with a well placed shot. After that Blackheath took command but made nothing of 10 short corners.

In Saturday's semi-finals, Blackheath beat Hounslow 1-0, Nazareth scoring. East Grinstead defeated Fareham 2-1. Atkins scored first for Fareham but James Leman from a penalty stroke and van Asselt won the game for East Grinstead.

EAST GRINSTEAD: I Taylor; M Leman, M Longstreet, G Lee, H Bently (sub M Thompson), P Head, R Leman, S Cole, J Leman, B van Asselt, I Westwood.

BLACKHEATH: M Kalsi; H Dhami, P Kalsi, S Rehling, B David, B Butt, A D'Souza, P Abreo, C Nazareth (sub Shaid Khan), S Imtiaz, N Kalsi.

Umpries: G D Nash (Northern Counties) and D C Bruce (Eastern Counties).

England retain title

England retained their title in winning the international schools tournament fort the seventh time out of eight attempts, Joyce Whitehead writes. In the last match on Saturday at Keele University Nicola Hepworth scored the only goal against a much-improved Scotland to give England three clear wins. Wales emerged in second place after beating Ireland 1–0. It was though a solo goal by Helen Jones. Ireland thus came third and Scotland took fourth place.

It was an all-north final in the National Club's tournament at Cheltenham yesterday. Sheffield were the winners, beating Hightown by four penalty strokes to two after a 0–0 draw in the match.

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Group A: Sheffield 0, Orpington 0; Cheltenham CS 0, Sutton 0; Chelsea Coll 1, Sheffield 2; Chelsea Coll 2, Orpington 0; Orpington 0, Sutton 1; Sheffield 1, Cheltenham CS 1; Cheltenham CS 1, Chelsea Coll 0; Sutton 2, Sheffield 1; Sutton 1, Chelsea Coll 0; Orpington 4, Cheltenham CS 0. Group B: Hightown 0, Leicester 0; Ipswich 2, Redland 0; Redland 0, Wimbledon 0; Ipswich 3, Leicester 1; Wimbledon 0, Hightown 2; Hightown 2, Redland 0; Ipswich 2, Wimbledon 0; Ipswich 1, Hightown 0; Redland 0, Leicester 0; Leicester 1, Wimbledon 1.

National championships: club final positions: 1, Sheffield; 2, Hightown; 3, Ipswich; 4, Sutton; 5, Leicester; 6, Cheltenham Civil Service; 7, Orpington; 8, Wimbledon; 9, Chelsea College; 10, Redland.

RACKETS

Boone crowns season with Open triumph

William Boone crowned his season by winning the British Open Singles championships, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, at Queen's Club yesterday when he defeated Randall Crawley by 15–3, 15–4, 15–2, 15–8 (William Stephens writes).

This is Boone's second Open title and completes a clear run of wins in every competition he has entered in Britain and the United States. Holder John Prenn, the world singles champion, did not compete his time. He is under advice to rest his injured back before defending the world championship against challenger Boone in November.

Yesterday Boone was on peak form, dominating with severity of service, command of length and adroit use of the angles.

Consistently the best performance given against Boone this season was by James Male, the 20-year-old double-handed player. In a brilliant semi-final on Saturday, Male went the closest any player has to winning a game against Boone all season. Boone won by 17–14, 15–9, 15–5, 15–7. In the other semi-final, Crawley beat Charterhouse professional Stephen Tulley 15–7, 15–2, 15–7, 15–12.

SQUASH RACKETS

Open champion falls to Miss Le Moignan

Susan Devoy, the New Zealander who crushed the England No 1, Lisa Opie, last week at Wembley to become British open champion, discovered at Gloucester on Saturday how lucky she was not to have met the second-ranked Englishwoman in the blue-riband event, Colin McQuillan writes.

In the final of the Tournament of Champions, Martine Le Moignan, the tall left-hander from Portsmouth who fell to Miss Opie in the semi-finals at Wembley, defeated Miss Devoy in 32 minutes. Playing under the American scoring system, Miss Le Moignan won 13-4, 13-7, 8-13, 13-9 with a display of rapid firepower and disguise ideally suited to the fast-scoring format developed by World Championship Squash.

"I have exactly the sort of game that stops Susan getting into her stride with length and drop shots," Miss Le Moignan said. "If the draw had been kinder at Wembley I believe I would have won the final."

TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS: Final: Women: M Le Moignan (Eng) bt S Devoy (NZ) 13-4, 13-7, 8-13, 13-9. Men: R Norman [illegible] Maqsood Ahmed (Pak) 13-10, [illegible]. NATIONAL UNDER-23 CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP [illegible] Finals: Nottingham bt Redwood Lodge [illegible] (Nottingham first): M Hildred bt A [illegible] 9-3, 9-3. A Darzey bt D Mabbs (Redwood) [illegible] 9-0, 9-5. D Lee lost to J Cornish [illegible] 9-5, 7-9.



GOLF: US MASTERS

Faldo manages to keep calm amid the storms

From Michael Platts Augusta, Georgia

Whatever the fate of Nick Faldo, as the final round of the forty-eight US Masters unfolded on the Augusta national course here yesterday, there can be no doubt that he is now on the verge of making the transition from being a good player to a great one.

In two of the last three major championships, Faldo, aged 26, has emerged as a contender. Last July, at Royal Birkdale, he went into the final round of the Open championship only two strokes behind Tom Watson. Momentarily, on that last day Faldo moved in front and it was only when his putter betrayed him at the thirteenth and fourteenth holes that he lost his momentum.

Even more impressive has been the manner in which he has maintained his concentration throughout the rain-interrupted third round of the Masters. Two severe thunderstorms on Saturday, which flooded the greens, led to play being suspended. So Faldo was one of 19 players who returned early yesterday morning to complete their third round.

That he gathered two birdies in the six holes which were required for him to complete his round, provided ample evidence of his increasing ability to produce the goods under pressure. He walked off the course with a 70 for a 54-hole aggregate of 209, which is seven under par.

So, as the Open last year, Faldo entered the final round two strokes behind the leader, who on this occasion was Tom Kite.

Kite, a bespectacled Texan, had carefully nursed home an eight-foot putt for a birdie at the eighteenth to complete a fine 69. It took him one stroke ahead of the leader at the half-way point, Mark Kye, who had a 73.

A visit to two bunkers at the short sixteenth cost Lye a 5 and it toppled him from the head of the leaderboard. Faldo made no such drastic errors. His drive at the long thirteenth was not quite out of the middle, but he extracted a birdie with a pitch to 12 feet and a solid putt.

In fact he might have had another birdie at the fifteenth, although the chance from 5 feet escaped him, but his birdie at the uphill 18th was a marvel.

He exchanged his driver for a three wood, so as to be certain not to flirt with a bunker, though that choice of club left him with an approach of 188 yards. From there he smashed a majestic three iron to four feet, from where he holed.

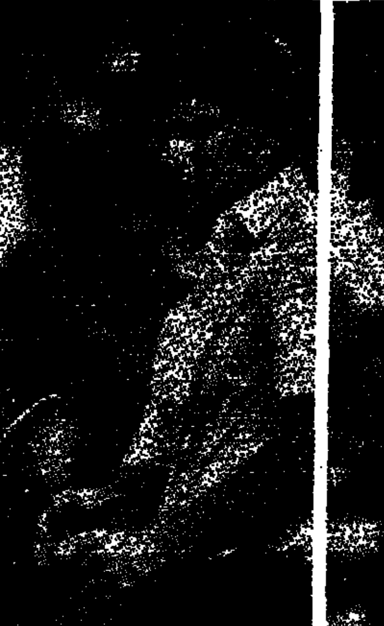
That finish served to put Faldo in an aggressive frame of mind. He showed considerable maturity with the philosophy that he took with him into the final round only a few hours later. Faldo, sharing third place with Ben Crenshaw and the Australian, David Graham, had returned to the hotel to "start the day again". He came back with the words: "I'm not scared. I'm prepared to go for it. It's the only way I can learn."

Faldo was well aware of the enormity of his task. Yet at the same time he appeared astonishingly calm. What playing regularly on the US tour has taught him is to detach himself from the patriotism of the crowd and the intoxicating atmosphere. He was ready to "do his own thing" and he was not going to allow any outside agencies to influence him. And, whatever the outcome, Faldo knew that he would have gained invaluable knowledge.

THIRD ROUND SCORES: (US unless stated): 207: T Kite 70, 68, 69. 208: M Lye 69, 66, 73. 209: N Faldo (GB) 72, 67, 70; B Crenshaw 67, 72, 70; D Graham (Aust) 69, 70, 70. [illegible] 71, 73; T Weiskopf 74, 71, 74.

HATTIESBURG, Mississippi: Magnolia Classic: Second round leaders: 130: R Barr 65, 65. 133: J Bassett 68, 65. 134: R Ford 67, 67; B McCallister 68, 66; M Smith 66, 68. 135: R Watkins 65, 70; S Jones 69, 66; T Costello 68, 67; J Albus 68, 67. 136: G Johnson 70, 66; G Levinson (SA) 69, 67.

LAS VEGAS: LPGA tournament: Third round. (US unless stated): 208: A Okamoto (Jap) 70, 67, 71. 210: B Daniel 71, 72, 67. 211: D White 72, 69, 70. 214: S Haynie 69, 77, 68; P Meyers 71, 73, 70; B King 70, 73, 71; M Dwyer 71, 72, 71; A Miller 73, 69, 72. 215: J Stephenson (Aus) 68, 74, 73; A Ritzman 70, 75, 70; J Blalock 70, 71, 74; J Inkster 70, 70, 75; B Solomon 74, 66, 75.



Leading contenders: Faldo (left) and Lye

Torrance conquers all

From Alan Booth, El Kantaoui

Fortune favoured a Scottish brave in a half-gale sweeping in from the Mediterranean. Sam Torrance stuck manfully to his task to overhaul Mark James and win the Tunisian Open title yesterday by a single stroke.

Torrance was the only player in the field of 78 who beat par as scores soared, and the defending champion, James, from being four strokes ahead early in the final round, dropped back and finished in fourth place.

Torrance's two under par 70 for a six under par total of 282 earned him first prize of £10,830 and gave him the first title of this year's European tour to follow his victory in the tour's final event of 1983 when he won the Portuguese Open for the second year.

Waites took second place with a round of 75 to finish a stroke behind Torrance and win £7,220, and Darcy was third after a round of 74 for a total 284, winning £4,070.

James collapsed to 78 for a 285 total, dropping six shots on the day. He claimed fourth prize of £3,250 after holding the tournament lead for 61 of the 72 holes and seemingly playing confidently enough to claim the title.

Hog winner

John Hawkhurst, a 23-year-old Lancastrian, played two splendid rounds of golf to win the Hampshire Hog at the North Hants course, Fleet, yesterday. (John Hennessy writes). He matched the difficult par of 69 in the morning and dropped only two strokes in the afternoon.

Buchar rallies

Three down after four holes Kenny Buchan, a 17-year-old apprentice electician from Peterhead, recovered to defeat Lee Vannet, of Carnoustie, two and one in Saturday's 36-hole final of the Scottish Boys Championship, sponsored by Scottish Television at Dunbar. (Lewine Mair writes).

Vannet was not the bold shot maker he had been earlier in the week and after his fine start became inhibited by the combination of pressure and nagging wind.

EQUESTRIANISM

Triumph again for Mrs Green

By Jenny MacArthur

Lucinda Green, who came to the Badminton Horse Trials with two semi-retired horses and thought she had no chance of winning, yesterday took home the Whitbread Trophy for the sixth time after riding SR Direct Mail's 14-year-old Beagle Bay to victory.

Mrs Green, whose six Badminton wins have all been on different horses, also finished fifth on SR Direct Mail's Village Gossip, aged 16, who was competing in his biggest event for three years. The two placings were a repetition of last year when Mrs Green won for a then record fifth time on Regal Realm and was fifth on Beagle Bay.

In yesterday's showjumping, Mrs Green had one fence in hand over the New Zealand rider Mark Todd on Charisma. Beagle Bay eased Mrs Green's earlier fears about his fitness and jumped the course faultlessly, despite rattling the last double. Mrs Green's only worrying moment on Beagle Bay had been when she lost the reins jumping into The Lake during the cross country section.

Mrs Green dismissed the idea that either Beagle Bay or Village Gossip might be picked as a second string for her in the Olympics. "They are both a bit on the old side", she said.

Mark Todd, the runner up to Mrs Green, on the New Zealand-bred Charisma made no mistakes on the cross country course. Todd, who won Badminton on his first visit in 1980, sold up his dairy farm in New Zealand earlier this year and, aided by a £20,000 sponsorship from Woolrest International, brought Charisma and a second horse, Night Life, to England to begin his preparation for the Olympics.

The Olympics may also be withing the reach of Britain's Ian Stark, a relative newcomer to the international three-day event scene but who yesterday gave the selectors food for thought when, on his first visit to Badminton, he finished third on Miss E Davidson's Oxford Blue and sixth on Sir Wattie.

Lorna Clarke, riding Hedderwick Consultants Ltd's 13-year-old Danville, did her chances of being short-listed no harm after compelting the three days with no jumping faults to finish in fourth place.

Robert Lemieux, aged 23, riding in his first Badminton, continued to impress on the Boardman Furnishing Group's The Gamesmaster who, in spite of collecting time faults on the cross country and having a fence down in the showjumping, finished seventh.

Several of the more experienced international riders came to grief on Saturday's exacting cross country course. Virginia Holgate on Night Cap, Richard Meade on Andeguy and Michael Tucker on General Bugle all had falls at The Lake. General Bugle was unsound and did not appear for yesterday's vet's inspection.

Neither did Tucker's second ride, Dalwhinnie – a bitter blow for the Gloucestershire farmer who puts so much into the sport as competitor, rider and organizer but whose chances of being on the Olympic short-list, to be announced on Wednesday, must now be slim. Rachel Bayliss, the European individual champion, suffered the greatest tragedy when her up and coming horse Cuthbert the Celt broke a leg at the Stockholm fence and had to be put down.

RESULTS: 1, Beagle Bay (Mrs L Green), 51.4; 2, Charisma (M Todd, NZ), 57.4; 3, Oxford Blue (I Stark), 58.2; 4, Danville (L Clarke), 60.6; 5, Village Gossip (Mrs L Green), 61.8; 6, Sir Wattie (I Stark), 63.6; 7, The Gamesmaster (R Lemieux), 64.6; 8, Pomeroy (R Powell), 67.8; 9, The Dark Imp (M Lucey), 74.8; 10, Bugsy Malone (M Hunter), 76.

RUGBY UNION

Barnes impresses Leicester but saddens tour selectors

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Bristol	43
Leicester	16

The playing surface at the Bristol Memorial ground on Saturday was vaguely reminiscent of hard, South African grounds which made the performance of Barnes all the more frustrating for a trio of watching England selectors.

Barnes, one of those who will not be named in England's tour party today because of his final examinations at Oxford University, had one of those golden afternoons. He scored 23 points from a try, three penalties and five conversions as Bristol struck a rich vein of second half form to dismiss their fellow cup finalists of last season by five goals, a try and three penalty goals to a goal, a try, a penalty goal and a drop goal.

Barnes ran, passed, kicked and tackled in a manner clearly indicating that Cusworth's hold on the England stand-off half's berth is growing tenuous. Yet it was not all his doing. With the Bristol forwards playing so well in front of him it was a half back's dream, more so when Rafter and Polledri appeared so frequently in support.

Leicester did not play badly and led 10–9 at the interval. But if the first half resembled the measured pace of the duel, each side firing shot for shot, the second was more like a gangland massacre. In the space of nine minutes Bristol machine-gunned the opposition by scoring 18 points and the contest was over.

When Bristol are in that sort of mood, few sides can match them. The only surprise was that Morley did not mark his 450th appearance for the club with a try.

Leicester lost Hare and Kenney in the second half with a groin and knee injury respectively, both sustained early in the game. Not that the result would have been affected, but they had contributed much to the first half entertainment when Leicester passed 1,000 points for the season and Cusworth's drop goal, his seventh, was a club record.

Bristol's victory was all the sweeter since they the have-nots in terms of current England players, dispatched the have's, Leicester, six of whose caps were playing. Ironically, the visitors scored the best of the eight tries in the first half when they ran out of defence, were awarded a scrum just inside Bristol's half, and Hare's entry into the line was so sweetly timed that Williams had not one to beat for the last 25 metres.

SCORERS: Bristol: Tries: Harding, Cue, Carr (2), Palmer, Barnes; Conversions: Barnes (5); Penalties: Barnes (3). LEICESTER: Tries: Williams (2); Conversion: Cusworth; Penalty: Hare; Drop goal: Cusworth.

BRISTOL: P Cue; A Morley, R Knibbs, S Hogg, J Carr; R Harding; J Doubleday, D Palmer, A Sheppard, P Polledri, D Chidgey, P Stiff, M Rafter (captain), R Hesford.

LEICESTER: W Hare (rep C Gerald); K Williams, P Dodge, C Woodward, R Underwood; L Cusworth, S Kenney, (rep J Wells); Stuart Redfern, C Tressler, Steven Redfern, A Marriott, N Gillingham, M Foulkes-Arnold, L Smith (captain), D Black.

Referee: J A F Trigg (London).

Llanelli defence crumbles in face of Bath's power

By Bryan Stiles

Bath	22
Llanelli	19

Bath go haltingly towards the final of the John Player Cup with a clutch of walking wounded, but with a battle-hardened spirit that should arouse the crowd at Twickenham at the end of the month.

Their confrontation with Llanelli on Saturday provided them with ideal preparation for their meeting with Bristol in the final as they fought their way back from being 16-7 down at half-time to win by one goal, one try, four penalties, to one goal, one try and three penalties.

Llanelli could have acheived so much more if their forwards has shown more discipline when things got rough in the second half. They incurred the displeasure of the referee, giving away three penalty goals. Until then the Welsh side had demonstrated so many of the native skills that make their rugby so enjoyable to watch.

Pearce, the Llnaelli international stand-off half, fed by Fleming his resourceful scrum half, directed the assault astutely. He set up the first try in the second minute by looping outside his wing and passing back inside for Nicholas to score in the corner.

With the Welsh in command, Pearce and Gravelle landed penalty goals and Watkins replied for Bath who found a weakness in the Llanelli defence just before the interval. From a tapped penalty they sent Gaymond charging through for a try.

Llanelli replied immediately with a clever try from Fleming which Gravelle converted. With nine points in hand Llanelli must have been confident of victory, but in the scrums and mauls a cruel battle was being waged.

With some of Llanelli's forwards resenting some of the referee's decisions they were penalized an additional 10 metres which enabled Watkins to kick three penalty goals and level the scores. That seemed to take a lot of heart out of the Welsh pack and although Pearce put them back in front with a penalty goal their defence crumbled when Simpson went charging over from a tapped penalty near the end.

BATH: C Martin; D M Trick, C Ralston, (rep A Watkins), A Rees, B Trevaskis; J P Horton, C Stanley; G Chilcott, G Bess, C Lilley, R A Spurrell, N Gaymond, (rep A Marriott), N Redman, J Hall, P D Simpson.

LLANELLI: M Gravelle; P Hopkins, H Rees, P Morgan, D Nicholas; G Pearce, P Fleming; A Buchanan, D Fox, R Delaney, A Griffiths, P May, D Jones, J Cooper, S Ellis.

Referee: R Quittenton (London).

SCORERS: Bath: Tries: Gaymond, Simpson. Conversion: Watkins. Penalty goals: Watkins (4).

Llanelli: Tries: Nicholas, Fleming. Conversion: Gravelle. Penalty goals: Pearce (2), Gravelle.

Penalty try rescues Liverpool

By Michael Stevenson

Orrell	18
Liverpool	18

After Liverpool's narrow defeat of Orrell in the Lancashire Cup, the sides met again on Saturday to draw a dour Northern Merit match at Edge Hall Road, in which the only points scored into the strong end-to-end wind, a penalty try by Liverpool, saved them from what appeared to be inevitable defeat.

Having played with the wind, Liverpool led 12–0 at half-time and Orrell's attempts to run the ball with the England and British Lions wing, Careleton in the centre, proved wholly frustrating. Liverpool's tackling was magnificent and Carleton, ambitious as a crash-ball centre, spent much of the match horizontal.

Another factor, which contrasted with Liverpool's heroic tackling, was the appallingly hesitant defence which allowed Rushton to collect a drop out and chug his way incredulously to the Orrell line, scarcely impeded by the most affectionate tackling imaginable. Killen converted and the lead had been doubled.

An early second-half penalty by Aynscough preceeded a try by Hitchen, the reward for relentless pressure; Aynscough converted and only one score separated the sides. Now a gorgeous, sweeping run down the right wing by Heslop ended with Halsall's stirring tackle, but Buckton and O'Brian drove to the Orrell line. The latter was obstructed and Killen converted the penalty try.

The Orrell pack were soon again encamped on the visitors' line and their seventeenth push-over try of the season, credited to Barber and converted by Aynscough who then scored his second penalty to earn a draw.

SCORERS: Orrell: Tries: Hitchen, Balmer, Aynscough. Conversions: Aynscough (2). Penalties: Aynscough (2). Liverpool: Try: Rushton. Penalty try. Conversions: Killen (2). Dropped goals: Jones (2).

ORRELL: G Glynn; P Halsall, J Carleton, A Richardson, I Wilkinson; G Aynscough, A Barton; S Pearce, N Hitchen, D Southern, M Webster, D Cusani (rep, J Burns), B Kimmins, D Cleary, D Balmer.

LIVERPOOL: M Slemen; N Heslop, T Mella (rep, T Swann), P Askew, M Killen; B Wellands, G Jones; P Chubb, T Mella, D O'Brian (rep, C Hammersley), T Morris, M Hale, P Rushton, I Naughton, P Buckton.

Referee: B Parker (North Midlands Society).

Wasps spread wings

By Gordan Allan

Wasps	37
West Hartlepool	0

When I first saw these teams playing each other at Sudbury three years ago, Wasps scored 37 points and West Hartlepool 22. On Saturday, Wasps scored 37 again – three goals, four tries and a dropped goal – but in the case of West Hartlepool there was no happy coincidence.

Their scoring opportunities could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Stabler missed two penalties, Henderson one. There was a scrummage near the Wasps line early on, from which a try could have come, but Wasps slewed them off the ball, setting the tone for the rest of the game.

No matter where you looked, Wasps were winning the ball, sometimes when they had no right to. They drove and wheeled as they pleased in the tight, the lineouts amounted to single-line traffic, and West Hartlepool as often as not provided easy pickings in the loose by forfeiting the ball in the tackle.

With everything in their favour, every Wasp could afford to spread his wings. In his last home match after 12 years at Sudbury, first as flanker, then prop, Isichei displayed a touch kick that made you think he might postpone retirement and start a new career as a stand-off half. Moss, Pegler and Pennegar were worker bees in a hive of forward activity. Davies cared for the backs, although he might have kicked a little less.

SCORERS: Wasps: Tries: Pellow (2), Moss Pinnegar (2), Sumner, Stringer. Conversions: Stringer (3). Dropped goal: Davies.

WASPS: N Stringer; R Pellow, M Boyd, R Lozowski, R Sumner; H Davies, J Cullen; P Randall, A Simmons, A Isichei, K Moss, J Hames, C Pinnegar, D Pegler, L Adamson.

WEST HARTLEPOOL: K Wood; C Henderson, P Stacey, D Stubbs, K Garnett; J Stabler, I Waterson; G Cook, L Peacock, E Bell, P Robinson, C Bentley, D Mitchell, W Neasham, J Clark.

Referee: A Thompson (Briston).

Bedford forget bad times

By Nicholas Keith

Bedford have fallen on hard times since they won the John Player Cup in 1975 and this will be the sixth out of the last seven seasons in which they have lost more matches than they have won. However, on Saturday they added Gosforth to their list of conquests, which also includes Gloucester, Harlequins, Swansea and Neath.

It was a fitting triumph to coincide with a reunion of old players, was achieved against the odds. Gosforth won most of the possession but Pollock, playing out of position at stand-off half, kicked monotonously and all the visitors' points were scored by Patrick, the full back.

Philip, the Bedford left wing, scored the only try of the match in the manner of his hero, Gerald Davies, and Smith, the 20-year-old stand-off half, kicked the conversion to add to two penalties and a drop goal.

Harlequins and Nottingham, the losing semi-finalists in the John Player Cup, both won. Harlequins had little difficulty in disposing of struggling Rosslyn Park at Roehampton where they ran in six tries: two each for Jefferson and Weekes, with the others scored by Halsey and Chesworth, who also managed one conversion.

Nottingham enjoyed their 27th victory of the season, although Steve Holdstock had two tries disallowed.

England get toe of Larkin boot

On Saturday the Ireland 18-group team, beat England by 15-7: five penalty goals to a try and a penalty goal.

England used the wind in the first half to counteract the speed and strength of the Irish pack. After 12 minutes Hobbs, England's full-back came into the line to send Bennett over in the corner.

Larkin, Ireland's full back briefly went off injured, but came back when a penalty was awarded to kick his first goal. He followed this with another three minutes later to put Ireland in the lead. England were awarded a penalty in front of the posts, which Hobbs converted to put England ahead.

SCORERS: Ireland 18-group: Penalties: Larkin (5). England 18-group: Try: Bennett (1). Penalty: Hobbs (1).

CRICKET: CHOICE FOR TOUR OF ENGLAND

Two uncapped players in West Indies squad

Kingston, Jamaica (Reuter) – West Indies have chosen two uncapped players – the Barbados middle-order batsman, Thelston Payne, and the Jamaican fast bowler, Cortney Walsh – in a squad of 16 for the tour of England this summer. Clive Lloyd leads the side, with Vivian Richards vice-captain.

The selectors have also included the batsman, Gomes, and the fast bowler, Small, who lost their places during the current series with Australia.

Payne came to prominence last year when he scored 517, including three centuries, in the Shell Shield. He can also keep wicket. Walsh took most wickets in the Shield this year – 30 at 22.2 runs each.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

S B Smith c Cadette b Philip	127
G R J Matthews c Cadette b Hinds	54
G M Ritchie c Sebastien b Davis	12
*K J Hughes c Charles b Davis	22
D W Hookes st Cadette b Hinds	22
D M Jones c Cadette b Hinds	2
A R Border run out	46
†R D Wooley c Cadette b Collymore	30
J N Maguire b Collymore	9
T M Alderman not out	13
C G Rackermann b Kentish	6
Extras (b-1 lb-5 NB-13)	19
Total ( )	362

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–122, 2–155, 3–190, 4–228, 5–243, 6–260, 7–322, 8–339, 9–349, 10–362.

BOWLING. Davis 15-1-76-2, Philip 10-0-54-1, Collymore 22-1-73-2, Hinds 17-183-3, Kentish 25 2-6-70-1.

WINDWARD ISLANDS First Innings

L C Sebastien c Matthews b Rackeman	2
L D John not out	73
L A Lewis not out	61
Extras (nb-1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	137

*N Phillips, C Walters, J Charles, †I Cadette, D Callymore, S Hinds, T Kentish and W Davis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2.

● Britannic Assurance, the new sponsors of the County Championship, have increased the winner's prize money to £15,000, a rise of £1,000 compared with the final year of Schweppes sponsorship.

The millionaire industrialist, Lord Hanson has "regretfully" turned down Yorkshire's invitation to become the next president in succession to Norman Yardley.

Lancashire bowling has more penetrative look

County prospects by Richard Streeton

For a county of rich tradition, Lancashire have had a lean time in the championship in recent years: only Glamorgan's record has been poorer since 1976. Inconsistency and a lack of forcefulness were features of 1983's results, which included 17 draws. It could help this season that the bowling looks more penetrative and that several of the younger players are closer to establishing themselves.

Jefferies, a brisk, left-arm bowler from Cape Town, will be able to play regularly in Clive Lloyd's absence with West Indies. Radford, Rhodesian-born, is now "English" and he and Jefferies are useful batsmen. Allott completes a strong new ball attack. Wickets are also expected from Watkinson, McFarlane and Folley, who has reduced his pace and hopes to develop as a slow left-arm bowler.

The evergreen Simmons, with almost 700 runs and 70 wickets last year, retains all his zest. Nasir Zaidi, the leg-spinner, will again figure in the plans if conditions are right. Among the newcomers is David Varey, a Cambridge Blue. Mark Chadwick, a batsman, and Ian Davidson, an off spinner, are among the most promising of the second XI players.

Abrahams, who will lead the side when Lloyd is away, and Fowler were the heaviest scorers in 1983. Clive Lloyd's absence and David Lloyd's retirement leave obvious gaps, but Fairbrother, one of the most promising left-handers in the country, should continue to make progress.

1983 record: County championship: 12th equal. NatWest Bank trophy: Lost in second round. John Player League: 8th.

PLAYING STAFF: C. H. Lloyd (captain), J. Abrahams, P. J. W. Allott, M. R. Chadwick, S. T. Crawley, I. C. Davidson, N. H. Fairbrother, I. Folley, G Fowler, F. C. Hayes, K. A. Hayes, D. P Hughes, S. T. Jefferies, P. Lever, D. J. Makinson, L. L. McFarlane, C. Maynard, J. A. Ormrod, S. J. O'Shaughnessy, H. Pilling, N. V. Radford, J. Simmons, G. J. Speak, J. Stanworth, T. J. Taylor, D. W. Varey, M. A. Wallwork, M. Watkinson, R. G. Watson and S. M. N. Zaidi.

● *Tomorrow: Leicestershire*

MOTOR CYCLING

Spencer a convincing champion

The reigning world champion, Freddie Spencer, won the Italian grand prix convincingly here yesterday, more than 20 seconds ahead of his Yamaha-mounted rival Eddie Lawson (Michael Scott writes).

Spencer took the lead on the third lap, and pulled away steadily, breaking the lap record several times, and fulfilling predictions that he and his V4 Honda would prove invincible this season.

Lawson rode hard to stay 27 seconds clear of the third placed Frenchman, Raymond Roche (Honda), in a race free from serious accidents on this twisty circuit close to the Adriatic coast. The British champion, Wayne Gardner (Honda), finished a fine fourth in only his second grand prix, after he had overtaken Haslam, the early leader, on the 28th lap of the 40 lap race. On the final bend, Haslam lost another place to the former world champion, Franco Uncini (Suzuki) of Italy.

Rob McElnea (Suzuki) from South Humberside finished eleventh, while his British Suzuki *team-mate, Barry Sheene*, retired after failing to recover from a poor start.

RESULTS: 500cc: 1, F Spencer (US, Honda); 2, E Lawson (US, Yamaha); 3, R Roche (Fr, Honda); 4, W Gardner (Aus, Honda); 5, F Uncini (It, Suzuki); 6, R Haslam (Eng, Honda).

MOTOR RACING

Dumfries keep out in front

A pair of second place finishes at Zolder, Belgium, yesterday ensures that Johnny Dumfries maintains his lead in both the FIA European and Marlboro British Formula Three championships (Jeremy Shaw writes). In the first race, counting for the British series, Dumfries's Team BP Ralt-Volkswagon followed home Russell Spence, who scored his maiden Formula Three victory.

Spence, fastest in practice, was led during the opening laps by Cor Euser's Magnum 843 until the Dutchman had gear trouble and retired on lap 15.

A couple of hours later, Dumfries jumped into his other Dave Price racing prepared Ralt, using Japanese Yokohama tyres instead of the British specification Avons and although overtaken by John Nielsen, of Denmark, recovered to finish second ahead of Ivan Capelli.

RESULTS: Marlboro British Formula Three championship round (4.21 laps): 1, R Spence (Ralt-VW RT3), 32min 45.4sec (163.94 kmh); 2, J Dumfries (Ralt-VW RT3), 32:47.3; 3, A Berg (Ralt-Toyota RT3), 32:49.9; 4, M Hytten (Ralt-VW RT3), 33:34.4; 5, C Abella (Ralt-Toyota RT3), 33:42.5; 6, G Evans (Ralt-Toyota RT3), 33:45.4. Fastest lap: Dumfries and Spence, 1min 32.3sec, 166.23 kmh. FIA European Formula Three championship round two (22 laps): 1, J Nielsen (Ralt-VW RT3), 33min 58.4sec (166.59 kmh); 2, J Dumfries (Ralt-VW RT3), 34:2.3; 3, I Capelli (Martini-Alfa Romeo MK 42), 34:2.8; 4, G Berger (Ralt-Alfa Romeo RT3), 34:13.2; 5, C Nissen (Ralt-Alfa Romeo RT3), 34:20.3; 6, C Muller (Ralt-Alfa Romeo RT3), 34:21.7. Fastest lap: Nielsen, 1min 30.8sec, 168.98 kmh.

BADMINTON

Manager's dream comes true

By Richard Eaton

Today must be the best Monday morning Ciro Ciniglio, the England manager has ever had. Last week's European championships, sponsored by British Airways, gave him England's first singles champion for eight years which was followed by an all-time record of five gold medals out of six, including the team event on Tuesday night.

Saturday afternoon's play started with Helen Troke winning 11-5, 11-2 against Sally Podger in an all-England final that had already made certain of the first champion since Gillian Gilks in 1976. It was followed by Mrs Gilks' 15th European gold medal when she won the mixed doubles, then a third men's doubles title for 35-year-old Mike Tredgett, two titles for Martin Dew, and in many ways the most remarkable success of all, a retention of the women's doubles title by Gillian Clark.

After Mrs Podger, the England number four, had ended the great Danish challenge from Kirsten Larsen, in an inspired semi-final display, perhaps anything was possible. Mrs Podger had been left out of the UBER Cup team earlier in the season. "The selections certainly seemed to bring the right reactions", Mr Ciniglio said. "I'm delighted but we cant' rest on our laurels with the UBER and Thomas Cup finals coming almost immediately".

The usually formidable Danes had not picked very well, with the exception of the men's singles in which Morten Frost, All-England champion beat Jens-Peter Nierhoff, the holder.

Miss Troke had of course already won the Commonwealth title, in which the unlucky Mrs Podger was also runner-up, but her confidence has not always been brimful. This week it will be spilling over. She is fitter, more dedicated and more determined than any other English player and is beginning to add one or two tasty touches of variety at the net to the bread and butter basics of her game. Now she can go for the caviar as well.

FINALS: Men's singles: M Frost (Den) bt J-P Nierhoff (Den, 15-8, 15-2. Women's singles: H Troke (Eng) bt S Podger (Eng), 11-5, 11-2. Men's doubles: M Dew and M Tredgett (Eng) bt Frost and J-P Nierhoff, 15-8, 15-10. Women's doubles: K Chapman and G Clark (Eng) bt K Beckman and G Gilks (Eng), 15-17, 15-12, 15-2. Mixed doubles: M Dew and Mrs Gilks bt T Kihlstrom and Miss M Bengtsson (Swe), 15-5, 17-15.

Kelso score is a record

Strengthened by the return to their team of the British Lions winger Roger Baird and the regular scrum half Bob Hogarth, Kelso broke all previous scoring records winning the Melrose seven-a-side tournament for the third time in seven years at the Greenyards on Saturday (Ian Mackenzie writes).

In four ties they amassed 142 points and in a one-sided final against Stewart's-Melville FP they were completeley in command, winning 46-10, the highest score recorded since the tournament began in 1883. Kelso's superb teamwork brought them nine tries

RESULTS: First round: Royal High 4, Selkirk 18; Langholm 0, Kelso 28; Hawick 32, West of Scotland 4; Boroughmuir 18, French Barbarians 16; Heriot's FP 6, Watsonians 18; Melrose 8, Richmond 14; Gala 10, Glasgow Academicals 14; Stewart's-Melville FP 10, Jedforest 6. Second round: Selkirk 4, Kelso 30; Hawick 10, Boroughmuir 18; Watsonians 26, Richmond 4; Glasgow Academicals 8, Stewart's-Melville FP 10. Semi-finals: Kelso 38, Boroughmuir 0; Watsonians 12, Stewart's-Melville FP 26. Final: Kelso 46, Stewart's-Melville FP 10.

WEEKEND RESULTS

CLUB MATCHES

Aberavon	17	Sth Wales Police	21
Bath	22	Llanelli	19
Bedford	15	Gosforth	12
Birmingham	3	Nuneaton	24
Bristol	43	Leicester	16
Broughton Park	17	Roundhay	9
Coventry	31	Maesteg	13
Ebbw Vale	15	Pontypridd	4
Glamorgan Wdrs	22	Tredegar	18
Gloucester	15	Neath	9
Harlequins	26	Rosslyn Park	6
Harrogate	9	Otley	9
Halifax	9	Fylde	9
Launceston	39	Paignton	0
London Irish	51	US Portsmouth	12
London Welsh	27	Newbridge	34
Morley	13	Waterloo	10
Moseley	13	Bridgend	28
Nottingham	19	Richmond	7
Orrell	18	Liverpool	18
Penarth	8	Abertillery	28
Plymouth Albion	13	Met Police	7
Pontypool	23	Sale	17
Sheffield	17	Hartlepool Rovers	12
Swansea	15	Cardiff	14
Torquay	9	Cross Keys	25
Vale of Lune	6	Headingley	38
Wakefield	29	Saracens	0
Wasps	37	West Hartlepool	0

SEVEN COUNTIES MERIT TABLE: Maidstone 18, Esher 3; Southend 24, Streatham & Croydon 12.

SOUTHERN MERIT TABLE: Newbury 18, Marlow 15.

NORFOLK LEAGUE: North Walsham 21, Thetford 3.

NORTH CLUBS: Davenport 17, Chester 7; Derby 24, Widnes 6; Durham City 49, Percy Park 15; Furness 9, Lymm 16; Heaton Moor 21, West Park 13; Keighley 22, Ilkley 3; Kersal 9, Winnington Pk 46; New Brighton 32, Cheltenham 10; Orrell 18, Liverpool 18; Preston Grasshoppers 9, Northern 5; Rochdale 12, Sedgley Park 18; Ruskin Park 11, Tyldesley 13; St Helens 14, Stafford 9; Thornton 10, Eccles 21; Warrington 24, Kenilworth 6; Wilmslow 6, Huddersfield 12; Wirral 16, Wallasey 27; Wrexham 6, Stourbridge 22.

DORSET & WILTS LEAGUE: North Dorset 28, Puddletown 8.

RADIO KENT MERIT TABLE: Gillingham Anchorians 17, Westcombe Park 7.

HAMPSHIRE SENIOR MERIT TABLE: Trojans 16, Winchester 15.

TRUMAN OB MERIT TABLE: Old Colfeians 12, Old Beccehamians 22; Old Elthamians 0, Old Brockleians 30; Old Haberdashers 25, Old Haileyburians 3; Old Hamptonians 15, Orleans FP 6; Old Reigatians 3, KCS OB 21; Old Suttonians 4, Bec OB 0. Old Alleynians 50.

BASS MERIT TABLE: Redruth 58, Bridgwater 0; Taunton 11, Weston-super-Mare 17; Stroud 25, Falmouth 0.

DEVON MERIT TABLE: Sidmouth 12, Bideford 28; Tiverton 7, Exmouth 11.

CLUB MATCHES: Launceston 39, Paignton 0; Plymouth 13, Met Police 7; Torquay 9, Cross Keys 25; Camborne 15, Havant 15; Newquay 34, St Austell 0; Keynsham 26, Wellington 8.

YOUTH INTERNATIONALS: Belgium Under-18 10, Scotland Under-18 35; Netherlands Under-21 9, Scotland Under-21 24

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hull KR are worthy champions again

There were noisy and emotional scenes at Hilton Park, Leigh yesterday as Hull Kingston Rovers showed all the flair, pace and handling skills for which they are renowned, to clinch their second championship in five years (Keith Macklin writes). They beat a spirited but ultimately outpaced Leigh, 44-16, rounding off the victory with a magnificent late spell which brought four tries in 16 minutes after Leigh had fought back to 16-20.

After the game, the large army of Rovers supporters swarmed to the grandstand, where they chanted and roared until Roger Millward, the coach, and the Rovers' team came out to take their ovation.

Leigh did their best, and Woods demonstrated his brilliant individual skills by scoring one try, and making another for Chris Johnson. Leigh had Rovers worried at 16-20, but Robins found extra gears to sweep in for four magnificent late tries. Mike Smith Prohm (two), Hartley (two), Clarke, Broadhurst and Dorahy scored the tries and Dorahy kicked six goals.

The Rovers' success meant that Hull's convincing 29-10 win at Bradford, was to no avail, other than to consolidate Hull's premiership place.

Fulham, beaten 58-32 at home to Warrington, at least have the consolation of knowing that they have recorded the joint highest score for a losing side in the first division.

In the second division, Kent Invicta came back after that fearful 80-8 hammering against Barrow, to shock the promotion contenders Hunslett 24-16.

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford N 10, Hull 29; Castleford 24, Widnes 18; Fulham 32, Warrington 58; Leigh 16, Hull KR 44; Oldham 54, Wakefield Trinity 4; Whitehaven 21, St Helens 27; Wigan 34, Salford 8.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 0, Blackpool 10; Carlisle 14, Cardiff 10; Dewsbury 22, Swinton 13; Huddersfield 20, Barrow 27; Huyton 42, Doncaster 22; Kent Invicta 24, Hunslet 16; Workington 38, Rochdale 26; York 27, Halifax 21.

● Paris (Reuter) A rugby league team made up from Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, crushed an Anglo-French select team 54-4 here today. The match was staged at the Vincennes stadium to mark the jubilee of the French Rugby League. The Europeans scored only one try against Oceania's 11.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

ROTTERDAM: Marathon: Men: 1, G Shahanga (Tan) 2hr 11min 12sec; 2, Z Barie (Tan) 2 11 47; 3, M Vanio (Fin) 2:13.05; 4, A Masong (Tan) 2:14 09; 5, A Parmentier (Bel) 2:14.16; 6, Marc de Blander (Bel) 2:14.32. Women: 1, C Beurskens (Neth) 2:34.56; 2, S Keskitalo (Fin) 2.36 14; 3, E Palm (Swe) 2:38 59; 4, S Kumpulainen (Fin) 2:42.20; 5, S Kippa (Fin) 2 42.23; 6, Z Shmueli (Is) 2:43.00.

BELFAST: Half-marathon: Men: 1, R Dooney (Dundrum) 63min 25sec; 2, J McLoughlin (Annadale) 64:04; 3, T Green (Belfast Olympic) 64 30. Women: 1, G Hickey (Dundrum) 77:27; 2, M O'Boyle (Belfast) 79:09; 3, T Kidd (Ballinascreen) 81.21

SKIING

SCOTTISH JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS: Girls' slalom. L Christie 68.08 sec; 2, D Angelia 68.23; 3, M Adam 70.15. Girls' giant slalom: 1, L Christie 45.13; R Milner 45.53; 3, C Drysdale 46.25. Boys' slalom: 1, R Steel 65.27; 2, G Alexander 67 54; 3, P Lloyd 68.18. Boys' giant slalom: 1, S Robb 44.09; 2, G Alexander 45.70; 3 R Steel 45 80. Girls' combined results: 1, Christie, 2, Harrison, 3, Drysdale. Boys' combined results: 1, Steel, 2, Alexander, 3, Lloyd.

EQUESTRIANISM

HOLTE, Denmark: International Horse Show: Knock-out competition: 1, H Smith (GB) on Galaxy, 2, M Rueping (WG), Costa; 3, E Wauters (Bel), Carlsberg; 4, O Hansen (Nor), Irish Lady. Glen Livet Cup: 1, H Simon (Austria), The Freak; 2, H Smith (GB), Sanyo Technology; 3, T Rudd (US), Donald; 4, F Sloothaak (WG), Tipperary; 5, D Broome (GB), Last Resort.

ROWING

READING SPRINT REGATTA: Eights: Elite B: Molesey bt Reading Univ., 1 length. Senior A: Twickenham bt Reading Univ., ½ len. Senior B: Twickenham 'A' bt Twickenham 'B'. Coxless fours: Elite: Henley bt Molesey, ⅔ len. Coxless fours: Elite: Wallingford bt Quinton, 3 len. Senior A: Molesey bt Reading, ½ len. Senior B: Bristol Univ. bt Bradford-on-Avon, ⅓ len. Senior C: King James's Coll. bt Bristol Univ., ¼ len. Novice: Reading bt Henley, ⅓ len. Women's Open: Bradford-on-Avon bt Reading Univ., ¾ len. Coxless pairs: Molesey bt Bristol Ariel, 1 len. Senior A: Molesey bt Wallingford, easily. Sculls: Senior A: P Rushent (Marlow) bt N Green (Henley), ½ len. Novice: M Hyndman (Trent Poly) bt A Spratley (King James's Coll), easily. Junior: R C J Wilson (Maidenhead) bt A Scracklen (King James's Coll), ½ len. Senior C: A D Davey (Molesey) bt I Horton (Wallingford), 1 len.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Sale 15, Old Stopfordians 14. Second division: Old Hulmeians "A" 4, Boardman and Eccles 13; Stockport "A" 8, Sheffield 20.

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 4, Montreal Expos 3; Chicago Cubs 5, New York Mets 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 8, San Francisco Giants 4; St Louis Cardinals 7, Pittsburgh Pirates 5; Houston Astros 9, Cincinnati Reds 1; Atlanta Braves 5, San Diego Padres 1. Friday's games: Chicago Cubs 11 New York Mets 2; Montreal Expos 5, Philadelphia Phillies 1; Houston Astros 1, Cincinnati Reds 0; St Louis Cardinals 4, Pittsburg Pirates 1; San Diego Padres 5, Atlanta Braves 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 2, San Francisco Giants 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: 10-Minnesota Twins 4, Seattle Mariners 3; Cleveland Indians 8, Baltimore Orioles 2; Texas Rangers 8, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Oakland A's 4, California Angels 3; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Kansas City Royals 4. Postponed: New York Yankees v Chicago White Sox. Friday's games: Detroit Tigers 13, Boston Red Sox 9; Chicago White Sox 5, New York Yankees 3; Kansas City Royals 6, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Minnesota Twins 4, Seattle Mariners 3; Toronto Blue Jays 3, Texas Rangers 2; Oakland A's 2, Californian Angels 1.

MOTOR CYCLING

Italian Grand Prix: 80cc (23 laps): 1, P P Bianchi (It), Casal, 38min 53.21sec (average speed 130.492 kph); 2, S Dorflinger (Switz), Zundapp, 37:00.50; 3, H Habold (WG), Zundapp, 37.21.04. World Championship standings: 1, Bianchi 15 pts; 2, Dorflinger 12; 3, Habold 10. 500cc: 1, F Spencer (US), Honda, 55min 20.55sec; 2, E Lawson (US), Yamaha, 55:40.20; 3, R Roche (Fr), Honda, 56.07.33; 6, R Haslam (GB), Honda, 56:25.05. World Championship standings (after two races): 1, Lawson 27 pts; 2, Roche 22; 3, Spencer 15; 4, B Sheene (GB) 10. 250cc: 1, F Ricci (It), Yamaha, 47:5.59; 2, M Wimmer (WG), Yamaha, 47:14.54; 3, W Rainey (US), Yamaha, 47.19.82; 5, A McLeod (GB), Yamaha, 47.20.57. World Championship standings: 1, Ricci and P Fernandez (Sp) 15 pts; 3, Wimmer and C Sarron (Fr) 12; 5, Rainey and P Pons (Fr) 10.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAY-OFFS: Smythe Division: Calgary Flames 6, Edmonton Oilers 5. (O-T, Teams level 1-1 in best-of-seven series). Norris Division: St Louis Blues 4, Minnesota North Stars 3. (O-T, Teams level 1-1). Adams Division: Montreal Canadiens 4, Quebec Nordiques 1. (Teams level 1-1). Patrick Division: New York Islanders 5, Washington Capitals 4.

TABLE TENNIS

MOSCOW: European championships: Men's team, third round, group A: Romania bt Wales, 5–0; Spain bt Ireland, 5–1; England bt Bulgaria, 5–4. Fourth round: Spain bt Wales, 5–1; Romania bt Scotland, 5–1; Finland bt Ireland, 5–1. Fifth round: Scotland bt Wales, 5–2; Denmark bt Ireland, 5–1; Finland bt Spain, 5–0. Women's team, third round, group A: England bt Finland, 3–0. Group B: Scotland bt Ireland, 3–1. Fourth round, group B: Italy bt Ireland, 3–0.

TENNIS

NICE: Grand Prix tournament: Semi-finals: A Gomez (Ec) bt J Nystrom 7-5, 7-6; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt R Arguello (Arg) 6-0, 6-4. Final: Gomez bt Sundstrom 6-1, 6-4. Women's final: S Campos (Br) bt M Paz (Arg) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. Junior final: J Carlsson (Swe) bt K Carlsson (Swe) 4-6, 6-2, 6-1

MONTE CARLO: First Preliminary round: B Ballerst (Mon) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus) 6-3, 6-1; J Gunnarsson (Swe) bt G Urpi (Sp) 6-4, 6-2; Z Kuharsky (Stateless) bt G Moretton (Fr) 7-6, 6-4; S Simonsson (Swe) bt G Forget (Fr) 6-3, 7-5; H Simonsson (Swe) bt E Edwards (SA) 6-1, 3-6, 6-2; C Roger-Vasselin (Fr) bt J Carlsson (Swe), 6-4, 6-3; P Slozil (Cz) bt T Tulasne (Fr) 3-6, 4-1 ret; D Perez (Uru) bt D Visser (SA) 6-0, 6-1; S Casal (Sp) bt V Winitsky (US) 6-4, 2-6, 7-5. Second preliminary round: Gunnarsson bt Kuharsky 7-5, 6-1

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina: Women's Grand Prix tournament: Quarter-finals: C Lloyd (US) bt S Hanika (WG) 6-0, 6-1; Z Garrison (US) bt S Goles (Yug) 5-7, 6-1, 6-2; C Kohde-Kilsch (WG) bt C Jolissaint (Switz) 6-1, 7-5; C Basset (Can) bt K Horvath (US) 6-4, 2-6, 7-6. Semi-finals: Kohde-Kilsch bt Bassett 6-4, 6-0; Lloyd bt Garrison 6-1, 6-4. Women's Doubles: Kohde-Kilsch, H Mandlikova (Cz) bt R Fairbank, C Reynolds (US) 7-6, 6-7, 6-4.

HOCKEY

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP (Willesden NHC): Semi-finals: East Grinstead 2, Fareham 1; Hounslow 0, Blackheath 1.

COUNTY MATCHES: Yorkshire 1, Kent 2; Yorkshire Veterans 0, Kent Veterans 3.

GOLF

SEOUL: South Korean Open tournament: Final scores (Taiwanese unless stated): 283: M Clayton (Aus), 75, 66, 71, 71. 284: Lu Hsi-Chuen 71, 69, 71, 73; J Jacobs (US), 71, 71, 71, 71. 287: A Russell (US), 72, 70, 72, 73. 288: Park Shi Hwan (South Korea), 74, 70, 73, 71; Hsu Sheng San 69, 76, 70, 73. 289: W Grady (Aus), 74, 71, 73, 71; L Sugita (Jap), 69, 76, 71, 73; Cho Ho Sang (South Korea), 71, 73, 73, 72; Choi Yoon Soo (South Korea), 73, 73, 69, 74.

MOTOCROSS

SCHWANENSTADT, Austria: 500cc Grand Prix: First leg placings: 1, E Geboers (Bel), Honda; 2, D Thorpe (GB), Honda; 3, G Jobe (Bel), Kawasaki; 5, D Watson (GB), SM Boyesen; 7, D Laporte (US), Yamaha; 9, L Spence (GB), Kawasaki.

MOTOR RACING

OYAMA, Japan: International Formula Two race: 1, S Johansson (Swe), March 842 Honda, 46:50.57; 2, K Hoshino (Jap), March 842 BMW, 46:53.77; 3, S Nakajima (Jap), March 843 Honda, 46:59.07; 8, D Scott (GB), March 842 Honda, 47:28.94; and G Lees (GB) retired after 21 laps.

RUGBY UNION

BRUSSELS: Belgium Juniors 10, Scotland Juniors 35.

CYCLING

AVIGNON, France: Tour du Vaucluse: Third stage, first section (50 miles): 1, R Golz (WG). Second section (43 miles): 1, M Charreard (Fr). Overall standings: 1, P Chevalier (Fr), Renault, 13hr 35min 11sec; 2, L Biondi (Fr), La Redoute, at 10 secs behind; 3, D Casani (It), Santini-Conti-Galli, same time; 4, E Salomon (Fr), Renault, at 13 sec; 5, C Seznec (Fr), Systeme U at 15 sec.

LIEGE–BASTOGNE–LIEGE CLASSIC (115 miles): 1, S Kelly (GB) 6hr 50min 0sec; 2, P Anderson (Aus); 3, G Lemond (US); 4, S Rooks (Neth); 5, A da Silva (Port); 6, L Fignon (Fr); 7, M Madiot (Fr), all same time. GB placing: 15, R. Millar at 1min 42sec.

BASKETBALL

TORONTO: International: Canada 64 (Meagher 14, Kazanowski 9), Great Britain 68 (Johnson 17, Way 15, Samson 8).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavaliers 117, Washington Bullets 109; Atlanta Hawks 115, Detroit Pistons 107; Kansas City Kings 108, Houston Rockets 98; Milwaukee Bucks 104, Indiana Pacers 92; Philadelphia 76ers 103, New York Knicks 100; San Diego Clippers 146, Utah Jazz 128. Friday's games: Indiana Pacers 119, Washington Bullets 115, Atlanta Hawks 118, New Jersey Nets 112; New York Knicks 107, Cleveland Cavaliers 98; Detroit Pistons 128, Boston Celtics 120 (o-t); Milwaukee Bucks 109, Chicago Bulls 85; San Antonio Spurs 129, Houston Rockets 128 (o-t); Dallas Mavericks 104, Los Angeles Lakers 103; Portland Trail Blazers 102, Golden State Warriors 101.

ETON FIVES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS: Semi-final: Middlesex bt Essex 2-1; Shropshire bt Yorkshire 3-0. Final: Middlesex bt Shropshire 2-1. (B W Matthews and P G Dunbar R D M Topham and J O Cadwallader 12-6, 12-4, 12-8. S A E Gibson and M C Blundell bt I J F Hutchinson and G Davies 12-4, 12-9, 12-8; N Rathbone and A S H Ball lost to J P Bampfield and A Elliot 8-12, 12-2, 6-12, 2-12.

FOOTBALL

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gresham 1 South Liverpool 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: King's Lynn 0, Witney 3.

SINGAPORE: Asia – Oceania Olympic qualifying group: Thailand 5, Japan 2; Kuwait 2, Bahrain 0; Saudi Arabia 3, New Zealand 1.

LIBERTADORES CUP: Group one qualifying match: Olimpia 2, Luqueno (Paraguay) 1; Independiente 4, Estudiantes de la Plata 1.

AFRICAN CUP WINNERS CUP: First round, second leg: National SC (Egypt) 2, Clas Casablanca 0, (National win 5-1 on aggregate); Club Desporto do Costa do Sol, Mozambique 1, Nakivubo Villa (Uganda) 0, (Nakivubo win 2-1 on aggregate); Scarlet FC Kenya 3, Rwanda Panthers Noir 1, (Scarlet win 6-1 on aggregate); Mighty Blackpool (Sierra Leone) 2, Daraf Dakar 1 (Mighty Blackpool win 3-2 on aggregate).

RACING

Nelson makes his mark with unique double

By Michael Seely

Not for some time has a young trainer made a more dramatic impact on the racing scene than Charlie Nelson, who completed a unique Newbury double with Creag-An-Sgor on Saturday.

"Creag-An-Sgor and Mahogany have taken their races well", he said yesterday. "The worrying time was beforehand. Now I hope we can have some fun as they attempt to prove themselves."

Nelson is convinced that Mahogany is already an exceptional filly. "She could well turn out to be in the Allez France or Dahlia class", he said. The punters certainly share the trainer's opinion. The 5-2 offered by Ladbrokes after Friday's Fred Darling Stakes vanished as quickly as snow in the Sahara and Mahogany is now a best-priced 6-4 for the 1000 Guineas.

Confirming that a large offer for the pair was turned down during the winter, Nelson said: "Maybe we were a bit greedy but we priced them as though they had already won the Greenham and Fred Darling." The courage shown by Nelson, Bill and Georgina Tulloch and Marcel Klein in rejecting the tempting bait is to be commended.

Creag-An-Sgor showed all the pluck and stamina that had won the colt the Middle Park Stakes last Autumn when wearing down Defecting Dancer in the Greenham. As Henry Cecil pointed out afterwards, the runner-up failed to stay the seven furlongs. However, it was impossible to fault the winner and how marvellous it was to watch Joe Mercer punching and driving the colt home.

Although Teenoso, last year's Derby winner, could only finish third to Gay Lemur and Dazari in an exciting race for the John Porter Stakes, Geoffrey Wragg was by no means displeased with the performance. "I would not advance the going as an excuse", he said. "Don't forget it was Teenoso's first race for eight months and he was probably a little rusty. He will still go for either the Jockey Club Stakes or the Ormonde Stakes."

Bruce Hobbs was pleasantly surprised by Gay Lemur's victory: "I advised the owner to sell him during the winter as I thought he would be hard to place", he said. "We will probably go for the Westbury Stakes at Sandown next."

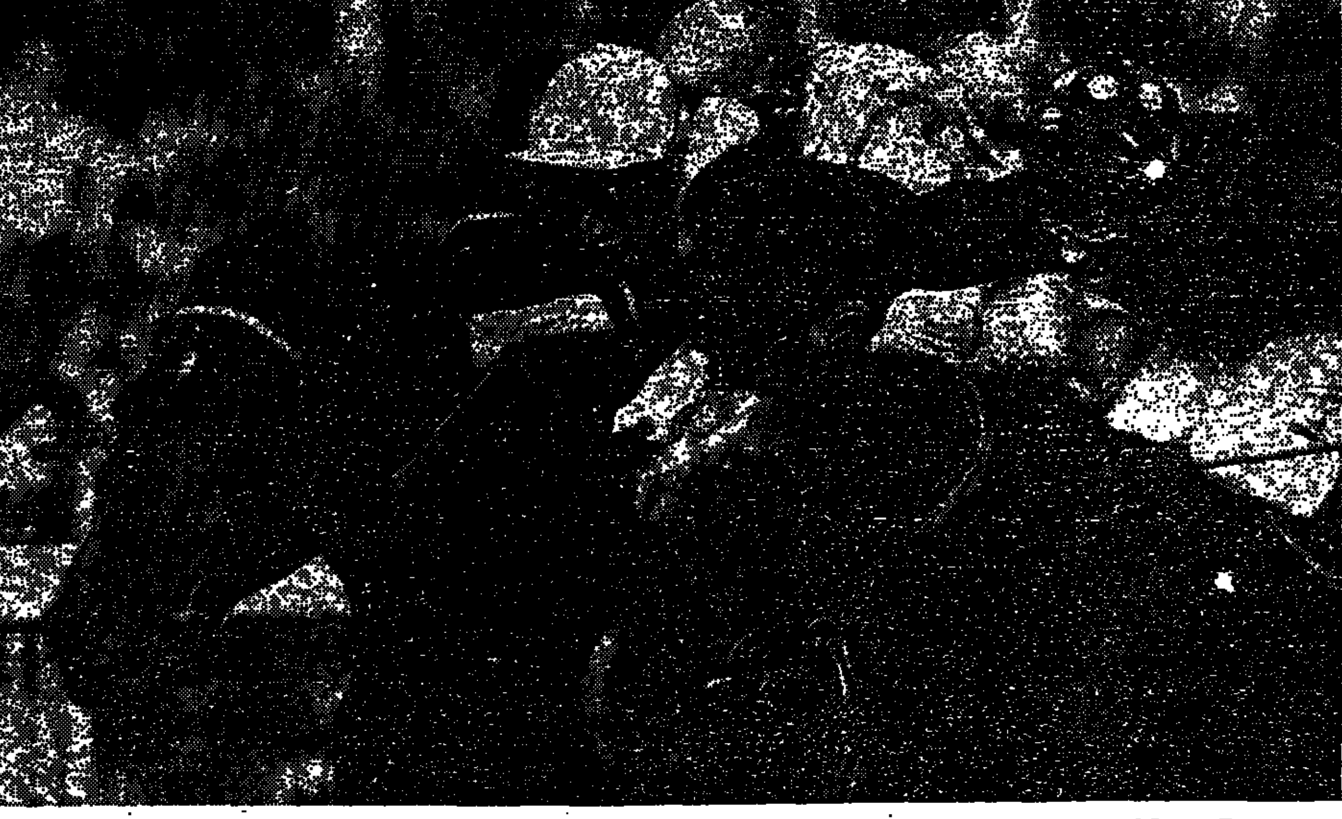
Cecil's legion of supporters were disappointed in the opening Bucklebury Stakes when the 5-6 favourite, Babacoote, could only finish seventh behind Gerald Leigh's home-bred filly, Brocade. "It was not my money that made Babacoote favourite", Cecil said. "She is very inexperienced and certainly wont run in the 1000 Guineas.

Guy Harwood was delighted with the winner who showed an exhilarating burst of speed to sprint clear of Mpani in the last furlong. A well-grown filly by Habitat out of Canton Silk, Brocade was also the pick of the paddock.

"The Irish 1000 Guineas would seem to be a good opportunity for her." Harwood said.

The two divisions of the Compton Maiden Stakes were won by Shmaireekh and Calfucci respectively Peter Walwyn was in an ebullient mood after Mercer had ridden Shmaireekh to a seven-length victory over Therapautic. "I have always thought he was a cheap horse at $110,000," said the trainer. "I will have to think about his next target and also about what is likely to be his best distance."

In a dramatic finish to the second division, Steve Cauthen, on Daniel Wildenstein's Calfucci, just got the better of Lester Piggott, on Foche. Piggott went straight to the winner's enclosure but the camera proved the maestro wrong by a short head.



Battle royal: Lester Piggott (spotted cap) on Foche fails by a short head to hold the renewed challenge of Steve Cauthen on *Calfucci. Almost totally hidden is Kaytu (Willie Carson), who finished third.*

Easy for El Gran Señor

By Our Irish Racing Correspondent

It will take an exceptional performance on the part of Lear Fan in tomorrow's Craven Stakes to dethrone El Gran Señor from his position as ante-post favourite for the 2000 Guineas. This was made abundantly clear at The Curragh on Saturday when El Gran Señor extended his unbeaten record to five with a delightful performance in the Gladness Stakes.

Paddock inspection revealed that he had wintered particularly well and was altogether a much more imposing individual. The 3-1 on chance never looked in any danger and after stable companion Saddlers Wells had taken up the running at the elbow, El Gran Señor passed him below the distance.

Having taken the lead, Pat Eddery was content to ride him out with hands and heels and he had extended his winning margin to two lengths at the post.

Hegemony came with a late rattle to finish half a length behind Saddlers Wells with the fourth horse ten lengths farther back. The winner's time was six seconds better than that achieved by other winners, Princess Pati and Old Faithful.

Vincent O'Brien expressed himself "well satisfied" and it is hard to pick holes in the form. The first two reproduced their marks in the Irish *juvenile classification* where they were separated by 5lb.

The next objective for Saddlers Wells is likely to be the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown

Rêve De Reine unlucky

By Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent

Dominic Vincent was suspended for four days after finishing second on Almeira in yesterday's Prix Vanteaux at Longchamp. The winner was Baron Guy de Rothschild's Grise Mine, who took over a furlong out where Almeira crossed Rêve De Teine, who was nearly brought to her knees.

Grise Mine won the group three event by three quarters of a length and Rêve De Reine was moved up to second place in front of Almeira. All three will meet again in the Prix Saint-Alary. Freddie Head said: "I was sure to win on Rêve De Reine", and that looked fair comment.

The Aga Khan completed a double with two classy colts. Lashkari won the Prix des Marronniers and then Yashgan took the Prix de Guiche, which turned into a sprint after no early pace. Yashgan defeated Greinton by a neck with Grand Orient eight lengths away third in front of Cold Feet.

With Darshaan, the Prix Greffulhe winner, also in his stable, Alain de Royer-Dupre has the pleasant but difficult task of organising a programme for his three-year-old colts. I expect Yashgan to go for the Prix Lupin and the Epsom Derby, leaving Darshaan for the Prix Hocquart and Prix du Jockey Club, and Lashkari for the Prix de l'Avre.

The group two Prix Noailles went to Cariellor by four lengths from Vieux Boucau, Woolskin and Ti King.

Sprint prize at mercy of Petorius

By Mandarin

Petorius can put himself in line for top sprint honours later in the season by gaining a convincing victory in the Privy Councillor Stakes at Folkestone today.

A winner of four of his five starts as a two-year-old, Petorius was impressive when quickening six lengths clear of Rocket Alert in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at York. He had to fight harder for his money in the Harry Rosebery Challenge Trophy at Ayr and again when narrowly defeating Godstone and Pacific King in the Cornwallis Stakes at Ascot. However, Petorius should be far too sharp for All Agreed and Maajid, this afternoon.

Walter Swinburn, Petorius's jockey, can complete a double on Katada in the Dartford Maiden Filly Stakes. Trained by Fulke Johnson Houghton for the Aga Khan, Katada shaped with great promise when finishing fourth to Boezinge at Salisbury in September. *It will be surprising if Texana's* granddaughter fails to dispose of Trwn Cilan and Shambolic.

Rheffanosa appears to be on a handy mark in the Saltwood Handicap. At the first meeting of the season here, Auriol Sinclair's grey mare ran with credit when chasing home Mister Prelude. Judged on that performance, Rheffanosa should make the most of the 30lb he receives from the top weight, Americk.

The formidable combination of Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott could well have a field day at Leicester with Plebiscite, Double Celt and Ophrys.

Now that Jack Berry's two-year-olds are starting to find their form, Navarro Secondo looks well worth a bet in the Youngers Tartan Maiden Stakes at Edinburgh. The Raga Navarro colt was probably *attempting a difficult task when runner-up* to Star Video at Ayr. The Cockerham trainer will also be hopeful of landing the McEwan's Export Handicap with O I Oyston but preference is for Show of Hands, who will be attempting to win this race for the fourth consecutive season.

SWIMMING

Brew lifts crowd as the Dutch go under

By Athole Still

Britain beat the Netherlands by 192 to 168 points in a somewhat dull two-day international, sponsored by Yorkshire Bank, in Blackpool, with a fine display of team spirit. But their captain and cheerleader-in-chief, Robin Brew, had to lead a series of team chants, whoops and hand claps to whip up *enthusiasm among* the spectators, and bring some badly needed excitement and atmosphere to the cavernous Derby baths.

Without a committed challenge from the Dutch, who clealy viewed the match as only marginally important to their Olympic preparations, the British team had difficulty in translating the sharpness they demonstrated at the National Short Course championships a week earlier to Blackpool.

After her fine but unchallenged win in the 200 metres freestyle on the first day, Britain's top girl, June Croft, of Wigan, was beaten by Annamarie Verstappen, the world class Dutch sprinter, in the 100 metres freestyle, who finished in 56.88sec. Miss Croft's time of 57.41 was short of her best (56.60) but still respectable considering she is still *heavily into her hard* winter training programme. Miss Croft's weekend efforts indicate that her best chance of medal success in Los Angeles will be in the 200 and 400 metre freestyle.

The lack of real opposition did nothing to help Britain's most promising young freestyler, Sarah Hardcastle, aged 15, of Southend, who had an easy win in the 400 metres freestyle in a *new British* junior record time of 4min 14.55sec, still short of the senior mark of 4min 11.67sec set by her illustrious club mate, Jackie Wilmott. Miss Croft also won the 800 metre *freestyle just as easily* on the first day, but is in sore need of top opposition. In the 200 metres breaststroke, Britain's Olympic medal prospect, Adrian Moorhouse, of Leeds, beat his up-and-coming club colleague, Murray Buswell by just 0.34sec, in 2min 23.57sec, still four seconds away from his best

SATURDAY: Men: 100m freestyle: D Lowe (GB), 52.54sec. 100m butterfly: K Vervoorn (N), 57.61sec. 400m freestyle: K Drost (N), 4min 3.76sec. 100m breaststroke: A Moorhouse (GB), 1:6.06. 200m backstroke: P Staiman (N), 2:8.95. 400m medley: R Brew (GB), 4:33.10. 4 x 200m freestyle relay: Netherlands (P Drost, E Schlingemann, F Drost, H Kroesl, 7:45.14. Women: 200m freestyle: F Croft (GB), 2:00.[illegible]. 200m butterfly: C Pieterse (N), 2:14.98. 200m breaststroke: J Seymour (GB), 2:39.57. 200m backstroke: J de Rover (N), 2:17.11. 800m freestyle: S Hardcastle GB), 8:37.56. 400m medley: M Scott (GB), 4:59.88. 4 x 100m freestyle relay: Netherlands (A Verstappen, E Vokes, R Willemse, C van Bentum), 3:49.81.

YESTERDAY: Men: 100m backstroke: P Staiman (N), 59.53sec; 200m breaststroke: A Moorhouse (GB), 2min 23.57sec; 200m freestyle: P Howe (GB), 1:55.52; 200m butterfly: N Hodgson (GB), 2:[illegible]; 200m medley: R Brew (GB), 2:8.31; 1500m freestyle: A Day (GB), 15:55.24; 4 x 100m freestyle relay: GB (D Dyke, P Brew, P Howe, D Lowe), 3:31.05; 4 x 100m medley relay: GB (N Harper, A Moorhouse, I Collins, D Lowe), 3:[illegible]. WOMEN: 100m butterfly: J Aners (N), 1:2.[illegible]; 100m breaststroke: J Hill (GB), 1:[illegible]; 100m backstroke: J de Rover (N), 1:4.49; 100m freestyle: A Verstappen (N), 57.[illegible]; 200m medley: G Stanley (GB) (guest), 2:[illegible]; 400m freestyle: S Hardcastle (GB), 4:14.55; 4 x 200m freestyle relay: Netherlands (A Verstappen, R de Jong, J van de Meer, C van Bentum), 8:13.34. Match result: GB 192, Netherlands 168.

CYCLING



Doyle: disbelief

Doyle edged out of first by a second

By John Wilcockson

It was with feelings of disbelief and anger that Tony Doyle heard on Saturday afternoon that he had lost the Sealink International race by one second, the smallest possible margin. He had finished only sixth in the one mile time-trial around Norfolk Park, Sheffield, conceding six seconds actual time and 15 seconds bonus to Malcolm Elliott who took both the stage victory and the overall classification.

It was a breathtaking finish to a race that reached boiling point on Saturday morning when Neil Martin, the England amateur, blazed a lone trail across six climbs in the Peak District. Martin was five minutes ahead with one lap remaining of the 80-mile stage from Alton Towers, an advantage which made him the temporary race leader.

For the third day running, Doyle and his team were forced into a long, hard chase to retain the yellow jersey. It was, perhaps, this effort which told on Doyle later in the day.

Martin, ironically, was deprived of a probable stage win by his fellow amateur, Darryl Webster, aged 21.

On Saturday, Webster proved that he could reach for even wider horizons. He made repeated attacks before escaping from the Doyle-Elliott group on the three-mile climb of Froggatt Edge, and quickly bridged the gap to the five-strong chasing group. He then paced these riders through to the finish, passing a demoralized Martin entering Sheffield.

Understandably, Webster had no energy left for the uphill finishing sprint, which was taken easily by Phil Thomas, the British professional champion.

RESULTS: Stage 5: Alton Towers to Sheffield (80 miles): 1, P Thomas (British Pro), 3hr 17min 36sec; 2, P Sandell (Den); 3, [illegible] Schurer (Neth), both same time; 4, O Andersen (Nor), 3:17 41; 5, D Webster (GB), 3:17.[illegible]; [illegible] Kimmage (Ire), 3:17.53. Stage 6 (a): [illegible] (One mile): 1, M Elliott (British Pro), [illegible] 47sec; 2, Eriksen 1:48.[illegible]; 3, J McLoughlin [illegible] (Eng), 1:49.5; G Sadler (Eng) [illegible]; 6, A Doyle [illegible] Joughin (England Pro), [illegible] (Team PCA), 1:53.2. Overall: 1, [illegible] 32min 0 8sec; 2, Doyle, 21:32.08; 3, D [illegible] (Team PCA), 21:33.03; 4, Webster, 21:3[illegible]; Eriksen, 21:33.54; 6, McLoughlin [illegible]

● Sean Kelly confirmed his place as the top professional in the world by winning the Liege-Bastogne-Liege classic in the Belgian Ardennes yesterday. The Irishman comfortably outsprinted Phil Anderson, of Australia, and Greg LeMond, the American world champion, at the head of a small breakaway group.

LEICESTER

GOING: good

Draw: 5-6f low numbers best

1.45 FERNIE MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,271: 1m) (18 runners)

1	0-	ALDO KING (Fasl Racing Ltd) P Cole 9-0	T Quinn 3	14
2	0-0	AQUARIUS SPIRIT (Mrs W Fine) W Musson 9-0	N Crowther	5
3	00-0	BARNBROOK AGAIN (N Barnbrook) S Mellor 9-0	M Wigham	12
8	23-2	FARIDPOUR (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 9-0	S Cauthen	16
11	0	KING'S KNIGHT (S Liem) E Eldin 9-0	M L Thomas	3
14	00000-0	MOONDAWN (G Hughes) M Usher 9-0	A McGlone 3	15
15		PLEBISCITE (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 9-0	P Cook	17
21		THE VILLAIN (Mrs J Bryce) R Armstrong 9-0	P Robinson	13
25	0-3	TROPICAL WAY (B Coates) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	6
27	04-	WISE CROWN (Studcrown Ltd) L Cumani 9-0	D McHargue	8
28	0-	ZAYTOON (Maktoum Al Maktoum) J Ciechanowski 9-0	G Baxter	10
32	0220-	CAREEN (The Queen) I Balding 8-11	Pat Eddery	11
33	402300-	COUNTRY BREEZE (A Warren) M Blanshard 8-11	P Waldron	7
36		HIMALAYA (A Hide) A Hide 8-11	E Hide	1
38	000-0	INVINCIBLE PINK (Mrs C Gilksten) D Laing 8-11	K Radcliffe 7	2
41	0300-	MERION (M Scott) R Sheather 8-11	B Raymond	9
44	00-	RACEMOSA (A Hall) M Smyly 8-11	J Johnson	4
48	000-	THE BOSSMAN (S Powell) J Sutcliffe 8-11	G Sexton	18

1983: No corresponding meeting.

11-4 Careen, 4 Faridpour, 9-2 Plebiscite, 6 Wise Crown, 10 Tropical Way, Country Breeze, 12 Merion, The Bossman, 20 others.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin

1.45 Plebiscite. 2.15 Double Celt. 2.45 Bethan. 3.15 Super Express. 3.45 Bridge Of Joy. 4.15 Ophrys. 4.45 Tower Of Strength. 5.15 Merdon Monarch.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Wise Crown. 2.15 Double Celt. 3.15 Penny's Double. 3.45 Cheeky *Roses . 4.15 Ophrys. 4.45 Tower Of Strength. 5.15 Tipo Style.*

Michael Seely's selection: 3.15 Super Express (each way).

2.15 FERNIE MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,263: 1m) (17)

4	0b00-	BOSSY BOOTS (V Raibin) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	2
5		CANADIAN CROWN (I Allan) L Cumani 9-0	D McHargue	5
9	002003-	GAUHAR (H E Shiekh H Al Nahayan) M Blanshard 9-0	P Waldron	10
12		LINDA'S NATIVE (J Bray) R Armstrong 9-0	P Robinson	12
13	0	MEGIDDO (K Bethel) R Boss 9-0	G Baxter	14
18	000-	SPARTAN BAZAAR (B Ball) S Matthews 9-0	B Jago	16
19	0-0	SPRING PURSUIT (Conley Properties Ltd) P Cole 9-0	Pat Eddery	7
20	0-0	TELE-LINK (Tele-Link Archives Ltd) D Arbuthnot 9-0	–	15
24		TRENDY GENT (J Rafsky) B Hanbury 9-0	P Hamblett	4
31	02040-	CALYPSO QUEEN (A Duffield) N Tinkler 8-11	C Steers 7	13

2.45 BELVOIR SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £701: 5f) (11)

3.15 SIX HILLS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,811: 1m 4f) (21)

FORM: PENNY'S DOUBLE, 8th last time. Earlier (8-11) won by ¾l from Miami Star (Wolverhampton, 9f, £828, good to soft, Oct 4). SCREES (8-4) 3rd, btn 1½l by Mr Music Man (8-1) (Beverley, 1m 2f, £1,461, good to soft, Apr 6). ROUGH PEARL 5th final start of 1983. Earlier (9-0) 3rd to Fan Club (9-0), btn 4½l, (Salisbury, 7f, £1,266, good, Sep 8). MAY BE THIS TIME (9-0) awarded race when 2nd, btn ¾l, to My Aisling (8-11). (Nottingham, 1m 2f, £897, good, Oct 24). PURPLE, 9th final start of 1983. Earlier (9-0) 5th to Millside (9-0), btn 7½l, (Yarmouth, 9f, £1,035, soft, Sep 15).
Selection: ROUGH PEARL.

3.45 VICTORIA PARK CLAIMING STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,688: 1m 2f) (14)

4.15 QUORN FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £2,029: 7f) (14)

4.45 MELTON MOWBRAY HANDICAP (£1,545: 6f) (22)

5.15 VICTORIA PARK CLAIMING STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,688: 1m 2f) (13)

FOLKESTONE

GOING: good

Draw: 5, 6f low numbers best

1.45 CHATHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £684: 5f) (8 runners)

1	11	PERSIAN PLEASURE (D) R Boss 9-2	E Guest 5	1
4	21	OPERA COMIQUE (D) B Swift 8-13	J Reid	5
5		BALLIANE W Guest 8-11	G Starkey	7
7		FORT DUCHESNE M Madgwick 8-11	J Mathias	3
8		FULL OF ALE R Howe 8-11	A Barclay	6
10	9	JOLLY BUSINESS A Ingham 8-11	G Ramshaw	8
14		RAS-EL-TIN PALACE A Pitt 8-11	B Rouse	4
19		IMPERIAL TIME W O'Gorman 8-8	T Ives	2

1983: Abandoned – course waterlogged

5-4 Persian Pleasure. 15-8 Opera Comique. 7-2 Imperial Time, 10 Jolly Business, 14 Balliene, 16 others.

Folkestone selections

By Mandarin

1.45 Persian Pleasure. 2.15 Our Birthday. 2.45 Rheffanosa. 3.15 PETORIUS (nap). 3.45 Chelsea Maid. 4.15 Katada.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Persian Pleasure. 2.15 Chummy's Boy. 2.45 Ben's Birdie. 3.15 Petorius. 3.45 Cheeky Rupert. 4.15 Tabiche.

By Michael Seely

2.45 RHEFFANOSA (nap). 3.15 Petorius.

2.15 GILLINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP (£755: 1m 2f) (15)

1	300-0	CHUMMY'S BOY N Callaghan 4-9-13	W R Swinburn	9
2	000-0	ACADIE (B) M Ryan 4-9-11	J McLaughlin	6
3	0/00-	MENTON D Murray-Smith 4-9-8	S Salmarsh 7	12
4	110-0	MONCLARE TROPHY (CD) (BF) A Pitt 5-9-7	G Starkey	8
6	0243-	KAUKAS (D) G Balding 5-9-7	J Matthias	14
8	0033	STONEHENGE (D) J Jenkins 7-9-4	–	7
12	4000-	TOPORI (B) S Woodman 5-9-3	–	11
13	030-2	OUR BIRTHDAY (B) (D) C Benstead 6-9-3	B Rouse	1
14	340-0	FREEBIE (C) M Haynes 4-9-1	K Woolnough 7	3
15	000-	PICATAC M Bolton 4-9-0	D Gibson	10
17	300-4	BIDDABLE R Hodges 5-8-13	J H Brown 5	13
18	0000-	DOMINION GIRL K Cunningham-Brown 4-8-13	A Clark	15
19	4002-	WATER DRAGON E Witts 4-8-13	D McKeown	2
20	3300-	UNIT TENT (D) G Lewis 6-8-11	B Taylor	5

2.45 SALTWOOD HANDICAP (£1,193: 1m 4f) (14)

FORM: TIVIAN (8-11) ½l 2nd to Kingswick (8-11) at Haydock (1m 4f, £1,836, good, Apr 4). GOING BROKE, 7th last time, (8-2) earlier 2¼l 4th and OUR WHITE HART (8-2) further 9l back in 9th behind Persian Tiara (9-7) at Windsor (1m 4f, £1,899, good to firm, Aug 22). OUR WHITE HART previously ran best race at same track when about 5¼l 4th (8-11) to Millontaine (9-6) (1m 2f, £680, ...) (8-11) 2l 2nd to Mister Prelude ... 26).
Selection: RHEFFANOSA

3.15 PRIVY COUNCILLOR STAKES (3-y-o: £2,208: 6f) (8)

1	3104-	ALL AGREED
5	1210-	MAAJID (D)
6	1111-	PETORIUS (D)
9	2203	DERRY RIVER
10	3241-	PASSING STORM
14	4-	FANDANGO LIGHT
15	0200	HATAL BOY
16	0	LITTLE MIN

11-8 Petorius, 9-4 Maajid, ... Storm, 16 Fandango Light, 25 others.

FORM: WALL AGREED (9-7) 2l ... 6f, £4,318, good to soft, Oct 22 ... Pacific King (9-0) with DERRY RIVER ... (Ascot 5f, £10,528, good to firm ... winner from Pacific King (8-6) ... DERRY RIVER (9-7) 2¾l 3rd to K... good to firm, Oct 28). PASSING S... 0) (Warwick 5f, £552, good, Oct 2... Rocket Alert (9-2) (Chepstow 6f, ...
Selection: PETORIUS

3.45 GRAVESEND HANDICAP (£1,113: 1m 7f 100yd) (12)

3	00/	ANOTHER GENERATION
4	4040-	GALLANT BUCK
5	221-0	AL NASR
6	000-3	CHEEKY RUPERT
8	420-0	MATIN (B)
9	030-0	THE OWLS (C)
12	100-0	NERAIDA (CD)
13	0410	KITTY COME HOME
14	4400-	DAN ZAKI (B)
15	020-0	CHELSEA MAID
16	3002-	BABY'S SMILE
19	00/0-	SARAH COURT

9-4 Al Nasr, 7-2 Gallant Buck, ... Owls, 10 Kitty Come Home, 14 ...

FORM: CHEEKY RUPERT (8-7) ... NASR (8-10) out of first 9 (Nottingham ...). MATIN (8-4) 8th to Trickshot ...
Selection: MATIN

4.15 DARTFORD MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £547: 5f) (10)

EDINBURGH

GOING: good

Draw: 5-8f high numbers best.

2.30 YOUNGERS TARTAN MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £777: 5f) (9 runners)

1	00	FAMECHECK J S Wilson 8-4	B Wardrope 7	1
2	2	NAVARRO SECONDO J Berry 8-4	K Darley	6
3		BUGAMBILIA W H Williams 7-13	O Gray	2
7	333	SWIFT RIVER (BF) C H Bell 7-13	N Carlisle	7
9		AKUNA MATATA J Berry 7-10	A Geran 7	9
10		DARCY FARROW Denys Smith 7-10	M Fry	5
11	6	FREEWAYS VENTURE R Thompson 7-10	S Horsfall 7	4
12		IDLE TIMES G Blum 7-10	J Lowe	3
13	3	NORTHERN PARADE M W Easterby 7-10	P Hill 7	8

1983: Brega Boy 8-9 R P Elliott (13-2) T Fairhurst, 8 ran.

4-5 Navarro Secondo, 100-30 Northern Parade, 5 Idle Times, 10 Swift River, 14 Darcy Farrow, 16 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Mandarin

2.30 Navarro Secondo. 3.0 Form Master. 3.30 French Gent. 4.0 Northern Relish. 4.30 Linpac Leaf. 5.0 Show Of Hands.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Idle Times. 3.0 Kinz.

3.0 NEWCASTLE BROWN ALE STAKES (3-y-o: £689: 5f) (8)

2	04-	FORM MASTER Denys Smith 8-11	M Fry	1
3	0	HUNT THE GOWK C H Bell 8-11	S Webster	5
6	02-04	BAKERS DOUBLE R Hollinshead 8-8	S Perks	6
7	00-33	BLUEGANBY (B) R Hobson 8-8	O Gray	4
9	0-	KINZ N Callaghan 8-8	M Birch	7
10	0403-	LAURA'S CHOICE T Craig 8-8	N Carlisle	3
12	0030-	MUSICAL ROSE D Plant 8-8	B Coogan	8
13	200-3	SOUTHERN VENTURE S Norton 8-8	J Lowe	2

1983: Indy 8-8 M Borph (9-2) A Bailey, 8 ran.

... Double, 4 Form Master, 13-2 Laura's Choice, 16 others.

3.30 SCOTTISH BREWERS HANDICAP (£1,651: 1m ...)

4.0 McEWANS LAGER SELLING HANDICAP (£582: 1m 3f) (16)

2	00-4	SI GABY S Norton
3	02-04	LEITH SPRING (B)
4	4004-	WILLY WHITEFOOT
6	0/201-	CHESTNUT PALE
7	0000	MIGHTY STEEL
8	0/	FRANKIE A W Jones
9	03-00	JOY OF MUSIC (B)
10	0000-	SYDETZKY R Allan
11	0026/	PRIESTCROFT BOY
12	346-0	LA DI DA W Storey
13	000/3	NORTHERN RELISH
15	0040-	OCHIL HILLS STAR
16	3103-	PALACE ROCKET
17	0003-	BELLE VUE R Hollinshead
18	000/0	KAMENEV R Thompson
19	000-0	SAUNSON BOY (B)

1983: Soleras 3-8-4 ...

3 Leith Spring, 7-2 Chestnut Pale ... 8 La Di Da, 12 Priestcroft Boy, 16 ...

4.30 BECK'S BIER MAIDEN STAKES (£870: 1m) (9)

1	00-	CABELLEROS R Hollinshead
2	00/2-0	MORWRAY BOY (B)
4	000-0	ELLERWOOD Denys Smith
5	04	MUSIC WONDER
6	30	SIMPLE MELODY
7	300-	LINPAC LEAF W Bentley
8		OLDE FAT OX R Thompson
9		ROYAL REFLECTION
10	000-0	TAKACHIHO'S GIRL T Craig 3-8-3

1983: Teleprompter 3-8-5 E Hide (2-1 fav) J W Watts, 13 ran.

11-8 Simple Melody, 5-2 Music Wonder, 9-2 Morwray Boy, 7 Linpac Leaf, 10 Cabelleros, 14 others.

5.0 McEWANS EXPORT HANDICAP (£879: 7f) (11)

1	00-02	O I OYSTON (CD) J Berry 8-10-0	K Darley	8
2	200-0	NORFOLK REALM (D) P Makin 8-9-1	M Birch	11
3	004-0	SHOW OF HANDS (CD) J W Watts 8-9-0	N Connorton	10
4	30-02	SPOILT FOR CHOICE (D) D Chapman 6-8-10	–	3
6	000-0	ROSSETT T Craig 5-8-5	N Carlisle	1
7	0-300	SONG MINSTREL (D) G Harman 6-8-1	B Coogan	4
9	4300-	LAST DEVICE R Francis 7-8-1	S Webster	5
12	00-03	VYNZ SUPREME W H Williams 4-7-10	S Horsfall 5	6
13	0-004	FINAL CAST D Chapman 5-7-9	S P Griffiths 7	9
14	400-4	TRADESMAN (C) J Haldane 4-7-7	M Fry	2
15	0000-	BRACKEN GILL (C) Mrs A Bell 5-7-7	J Lowe	7

1983: Show of Hands 7-9-3 N Connorton (5-4 fav) J W Watts, 10 ran.

5-2 O I Oyston, 100-30 Spoilt For Choice, 4 Vynz Supreme, 11-2 Norfolk Realm, 8 Show Of Hands, 12 Song Minstrel, 16 others.

Leaders on the Flat

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Days since win	Level stakes
P Kelleway	6	3	3	3	+12.15
G Harwood	5	3	7	0	-4.84
R Hollinshead	5	1	3	7	-9.38
D W Chapman	4	4	1	5	+22.00
B Hills	4	1	4	5	+0.50
W O'Gorman	4	2	2	3	-1.10
A Bailey	3	1	0	3	+18.75
J Dunlop	3	1	1	2	+0.25
G Hunter	3	1	2	2	+4.70
M Lambert	3	0	1	1	-5.75
D Plant	3	1	1	0	+11.50
M Ryan	3	0	1	3	+16.00
D Smith	3	0	1	0	+7.50
J Tree	3	1	8	1	+8.62

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
Pat Eddery	11	7	1	4	+25.89
S Cauthen	9	6	7	0	-9.25
G Duffield	7	12	12	4	+0.87
W Ryan	6	1	0	7	+30.00
G Starkey	6	3	6	1	+22.16
W Swinburn	6	4	2	8	+19.73
T Ives	5	11	4	7	-6.10
D Nicholls	5	8	3	10	+23.73
P Robinson	5	2	1	6	+28.75
M Fry	4	0	2	0	+9.50
A McGlone	4	4	3	4	+1.50
J Mercer	4	3	6	1	-12.88
B Raymond	4	2	4	3	-14.50

Blinkered first time

EDINBURGH: 4.00 Joy Of Music.

FOLKESTONE: 2.15 Topori, March Spark. 2.45 Tivian. 3.45 Dan Zaki, Chelsea Maid.

LEICESTER: 4.45 Return To Me.

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Course specialists

FOLKESTONE

TRAINERS: G Harwood 34 wins from 89 runners 38.6%; G Lewis 11 from 64 17.2%.

JOCKEYS: G Starkey 26 wins from 99 rides 26.3%; B Taylor 11 from 72 15.3%; B Rouse 23 from 220 10.5%.

LEICESTER

TRAINERS: H Cecil 28 wins form 67 runners 41.8%; G Harwood 15 from 53 28.3%, B Hobbs 17 from 87 19.5%.

JOCKEYS: L Piggott 44 wins from 137 rides 32.1%; W Carson 26 from 140 18.6%, P Cook 30 from 189 15.9%; G Baxter 20 from 142 14.1%; J Mercer 16 from 118 13.6%.

La crème de la crème

also on page 28

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University Appointments

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October 1984 *for a fixed period of one* year. Preference will be given to candidates with special interests in modern German literature including the eighteenth century.

Salary on the academic scale for Lecturers £7190-£14125 (under review) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT quoting reference number 6/3A. Closing date for applications May 11 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post, available from September 1, 1984.

Salary on the scale for Lecturers (£7,190-£14,125)* according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor W. V. H. Rogers (tel. Leeds 43751, ext 6390)

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference no. 41/14/A. Closing date for applications, May 8, 1984.

Birkbeck College and University College

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a "new blood" lectureship in digital cartography and remote sensing, to be held jointly in the neighbouring departments of geography in Birkbeck and UCL. The post is created *to extend teaching* and research and to develop the extensive and compatible facilities created by an existing research team. Appointment will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale £8376 - £15266 pa inclusive of London *Weighting.* Further particulars are available from the Assistant Secretary (Personnel) (T), Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX. (Tel: 01 580 6622 ext 529), to whom applications including full CV and names of 2 referees should be sent by 4 May.

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CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP Department of the London Diocese seeks lay member of the Church of England, aged 30-65, as Assistant Director Salary negotiable at about £9,000 pa. Write Director of Christian Stewardship, 30 Causton Street, SW1P 4AU

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University of Liverpool

'New Blood'

LECTURESHIP IN THEORETICAL HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, established under the UGC 'New Blood' initiative and tenable from 1 October, 1984. Candidates should normally be aged 35 or under on appointment. Persons holding permanent university appointments in the UK., of whatever kind, are ineligible for appointment to this post. 'New Blood' appointments will be primarily for research. The research area of this lectureship is Theoretical High Energy Physics.

The initial salary will be at an appropriate point within a specified range on the Lecturer scale (£7,190-£14,125 per annum).

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 11 May, 1984 by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Quote Ref: RV/278/T.

University of London

SHELL READERSHIP IN PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

TENABLE AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Senate invites applications for the above Readership tenable at Imperial College of Science and Technology

The successful candidate will be required to initiate new as well as to lead existing research programmes to contribute effectively to a demanding teaching programme, and to extend existing links with industry. Applicants must have responsible industry positions, and must have particular expertise in problems relevant to the U K petroleum industry. Interest in gas condensate reservoirs and equilibrium problems, and/or in mathematical modelling would be advantageous.

Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar, (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained

Closing date 20 July, 1984.

University of Kent at Canterbury
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND COMPUTING

Applications are invited from candidates with qualifications in Social Anthropology and Computing. The successful candidates will be expected to prepare computer applications for undergraduate teaching and research training in Social Anthropology.

Salary according to qualifications and experience will be on the scale £7,190 £14,125 per annum, but it is not expected that the initial appointment will be made above the seventh point on the scale

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr J E Reilly, Secretary of Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NZ. Completed application forms (three copies) should be returned not later than 31st May, 1984. Please quote reference number A19/84/T

University of London
KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE
CHELSEA COLLEGE

'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for an appointment from 1 October 1984 under the 'new blood' scheme in the research field of "inverse source problems in physics". The successful candidate will contribute to research, already strongly represented in the Image Analysis Group led by Professor R. E. Burge, on inverse problems in scattering by electromagnetic and matter waves, e.g., rough surfaces scattering, solution to the phase problem, super-resolution. The three Colleges are in the process of merging, and the Physics Department is being located on the Strand site of King's College

Candidates should be less than 35 years of age on 1 October 1984 and must not currently hold a permanent university appointment in the United Kingdom. Salary on appropriate point on scale £7,190 £14,125 p.a. plus London allowance of £1,186 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms from the Secretary, Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, London, W8 7AH. Tel. 01 937 5411 ext. 246. Closing date 21 May 1984.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY
Department of Mathematics

UGC 'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a UGC "New Blood" position tenable in the Department of Mathematics from 1st October, 1984 or such *other date as is mutually agreed.* The successful applicant will join an internationally recognised research group working on nonlinear differential equations and their applications. Applicants should have research interests in nonlinear differential equations, applied analysis, scientific computation, continuum mechanics or some other compatible area, and should normally be aged 35 or less.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale £7,190-£14,125 per annum (under review).

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from:

THE STAFF OFFICER,
HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY,
CHAMBER STREET,
EDINBURGH EH1 1HX

to whom completed forms should be returned by 9th May, 1984. Please quote Reference No. 33/84.

UNIVERSITY OF *BIRMINGHAM*
Department of English

ENGLISH LANGUAGE RESEARCH

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

LEXICOGRAPHERS TRAINEE LEXICOGRAPHERS

The University wishes to make at least one further appointment for a post in lexicography, to join a team engaged in a major project directed by Professor J M Sinclair. The appointment is for the period up to December 1985. Applicants should have a good degree, together with relevant experience in modern English language research, lexicography, TEFL, or materials writing. Those who have already submitted an application in response to an earlier advertisement need not re-apply.

Salary on the scale: £6310-£8580.

Applications (six copies) naming three referees by 12 June 1984 to Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars *may be* obtained.

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

JUNIOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for a post of Junior Research Associate in the Department of Archaeology for a period of one year to record and supervise archaeological aspects of contract work to monuments in the care of the HBMC in Northumberland. The work will involve analysis of fabric, drawing and surveying. Driving Licence essential

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Range 1B scale: £6,310-£8,530 p.a. according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Unit Director, Department of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU with whom applications (2 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
Grant Institute of Geology
'New Blood' Post

LECTURER IN CHEMICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

Applications are invited from candidates preferably with a background in chemistry and/or geology and research interests in the chemistry and mineralogy of water and sediments across the benthic boundary and/or in oceanic sediments with time. Competence in radiometry and its use in establishing chemical fluxes would be especially welcome.

The department has strong interests in, and is well equipped for, chemical oceanography sedimentology and experimental petrology. The department undertakes collaborative research with the Scottish Universities Reactor Centre East Kilbride and the Scottish Marine Biological Association, Oban, and it is envisaged that the successful applicant will take advantage of these facilities, especially with regard to radioisotope work.

The upper age limit for appointment is age 35, and candidates must not already hold a permanent post in a UK University. Salary scale is £7190-£14125 per annum (currently under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL with whom applications (6 copies) and the names of two referees should be lodged not later than May 18 1984.

Please quote reference no. NB.11 (84).

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Department of Applied Mathematics

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN SOLAR PLASMA PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from October 1, 1984. Research experience in solar physics or plasma physics is an advantage but applications from good candidates with previous experience in related areas of applied mathematics, such as magnetohydrodynamics or fluid dynamics, will be considered. Candidates should be under 35 years of age and must not currently hold a permanent University post in the United Kingdom.

Salary at appropriate point on scale £7,190 to £14,125 per annum, starting salary probably not above £10,250 per annum plus USS

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ to whom applications (two copies preferably in typescript) including C V, list of publications and the names of three referees should be sent to arrive not later than 12 May 1984.

University of Exeter
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

PRIMARY CURRICULUM RESEARCH

Applications are invited for a "New Blood" appointment in the School of Education tenable from 1 September, 1984. The person appointed, *who must normally be* under 35 years of age, will engage in research into some aspect of primary education working with Professor E C Wragg and other members of the academic *staff* involved in a variety of funded and unfunded research projects.

Salary will be within the range £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review) with placement appropriate to age and experience.

Further particulars available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (8 copies) giving the names of three referees, should be sent by 11 May, 1984, quoting reference no 5372.

University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for three posts of

TUTOR

tenable for one year from 1 September or 1 October 1984. The salary is £6510 p.a. (under review). One of the posts could be in Statistics/Econometrics.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (three copies) giving the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 15 May quoting reference no. 5367.

University of Bristol

CHAIR IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited from suitably *qualified persons for a Chair in* Geography tenable from 1st August 1984. In making the appointment the University will have regard for the Department of Geography's involvement in the Faculty of Science. Candidates are sought *with major interests and experience* within the field of physical geography or a closely related area. Candidates are invited to submit applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, not later than the 30th May, 1984, to *the Registrar and Secretary, University* Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

CHAIR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1st October, 1984 *or as soon as possible* thereafter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, *Glasgow,* G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies; 1 copy in the case of overseas applicants), giving the names and addresses of not more than three referees, should be lodged on or before 31st May, 1984.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 5229E.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN LAW

tenable from 1st August 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary within the range £7,190 to £14,125 per annum.

Applications are also invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN LAW

The appointment will be for a period of two years from 1st August 1984 or such other date as may be agreed. Salary within the range £7,190 to £8,975 per annum.

The University will be pleased to receive applications from candidates with interests in any branch of law.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent *by 1st May, 1984. Please quote* reference JC.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP
SOLID-STATE SCIENCE

Applications are invited from chemists of proven high ability and potential for the above post funded under the UGC's "New Blood" scheme. It is likely that the successful candidate will have had some postdoctoral research experience. Applicants are encouraged to outline their career goals and to present research proposals in the field of solid-state inorganic chemistry. Some teaching duties will be required with undergraduates as well as with the MSc course in solid-state science

Candidates should normally be aged 35 or under. Salary will be on the Lecturer Scale £7,190-£14,125 per annum (under review) with appropriate placing.

Further particulars, including description of the presently available facilities and research activities of the solid-state group, and application forms, are available from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, AB9 1FX, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 19 June 1984. Informal inquiries may be made to Professor F P Glasser (0224) 40241 Ext 5640.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH UNIT

READERSHIP IN THE ECONOMICS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Application are invited from economists who have demonstrated their ability to undertake research on some aspect of the economics of *science and technology. The successful candidate will join a team of* about 40 researchers in SPRU. Duties will also include teaching in the SPRU graduate programme of science and technology policy studies and participation as appropriate in other undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in Science Engineering and Social Sciences courses.

Initial salary within scale £13,515-£16,925 per annum (under review) plus USS benefits

This is a readvertisement of one of three recently advertised posts in SPRU. Previous applicants for these posts with economics qualifications may indicate in writing that they wish to be reconsidered but need not re-apply.

Further particulars and application forms returnable by 11 May 1984 available from Ms A R [illegible] sholm, Personnel Office, Sussex House, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RH (Tel 0273 606755 ext 434), quoting ref 606/T.

University of Aberdeen

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP IN FISH IMMUNOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology allocated under the 'New Blood' Scheme and available from October 1st 1984. Applicants should have research interests in fish immunology and must normally be aged 35 or under. Preference will be given to persons with specific experience in the application of immunological methods either to the control of fish reproductive mechanisms or to the study of fish diseases. The successful candidate must be prepared to develop this new subject area in both its pure and applied aspects. To this end the primary role in the early years will be to contribute to research, teaching duties will be allocated accordingly

Salary on Lecturer scale £7,190 £14,125 per annum with appropriate placing (under review).

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The *University, Aberdeen* with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 31 May 1984.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor W. Mordue - Tel 0224 40241, ext 6427.

University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS)

Applications are invited from persons suitably qualified in Economics, Agricultural Economics or an appropriately relevant discipline for a Lectureship in the *Agricultural Economics Unit* of the Department of Economics.

This is a new post created with a view to developing teaching and research strengths in the economic analysis of natural and rural resource utilisation. This would include economic evaluation and policy studies into the interaction between agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other land use activities important to the rural economy of the South West.

The post is tenable from 1 October 1984, with a commencing salary in the range of £7,190 - £8,530 per annum on the Lecturer Scale £7,190 £14,125 per annum.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (six copies, overseas candidates one copy) *giving the names and addresses of* three referees, should be sent by 9 May, quoting reference no 5320.

University of Bristol
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN POLITICS

Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in Politics for one year from *1st August 1984.* Preference will be given to specialists in the politics of developing countries. The salary is within the normal range for lecturers, which is £7,190 to £14,125, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars should be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, *Bristol* BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by 11th May, quoting reference JC.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from persons under the age of 35 years for a new lectureship tenable from 1 October 1984. Candidates should preferably be qualified in Control Engineering and have relevant research or industrial experience. Expertise in real-time control applications, engineering software, or CAD/MAT systems would be particularly welcome.

Salary scale is £7,190—£14,125 per annum with contributory pension rights under FSSU or USS. Initial placing on scale depending on age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date 31 May 1984. (Please quote Ref 84/T).



University Appointments

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships available from 1 October, 1984, in the following Departments and fields:

1. **BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (PLANT CELL PHYSIOLOGY)**
This post is intended to complement an existing strong team of plant physiologists and biochemist. Applicants should have or expect shortly to obtain a relevant PhD. (Ref: L039/A). This post has been previously advertised.

2. **ENGINEERING (ENGINEERING DESIGN)**
The essential need is for a highly numerate and imaginative mind, but design experience in mechanical or structural engineering and computing skills would be welcome. The research is intellectually very challenging: it is concerned with reconciling the demands of manufacture and of function, particularly structural function and load diffusion. A generic study is proposed, resulting in design aids (including CAD). In addition, the person appointed would contribute to the Department's undergraduate and postgraduate teaching (Ref: L043/A).

3. **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**
The Lectureship is in the field of tropospheric chemistry and it is intended that the successful candidate should develop measurement techniques for trace atmospheric species applicable at remote "background" locations. Some teaching of environmental chemistry is also anticipated. Proven research ability in atomospheric chemistry is essential, and a knowledge of meteorology would be advantageous. (Ref: L044/A).

4. **OPERATIONAL RESEARCH**
The above post is intended to contribute to the intellectual and practical develpment of Decision Support Systems. Applicants should have an interest in the general principles of DSS, or in forms of mathematics which may be useful for DSS, or in the acceptance of DSS by decision makers. (Ref: L042/A).

5. **PHYSICS (PARTICLE PHYSICS)**
The person appointed will be expected to contribute to a flourishing programme of experimental elementary particle physics on the ALEPH experiment at LEP or a future experiment at HERA, and, in due course, contribute in a broad way to the teaching in the Department. Candidates should have gained a PhD or equivalent in the subject and further experience would be valuable. (Ref: L041/A).

6. **PSYCHOLOGY AND COMPUTING**
This post will be a joint appointment in the Departments of Psychology and Computing. Applicants would normally be expected to possess a qualification in Psychology and to have interests in the psychological aspects of IBKS. The appointee will be expected to take part in joint projects between the two departments, to help design, develop and teach courses at undeergraduate and postgraduate levels in both departments. (Ref: L045/A).

Candidates should be aged 35 or under and must not currently hold a permanent university appointment in the United Kingdom. Appointment will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale (£7,190 - £14,125). Further particulars may be obtained (quoting the appropriate reference) from the Establishment Office, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, where applications (six copies) naming three referees, should be sent. The closing dates for posts nos 2, 3, 5 and 6 is 18 May, 1984; post no 1 closes on 4 May, 1984; and post no 4 on 31 May, 1984.

University of Bristol

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following LECTURESHIPS tenable from 1st October, 1984, which have been established under the "New Blood" Scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff. Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Although the posts will carry teaching duties, their primary role in the early years will be to contribute substantially to research.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

1. **Computer Cartography/Graphics** (ref. JC1) Applicants should have research and teaching interests in the development and application of computer cartography and graphics in locational analysis and human geography. Interest and expertise in applications to political problems, geographical information systems and linkages to spatial statistics and econometrics would be welcomed.

2. **Environmental Remote Sensing** (ref. JP2) Applicants will contribute to a new Remote Sensing Unit, serving as a focus for expanded activities in satellite remote sensing throughout the University.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (ref. JPB)

Manufacture Applications are invited from electrical, production or mechanical engineering graduates for a post in 5 manufacturing. The appointment will provide an opportunity for research and teaching in the area of electro-mechanical control within manufacturing systems.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY (ref. TLJ)

A lectureship is available in Human Reproductive Immunology. The successful candidate will join an active research group in the use of hybridoma technology to define immune mechanisms in reproduction, and inparticular will be responsible for the development of the human hybridoma technique to analyse humoral immune responses during normal and abnormal pregnancy. The lecturer should have a proven ability to initiate good research and may or may not be medically qualified. Experience in hybridoma research would be advantageous.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS (ref. JC3)

Macromolecular Physics (Polymer Science).

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY (ref. JC4).

Appointment will be made within the general field of Neurobiology. Experience in cellular or developmental aspects of neurobiology would be particularly welcome but candidates with other interests will be given full consideration.

The salary will be on the scale £7,190 – £14,125 per annum. Further particulars should be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by 11th May. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

DIRECTOR AUDIO VISUAL CENTRE

Since its establishment in 1968, this Centre has developed a national and international reputation for the quality of its production and its innovative approach to the use of audio-visual materials. We are seeking to continue and further develop the Centre's creative, developmental and training roles particularly in relation to the new communication technology. Applications are sought from men and women who can offer evidence of high levels of imaginative, managerial and entrepreneurial achievement and potential. These must be coupled with ability to encourage and advise upon the academic use of newer techniques, such as interactive TV and data transmitting networks, computer-based learning and videodiscs, coexisting with more traditional audio-visual methods.

The post is within Grade IV of the national salary structure for academic and related staff within universites. Minimum salary £17,275 pa (currently under review) together with London Allowance of £1,186 per annum.

Letters of application together with full curriculum vitae, containing the names and addresses of three persons to whom references can be made, should reach the Personel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU not later than 11 May 1984. Further particulars available. Telephone: 01-636 8000 (ext 3248).

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
(University of London)

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE — CHELSEA COLLEGE

Department of Biblical Studies

'New Blood' Lectureship in Christian Origins and Early Judaism

[illegible]

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Tuning in for a sound future

Leonard Pearcey notes opportunities in and around the business of making music

Whether or not you have made up your mind as to the exact path you intend to follow in your career in music, read on. Perhaps your decision is for want of anything better, or lack of knowledge of any of the options and this will increase your knowlege of the market for music.

Even if you have already decided to be a singer, or a string-quartet player, or a teacher, cruel fate may change your firm course: a throat operation may mean loss of voice control, a car accident the loss of an arm, changes in education may mean fewer teaching opportunities, and the precise choice in the career you have decided on may no longer be available.

That need not mean abandoning music altogether; there are many other avenues where your love of music and your qualifications will be invaluable. In other words, even though you may think yourself fully decided, you still need to know the other choices.

Administration is the largest area of opportunity

Let us take the other areas of opportunity in alphabetical order, beginning with what is possibly the largest: music administration. There are opportunities in the running of agencies, festivals, opera houses, music colleges, arts and British councils, civic promotions, artist and orchestral managements, concert halls, record companies and so much more, including regional arts associations and sponsorship organizations. Some of the other openings to be discussed in this article also need musical administrators, as do Actors Equity, the Musicians Union, and the National Federation of Music Societies. The list is not long and can be inspected in the excellent *British Music Yearbook* (Rheingold Publishing, £7.50).

The City of London University runs courses in Arts Administration, and job vacancies are advertised in national newspapers and in magazines such as *Classical Music* and *Music and Musicians*. If you are not sure whether or not you would enjoy running things in music, college is a good time to find out, and there are bound to be groups or clubs near your home that would welcome some help.

For administration, your musical skills would combine happily with secretarial skills or knowledge of bookkeeping, the former a possibly helpful combination for launching on a music administration career with the BBC or IBA, the latter making you invaluable to musicians who are said to be bad at keeping their own financial affairs in order. If perhaps your music ties in with technical or mechanical talents, you should be thinking also of the recording business or the studio side of broadcasting music.

Journalism in music is a career. The chances of becoming a top critic are limited, but your own reading must have shown you that music is written about a great deal, both from the specialist and the general point of view. If you have any special interest or knowledge, you should develop it, and make it known. In any event, start writing now, whether it be for your college magazine or local newspaper. Combine it with an ability for presentation for your local radio or TV station. It is worth having something to show of what you have done while training for music if you should want to develop other areas later.

If you have a talent for presentation, musicians need public relations executives just as much as anyone else. If you are highly knowledgeable about music and also have financial skills, you could think of becoming a bank manager and being knowledgeably sympathetic to your fellow music-lovers.

When you think of the amount of time spent in libraries looking for books or music, discs, cassettes or videos, you may think also of the librarian, and consider this career as a possibility for you. A library qualification added to your musical one would put you in a good position to help others the way you have been helped.

From that consideration, it is a short step to publishing, where openings are limited. But if you do have a particular skill or interest in this area, it is worth contacting the relevant publishing houses. The mention of helping others makes me suggest retailing in music – selling records and tapes, sheet music and instruments (someone also has to manufacture and repair those instruments). Careers in retailing can be enormously satisfying.

A career in teaching can also be very satisfying, which means we are approaching the final two topics. In his excellent book, *Training and Careers for Professional Musicians* (Gresham Books), Gerald MacDonald writes: "Teaching at all levels represents the seed bed which will determine the strength, variety and quality of the future plants." My plea is that no one should go into teaching except as a first choice, rather because he or she could not make it as a performer. At whatever level you choose, first make sure it is right for you. Then consult as much as possible with teachers active in these fields, with bodies such as the Incorporated Society of Musicians, and your local education authority.

There is the part played by examiners and adjudicators for instance, and therapists and music advisers – and the areas in which these operate, such as the excellent Disabled Living Foundation. An invaluable reference book here is the *British Education Yearbook*, to be published later in the summer, from the same stable as the British Music Yearbook.

As a performer will you get work?

If you want to be a performer, try my book *The Musician's Survival Kit* (Barrie and Jenkins), written because however well your college may teach you to play or sing, finding work is a subject that is seldom on the curriculum. It is pointless emerging into the wide world with your diploma under one arm and instrument under the other and hope the work will come falling down the chimney. MacDonald's book will advise you on work in the orchestral scene, choruses, and the like, and mine will tell you how to prepare a publicity brochure and how to use it to approach all the people sitting out there longing to offer you a booking.

Incidentally, don't just think that music means "classical" or "serious": it is a much wider world than that.

The writer is a former music director at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama and a performer, broadcaster and administrator in the world of music. He is editor of Music Teacher.

The University of Manchester
FACULTY OF LAW
in association with the
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

"NEW BLOOD" Lectureship in Fiscal Law

Applications are invited from graduates under 35 with relevant degrees or professional qualifications for this new permanent post tenable from October 1st, 1984. The holder will be expected to engage in, and act as a focus for, research in areas of international (including E.E.C. and comparative) fiscal law. The successful candidate will have an interest in taxation or allied areas of law of economic significance, including trade competition, corporate finance or business structures, and will also undertake teaching at undergraduate or postgraduate levels. Salary range p.a.: £7,190 – £14,125 rannuation).

Particulars and application forms (returnable by May 11th) from **The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref.93/84/T.**

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIP IN PHYSIOLOGY

(Computational approaches to visual information processing)

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable with effect from 1 October, 1984, or as soon as possible thereafter, which has been obtained under UGC information technology scheme. Salary on the scale £7,190 (at age 24 or under) to £15,085 (at age 42 and over).

The appointment may be held in conjunction with a fellowship at St Catherine's College.

Further particulars of the lecturership and of the associated college post may be obtained from Professor C B Blakemore, Department of Physiology, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PT (Telephone [0865] 57451) to whom applications (10 typed copies except in the case of overseas applicants who need send only one copy) should be sent so as to arrive not later than 14 May, 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
FACULTY OF MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES

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OR
UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURER
in the DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

[illegible]

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES
University of London

"New Blood" Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following appointments funded under the UGC's "new blood" scheme with effect from 1 October, 1984. Candidates should normally be aged 35 or under:

COMMERCIAL LAW OF THE FAR EAST
The proposed lectureship is designed to complement and strengthen the Department of Law's commitment to the teaching and study of commercial law and related subjects at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The successful applicant would be expected to possess or to develop the necessary linguistic and area expertise to carry out teaching and research in the Commercial Law of the Far East.

GEOGRAPHY WITH REFERENCE TO CHINA
The successful applicant will become a member of the Department of Geography and will be required to teach and to carry out research on the geography of modern China. Preference will be given to candidates equipped with a knowledge of the Chinese language.

TURKISH STUDIES
The successful applicant will become a member of the Department of the Near and Middle East. Turkish Studies are an important component of the Schools' programme in Islamic languages, literatures and cultures, together with Arabic and Persian. Teaching of both modern and Ottoman Turkish will be required with the research emphasis placed on the Ottoman period, its language, literature and history.
Salary scale (under review) £7,190 - £14,125 plus £1,186 London Allowance with compulsory membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme. Application forms and further details obtainable from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HP, to whom applications should be submitted by 24 May, 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SENIOR ASSISTANTSHIP IN RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS & THEORETICAL PHYSICS

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Mathematics hope soon to be in position to make an appointment, under the Information Technology Scheme, to a Senior Assistantship in Research in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics. The person appointed will be expected to work within the field of Expert Systems, and in particular to develop the theory and practice of building optimal expert systems with large databases. The appointee would also be expected to take a share of the teaching of computational mathematics courses, currently given at 2nd year, 3rd year and post-graduate levels, and to help in the development of computer-based course material. The appointment will be for a period of up to five years from 1st October, 1984, with the possibility of re-appointment for periods not exceeding five years at a time. Persons who already hold permanent appointments in a United Kingdom university are not eligible for appointment under the Information Technology Scheme.

The pensionable scale of stipends, for persons not ordinarily resident in College, is £8,530 per year rising by 5 annual increments to £10,710. Further particulars may be obtained from Professor H K Moffatt, Head of Department, DAMTP, Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EW. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of not more than three referees, should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Mathematics, Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics, Mill Lane, Cambridge, CB2 1SB, so as to reach him not later than 31st May, 1984.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
(University of London)

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE – CHELSEA COLLEGE

NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIPS IN ENGINEERING

[illegible]

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[illegible]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING – APPLIED THERMODYNAMICS

[illegible]

DURHAM UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the posts of:

TEMPORARY LECTURER in QUANTITATIVE METHODS

AND

TEMPORARY LECTURER in MARKETING

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

DEPARTMENT OF THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP IN MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY/CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

[illegible]

University of St Andrews
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

LECTURESHIP IN SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS

[illegible]

University of Warwick

LECTURESHIP IN THE THEORY OF SMALL SEMICONDUCTOR STRUCTURES

[illegible]

University Appointments

University of Birmingham

Following the UGC's announcement of its allocations to universities for "new blood" appointments, applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for LECTURESHIPS in the following areas with the qualifications indicated:

Faculty of Science and Engineering

(i) **Department of Physics**
(a) Astrophysics (Solar Physics). Established skills in the acquisition and analysis of observational data on solar/stellar seismology. (ref: D1).
(b) Nuclear Structure Physics. Experience in charged particle spectroscopy to participate in the experimental programme with heavy ion beams at the NSF Daresbury. (ref: F2).

(ii) **Department of Chemistry** – Inorganic Chemistry
The area of synthesis particularly in coordination and/or inorganic organometallic chemistry, with interest in spectroscopy and/or electrochemistry. (ref: F2).

(iii) **Department of Geological Sciences** – Groundwater Pollution
Candidates sought to specialize in aspects of pollution chemistry, solute transport modelling, and pollutant monitoring in the groundwater environment. (ref: G1).

(iv) **Department of Zoology & Comparative Physiology** – Biotelemetry
(i) Demonstrated ability in the design, construction and use biotelemetry equipment; (ii) expertise in computer interfacing and data analysis; (iii) postgraduate experience in comparative physiology. (ref: J2).

(v) **Department of Genetics** Quantitative Genetics
A good honours degree with postgraduate experience in the application of mathematical modelling, statistics and computing in any field of genetics. (ref: L1).

(vi) **Department of Microbiology** – Fungal Pathogenicity in Animals
Post doctoral candidates, experienced in studies on microbial pathogenicity to develop research and teaching on fungal pathogenicity in animals. Experience in mycology helpful but not essential. (ref: M3).

(vii) **Department of Electronic & Electrical Engineering**
(a) Remote Sensing. Candidates should be able to contribute to a research programme in Radar Oceanography in one or more of the areas: microwave and HF Radar techniques, mathematical inversion processes, radar data interpretation and processing. (ref: S4).
(b) Traction Research. Experience in power-electronic drives and their control and/or computer simulation of power circuits and systems. (ref: S5).

(viii) **Department of Chemical Engineering** – Fluid Mixing and Rheology
Chemical engineers (preferred), mechanical engineers, physicists or chemists with research or industial experience and interests in the named area. (ref: T4).

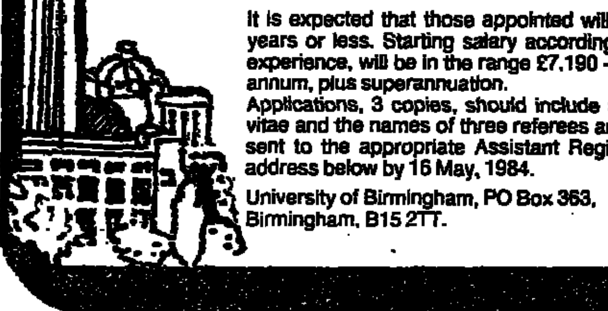
Further information about these posts can be obtained from the Assistant Registrar (Science and Engineering) on 021-472 1301 ext 2559.

Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry

(i) **Immunology**
An immunochemist with a strong grounding in cell biology is required to work on the cellular basis of immunity at the molecular level. (ref: Imm 1).

(ii) **Rheumatology**
A scientist with experience in biochemistry/immunology is required for a programme relating free radical mechanisms to cellular immunity in inflammatory rheumatic disease. (ref: Rheum 1).

Further information about these posts can be obtained from the Assistant Registrar (Medicine and Dentistry) on 021-472 1301, ext 3377.



It is expected that those appointed will be aged 35 years or less. Starting salary according to age and experience, will be in the range £7,190 - £14,125 per annum, plus superannuation.

Applications, 3 copies, should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees and should be sent to the appropriate Assistant Registrar, at the address below by 16 May, 1984.

University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT.

university college of swansea

'New Blood Lectureships'

Applications are invited for following three vacancies of Lecturer. Applicants should preferably be not more than 35.

Lecturer in Physics:
The successful applicants will be required to conduct experimental research on Lasers and to maintain an active interest in electrodynamics and atomic physics.

Lecturer in Physical Chemisty:
Whilst there is no specific area of interest, an interest in one of the main lines of Physical Chemistry research within the Department would be an advantage, e.g. Gas Kinetics; Spectroscopy; Separation Techniques; Catalysis on Clays.

Lecturer in Computational Mechanics
in the Institute for Numerical Methods in the Department of Civil Engineering: The successful applicant will be either a mathematically-biased engineer or a mathematician with a strong interest in engineering mechanics and will be required to work as a member of a team developing new finite element based computational methods for the efficient solution of non-linear and transient field problems in engineering mechanics. Previous research experience in fluid mechanics would be an advantage.

The appointments, which will date from October 1, 1984, will be made at the appropriate point within the Lecturer's scale £7190–£14125 per annum together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by *Monday, May 14, 1984.*

University of Oxford

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

TEMPORARY LECTURER/DEPARTMENTAL DEMONSTRATOR

IN STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND TECTONICS

[illegible]



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

"New Blood" and Information Technology

LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following appointments under the UGC's 'New Blood' and Information Technology initiatives. The posts are available from 1 October 1984 and for the "New Blood" posts candidates should normally be aged 35 or unnder.

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

BIOCHEMISTRY (Ref NB1) - In the field of enzyme biotechnology. Successful candidate should have interests in the development of new enzyme-based industrially-relevant areas of enzyme chemistry. The post will involve contributing too the teaching of both undergraduate and M.Sc students

BOTANY & MICROBIOLOGY (Ref NB2) - Plant Biochemistry and Biophysics. Candidates should have interest in application of biophysical techniques to study of photosynthesis. Experience in either photosynthesis research, membrane biochemistry, or in the application of magnetic resonance techniques (EPR or NMR) to other biological systems would be equally acceptable

EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY (Ref NB3) - Candidates should be in the position of initiating and carrying out a research programme in the field of transport and chemical processing of viral proteins within cells.

GENETICS (Ref. NB4) - Human biochemical genetics with special references to the application of recombinant DNA technology to gene mapping and the investigation of human diversity

GEOLOGY (Ref. NB5) - Candidates should have special research interest in 17th century Dutch Art History.

ITALIAN (Ref NB7) - Candidates should have particular interests in Italian linguists and philology.

LAW AND ECONOMICS (Ref NB10) - Joint appointment in the Department of Law and Political Economy. Research to be focused on "social" regulation, especially environmental and workplace regulation, consumer protection and products liability. Interest exists in both Departments in question of forms of regulation, accountability of agencies & implementation and enforcement through legal economic techniques.

PHOTOGRAMMETRY & SURVEYING (Ref NB9) - Optical Sensing. Wide scope exists for research in remote sensing, particularly in relation to mapping, using digital methods and in real-time dimensional measurement in technology and science. Successful candidate should be an engineer, surveyor or other suitably qualified graduate with expertise in areas such as mathematics, computing, physics, surveying

PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY (Ref NB10) - In the field of Ultraviolet Astronomy. Successful candidate would not only be expected to have an established reputation in UV Astronomy, but also to be conversant with the acquisition and analysis of data in Infra-red, Optical and X-ray Astronomy.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ELECTRONICS (Ref IT/11) - To contribute to CAD of VSLI design, simulating and testing within the IC Design Centre recently set up in the department on a major SERC research grant. Previous experience in this field less vital than record of success in any related field, coupled to a measure of controlled fanaticism.

PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY (Ref. IT/12) - In the field of Image Processing. Successful candidate will take part in a research programme concerned with the development of cellular image processors, algorithms for image analysis and the application of these techniques to a range of image analysis problems, several of which are in medicine and biology.

Salary for all posts will be on the Lecturer Scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review) plus £1,186 per annum London Allowance.

Application (no forms) including a full CV and names and addresses of two referees should be sent to: Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Closing date for application is 22 May 1984. Please quote appropriate reference number in all correspondence.

BEDFORD COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
(University of London)

JOINT LECTURESHIP IN MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

[illegible]

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DEPARTMENT OF SCOTTISH HISTORY

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EASTER FUN in Verbier with Ski Jeannie 4 nts. Dpt Thurs 19 Apr £185 incl. ex H'row, transfer, B&B hotel, exc pen'n. 18 vacancies left. Tel 01 836 2863/2723

EASTER WEEKEND SKIING by sleeper coach Avoriaz & Courmayeur from £75 p.p. Ski West 0373 864811

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EASTER FLIGHTS H'row/Gva £99 Dpt Thurs 19 Apr rtn 25 Apr Ring Ski Jeannie 01-836 2723/2863.

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BIRTHS

GILES. – On April 14 to Susan (nee Savery) and Edward a daughter Penelope Mary.

KLUG. – On April 5 in Israel, to Debbie (nee Davis) and Adam a son, Joel

LOW. On April 13th to Susan (nee Brittain) and Martin a daughter Nicola 6lb 2½ ozs

OSTLER. – On April 2 to Olga (nee Sarasti) and Nicholas a daughter Sophia Christine Yvonne.

PRICE. – On April 12 to Avon (nee Moore) and Thomas a daughter Helena Clair Alexandra, a sister for Cordelia.

REDMAYNE. – On April 13 to Carolyn (nee Wayman) and Nicholas a daughter (Charlotte Mary).

SWEET – on 11th April 1984 at RHCH Winchester to Jane (nee Gunner) and Charles, a son, William Henry Etienne.

TURNER. – On 24th March 1984 in Vancouver B.C to Dianne, wife of Dr John Turner, a son, Nathaniel John William, a brother for Jill Wendy and grandson for Wendy

BIRTHDAYS

PHILIP M CROWTHER – Many happy returns Philip, lots of love and kisses. Angela

DEATHS

BOILEAU. On 13th April in Hospital at Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire, Phyllis a very dear Mother. Funeral Service to be held at St. Johns Church, Hipswell, Catterick Garrison on Tuesday 17th April. Enquiries to the Funeral Director at Richmond, North Yorkshire on 0748 3411.

CHAMBERLAYNE. On 14th April, peacefully at a Newbury Nursing Home Cicely, Larlida, aged 91 years. Daughter of Slanes Chamberlayne of Witherley Hall, Atherstone. Cremation 4 pm on Thursday 19th April at Oxford

COOPER – On April 11th, peacefully at home, The Garden House, Onslow Rd, Burwood Park, Walton on Thames Betty Cooper beloved wife of Gordon, loving mother of Anthony and Nicholas and greatly loved by their wives and the grandchildren and the family. Funeral service at Putney Vale crematorium on Tuesday, 17 April at 3.45pm followed by a home reception Flowers may be sent to Frederick Chitty of 45 Elmgrove Rd, Weybridge Tel 42220

COPELAND. – On April 13, suddenly at home, Alan Norton aged 77, beloved husband of Peggy, father of James, grandfather of Paul and Miles. Cremation Noon April 18, South Essex Crematorium Enquiries J Hawes Romford 40050 Family flowers only

DES AUBRYS. – On April 4, 1984, peacefully at The Clinique, Chateau de Longpere, Domont, France Boris, aged 84 Dearly loved husband of Marina and much loved father of Wladimir, Barbara and Nicolas, and very dear Papy to his grandchildren and great grandchildren

EATWELL. – On April 12th Margaret Eatwell of Spicers Road, Oxshott, Surrey Requiem mass in Church of the Sacred Heart, Cobham on Wednesday, 18th April at 12.30 pm. Followed by interment in Surbiton Cemetery. Flowers to James & Thomas Ltd. F O at Mill Road Cobham, Surrey.

EELES. On April 13th peacefully at home Robert Aubrey aged 59 years Most dearly loved husband of Nicola and Father of Justin and Miranda Funeral at St James East Lambrook at 2 pm on Wednesday April 18th

GALLOWAY – On April 12th peacefully, Eileen G. widow of M P R Galloway, eye surgeon. Cremation at Wilford Hill, on Wednesday April 18th at 1.45pm Memorial service at Rempstone Church 11am Wednesday April 25th

HANN. – On April 12, 1984, peacefully in hospital Kenneth Graeme aged 71 of Hendrescythan Creigiau Cardiff Much loved father of Penny and grandfather of Annabel, Joanna and Vanessa Funeral service at Thornhill Crematorium Chapel Cardiff on Tuesday, April 17 at 3.40pm All flowers and enquires please to James Summers and Son Funeral Directors, Roath Court, Newport Road, Cardiff Tel 484506 Donations if desired to Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 28 Belgrave Square London SW1X 8QG

HARRISON On April 10th suddenly in a place he loved Geoffrey Granville Harrison, FIMechE, of Elm Cottage, Helsby, Cheshire Much loved brother father and grandfather. Former chairman of Vale Royal District Council, President of Helsby and District Royal British Legion, Parish councillor Funeral 10.45 Tuesday 17th April at St Pauls Church, Helsby Private cremation to follow No flowers please Donations to British Heart Foundation, C/O National Westminster Bank Helsby Cheshire

HARRIS. – On Thursday, April 12, peacefully, Doris Margaret (Peggy), aged 87, of Barnes formerly of Woodford Green Essex Widow of Major H Harris, HAC Mother of June, grandmother of Cormac, Jeremy and Kate Service St Mary's Church Barnes, 3.30 pm, Wednesday, April 18, followed by committal at Mortlake Crematorium. Family flowers only Donations if desired to St Mary's c/o 10 Brookwood Avenue Barnes

HOWESON – On April 13th Tavoya, Primrose at home Cremation service at Putney Vale Cemetery on Wednesday 18th April 3.15 pm

HURNDALL. – Richard Gibbon On April 13 in hospital after a short illness. Husband of Maggie, father of the late Elizabeth de la Poer. Grand father of Richard, Kate and Emma Cremation Golders Green East Chapel Thursday, April 19, 11.50am. Family flowers only Any donations to cancer research

JOFFEE, LYN dearly beloved wife of Gene, mother of Elizabeth and Caroline and grandmother of Sebastian, Max and Alexis Sharp and Candida Tomlinson on 11th April in Kings College Hospital. Funeral at West Norwood Crematorium, Norwood Road London SE27 on Thursday 19th April at 11am No flowers, donations if desired to Intensive Care Research Fund, Kings College Hospital Denmark Hill SE5

JONES MICHAEL (THE ONLY). – On April 10. Funeral April 18, Islington Crematorium at 3 pm

MARSH. – Margaret Kellett Lt Col WRAC rtd, peacefully March 29 at St Stephen's Hospital. Sadly missed by her family and friends. Memorial service Tuesday, April 24, 2.30 at Chelsea Old Church, Church Street, Chelsea

MASTERS. – On April 9 suddenly at home, (Con) beloved wife of Sidney, and mother of Beryl, Dorothy and Sylvia, and much loved grandmother. A dear wife and mother who will be forever in our thoughts

McCAFFERTY. On April 12th at Wexham Park Hospital, Slough Mairead Agnes (nee Murphy – O'Connor) aged 32 wife of Peter and mother of James and Kieran. Requiem Mass at St Josephs Catholic Church, Maidenhead, on Wednesday April 18th, at 11 am. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to Wexham Park Resuscitation Unit Appeal

MORPHETT. – Peter Melville on April 13, 1984 at Bronovo Hospital, The Hague, beloved husband of Ann and father of Christopher

NEILL. – On April 11th peacefully Isabel Mary, aged 85 of Homerise Winchester Formerly of Dunalister, Newhaven. Beloved mother of Peter Funeral private

PARKINSON. – On April 13, 1984, peacefully in hospital after a short illness, Charles Percy, dearly loved husband of Ruth and much loved father of Austin and grandfather of Charles. Service East Mosley Cemetery, St Peters Road, Molesey, Surrey. Thursday, April 19, 2 pm Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd, 49 Marloes Road, W8 Tel. 937 0757

PATTERSON. – On April 13, 1984, Ralph beloved husband of Olive and devoted father to Ian and grandfather to James and Emma. Died peacefully after short illness. He has now joined his younger son Stuart May they be together

PEMBER Evelyn on April 1st, aged 96, daughter of Sir Amherst and Lady Selby-Bigge, wife of Capt Cecil Pember, Household Battn, killed in action 1917. Announcement delayed at her request. Cremation has taken place.

PRIESTMAN. – On April 12 at Staley Hall, Northumberland, Christina Helen, widow of J. H. Priestman. Funeral service will take place, Slaley Parish Church, Tuesday, April 17 at 2pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Barclays Bank (CMP fund) in aid of Hexham Community Nursing Services.

TUNSTILL. – On April 12 at Bognor Regis, Gertrude Winifred, eldest sister of Philip. Requiem Mass followed by funeral at Borden House, Langrish, nr Petersfield on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

WANTED

UNDER 45? Single? Detached? If your property fits this description advertise it in the Times Property pages this Wednesday

HARRY HALLS LONDON 1938 Urgent you contact daughter. Strictest confidence. (Mother Marie Mein Rankin). Tel: Dereham (Norfolk) 860888

URGENT! Will man with blue eyes on 6.35pm London-Weymouth train on 10th April, alighting Winchester call lady he conversed with 0202 603323

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MICHAEL. Mike please come home or telephone No trouble Mum

SKAT You can put gravy on my dinner any day MHR I L Y.. NINE.

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Rimini, hotel h/b	£99
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Naples, hotel, h/b	£149
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Venice, hotel, b/b	£165
Nice, s/c	£99

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FLIGHTS FROM £49!!

Depart 20 April for 5 nights to: BOLOGNA, ROME, NAPLES, PISA OR VENICE

Depart 27 April for 4 nights to: ROME OR BOLOGNA

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

EASTER

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Good Friday	no paper
Easter Saturday	3.30 Wednesday 18th
Easter Monday	3.30 Thursday 19th
Tuesday 24th	" " "
Wednesday 25th	" " "

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SERVICES

UNATTACHED? Hedi Fisher Marriage/Friendship Bureau. Send SAE: 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Tel: 267 6066.

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N2 NEAR TUBE prof M/F. 25+. N/Smoker. Sh. Lux house with 1 other. £36 pw ex. 01-883 0154 (eves.)

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LENNOX GARDENS SW1. Pleasant room, share reception, k&b with owner only. Prof person pref Mon/Fri. £165 p.c.m. 402 5642 (T)

PUTNEY Prof F. 25-35/r large luxury house £200 p.c.m. all incl 789 6202 evening.

W8. Mews own room for prof M/F, 27+ Col t.v. C/H. £35 p.w. 937 6121/629 9292 ext 3328

CLAPHAM. 4th person to share hse, O/R Exc facs. £110 p.c.m 223 9442 (eves)

SW11. Prof person share C.H. flat Conv Clapham Junction/bus. £130 p m exc 585 1179 after 6.

CLAPHAM Prof. F. to share 4 bd hse with garden. £130 p.c.m. Tel: 01-223 2469 (eves)

W8. M/F D/R with private bathroom in lux 2 br flat £225 pcm. 994 5915 after 7.30

MAIDA VALE 2 students to share room in large flat. £30 each pw Leatherhead 377326

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LGE BEDSIT SW5, Garden Sq, 1 min tube. £140 pcm excl share kit/bath 01 370 4180

BATTERSEA–PROF M/F wanted to share Mais. Own room. £45 pw excl. Phone Susie on 589 4262.

W8. 3rd/4th Prof M/F. 28+. N/S. O/R. mod flat. £151 pcm. Tel: 373 3851 (pm)

W12 prof person o/r. lux house, all mod cons £48 pw inc. 01 749 2900

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COOK/HOUSEKEEPER for businessman, suburban Surrey, furn flat, car, neg salary. Upminster 22428.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF MEETING

SAVERS ASSURANCE SOCIETY

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Registered Office, 269 Park Road, Oldham, OL4 1RT, on Monday, 30th April, 1984, at 9.30 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 22nd March, 1983.
2. To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1983
3. To receive the Actuarial Valuation of the Fund as at 31st December, 1983.
4. To elect a Managing Trustee.
5. To elect a Member(s) to the Committee of Management.

By order of the Committee of Management.

JOHN PUDDIFOOT FCIS, MBIM

10th April, 1984

NOTE: Nominations must be sent in writing to the Registered Office to be received there at least two days before the date of the meeting.

LEGAL NOTICES

Court Reference No. A2631/83

An action has been raised in Edinburgh Sheriff Court by John Douglas Allan, Procurator Fiscal of Court, pursuer, calling as defenders, inter alia Glenmayne of Princes Street, (Jewellers) Limited, last known address, 15 City Road, London; Glenmayne Investments Limited, last known address, The Manor, Glenmayne, Galashiels; Pamela Emilie Howie, last known address, 162 Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, London; W J. Pellow Limited, last known address, 116 Warstone Lane, London; Marlow Chains Limited, last known address, Klondyke House, Harlow, Buckinghamshire; Costas Jewellery Manufacturing Company Limited, last known address, 333 Green Lane, Palmers Green, London; Johnson and Company, last known address, 46 Waterpark Road, Salford, Manchester; C and S Jewellery Company Limited, last known address, 333 Greens Lane, Palmers Green, London, and Automatic Gold Chain Limited, last known address, 37/38 Hatton Gardens, London.

If any of said defenders wish to defend the action (i.e. claim any of the property in dispute) they should immediately contact the Sheriff Clerk, Sheriff Court Annexe, No 1 India Buildings, Victoria Street, Edinburgh (Telephone No. 031-226-7181).

I. A. MacLEOD
Solicitor
3 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh
Solicitor for Pursuer

RE LOCKGATES PUBLISHING LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

and

The Companies Act 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday the 18th May 1984 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Richard Andrew Segal at 18 Denehurst Gardens, Woodford Wells, Essex IG8 0PA the Liquidator of the said Company and if so require by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place that shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved

Dated this 6th day of April 1984.

R A Segal
Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

In the Matter of PAUL SINCLAIR Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated 20th day of October 1983 I, RAYMOND HOCKING, of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company All debts and claims should be sent to me

Dated this 9th day of April 1984.

R HOCKING.
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

In the Matter of UNIVIRO Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated 12th day of August 1983 I, RAYMOND HOCKING, of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 9th day of April 1984.

R HOCKING.
Liquidator.

No 001481 of 1984

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Justice Mervyn Davies Monday the 26th day of March 1984 In the Matter of DBE TECHNOLOGY GROUP PLC and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 26th March 1948 confirming the cancellation of the Share Premium Account of the above named Company amounting to £463,178 was registered by the Registrar of Companies on 30th March 1984

Dated this 13th day of April 1984.

MACFARLANES, 10 Norwich Street, London EC4 1BD Solicitors for the above named Company

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

EST. PUBLISHING advt businesses for sale as going concerns. London Box No 2704 H

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

BRASCAN LIMITED

The annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Brascan Limited will be held at the St Lawrence Hall, 157 King Street East, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday 25th April 1984 at 11.00 am. Copies of the annual report, notice of the meeting and proxies are available at the offices of:–

Baring Brothers & Co Limited.
8 Bishopsgate,
London EC2N 4AE

RENTALS

CHELSEA. Well furnished house with 2 bedrms, 2 receps, k&b, patio, C.H £245 p.w Birch & Co. 499 8802

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ENNISMORE GDNS, Knightsbridge SW7 Bright 2nd floor flat with lift overlooking this prestigious garden Sq. 2 bedrooms, large reception, very mod kit & bath £200 pw Contact Luxury Living on 01 589 9225

SOUDAN ROAD, SW11 Spacious beautifully dec family house, large through recep, superb kitchen/dining rm, 5 beds, 2 baths, cellar & garden. Available now. Long co let £225 pw Maskells 581 2216

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SW1. Super furn flat o/looking gardens. 2 beds, large recep room, k & b, all amenities, good dec condition. Immediate possession £120 pw 01 828 7452

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CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01 638 8891/01 628 8795. Ton't 7.45 HALLE ORCHESTRA. ZDENEK MACAL cond. ROBERT COHEN cello Elgar: Cello Concerto in E minor, Bruckner: Symphony No 4 'Romantic'

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ALBERY 836 3878 cc 379 6565, 741 9999 Grp bkgs 836 3962 Mon-Fri 8.00. Sat 6.00 & 8.40. Thurs mat 3.00. DINSDALE LANDEN RICKY HENSON JENNIFER HILARY JILL BAKER in SUFFICIENT CARBOHYDRATE by DENNIS POTTER "Ruthless and enjoyable comedy acted by a 24-carat cast" S. Times. "THE VERY STUFF OF THEATRE" D Mail "A masterly performance by Dinsdale Landen" Hobson. 'LAST 2 WEEKS. 100 PERFORMANCE SEASON ENDS 28 APRIL

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; film and record review between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33.

9.00 Cartoon: Battle of the Planets. 9.20 Look Back with Noakes. John Noakes and Shep go By Caravan to Kerry (r). 9.50 Cartoon: Winsome Witch (r). 10.00 Why Don't You . ? he first in a new series of ideas for bored youngsters.

10.20 Ivor the Engine (r). 10.30 Play School, presented by Stuart McGugan. 10.55 Gardeners' World ((shown last Friday). 11.20 Songs of Praise shown yesterday). 11.55 Ceefax. 12.20 Seven Days that Changed the World. Religious stories for Holy Week, written and presented by Tom Fleming.

12.30 News After Noon with Philip Hayton and Frances Coverdale. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Nigel Havers talks about filming in India and Malcolm Reid, one of Britain's Olympic doctors conducts a sportsmen's injuries clinic. 1.45 Hokey Cokey (r)

2.00 Well Woman investigates patients' rights (r) 2.25 The Fantastic Miss Piggy Show (r). 3.15 The Getaways. The enthusiasts who dream of engineless flight.

3.45 Cartoon: Barney Bear. 3.53 Regional news (not London). 3.55 Play School, presented by Iain Lauchlan. 4.20 Hunter. First of a new series featuring a cartoon private detective. 4.25 Busker. Christopher Lillicrap with the last adventure of the Back Alley Kids. 4.40 Lassie. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter at the International Garden Festival in Liverpool.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Young Musician of the Year. Humphrey Burton introduces the eleven pianists competing for a place in the five-person final.

7.15 Blue Thunder. The helicopter pilot has a new ally in the shape of a crack-shot female pilot when they are called in to prevent an assassination attempt on a remote island.

8.05 Points of View, with Barry Took.

8.10 Panorama: On Course for War. Francis Pym and Cecil Parkinson, members of Mrs Thatcher's Falklands "war cabinet" talk about the events that led to the beginning of hostilities. There is also an interview with General Haig who talks about his efforts as mediator.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Film: Freebie and the Bean (1974) starring James Caan and Alan Arkin. Lighthearted crime story about two policemen who have to protect a syndicate boss when they learn there is a contract on his life. Directed by Richard Rush.

11.15 Film 84 with Iain Johnstone includes a review of Footloose and a location report from the set of Sakharov.

11.45 Seven Days That Changed the World. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.20.

11.55 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 5.35 and 7.35; financial advice at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.55 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; Nik Kershaw at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.10; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35; 9.00 Roland Goes East.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Film: Two Tars* (1928) starring Laurel and Hardy as two sailors on leave. Directed by James Parrott. 10.50 Inupiatan – Alaska. What life is like for families living in the remote North-West Territories. 11.40 Sport Billy. (r).

12.00 Gammon and Spinach. For the very young. Presented by Valerie Pitts. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The King Who Loved Sausages. 12.30 Baby and Co. The last programme of the series, presented by Miriam Stoppard, explores baby care and development.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Talking Personally. Judith Chalmers in conversation with Lady Falkender. 2.00 Film: Gasbags* (1940) starring the Crazy Gang. A barrage balloon display is marred by one that will not move. Directed by Marcel Varnel. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer.

4.00 Gammon and Spinach. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Aubrey. 4.20 The Incredible Hulk. 4.45 Danger – Marmalade at Work. The naughtiest girl in the world trains to be an air hostess (Oracle titles page 170). 5.00 Dangermouse 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with community action news.

6.35 Crossroads. Philip and Angela Reece are presented with a cruel dilemma by Kath Brownlow.

7.00 What's My Line? introduced by Eamonn Andrews. Ernie Wise, Jilly Cooper, Patrick Mower, Barbara Kelly and George Gale attempt to decipher the mimes of people with odd occupations.

7.30 Coronation Street. Bet Lynch changes her mind about the brewery dinner/dance (Oracle titles page 170).

8.00 The Kit Curran Radio Show. Comedy series about the fortunes of the staff of an ailing local radio station.

8.30 World in Action: Women on the Line. A documentary about what the miners' wives think about the dispute. The programme includes a discussion between wives from Kent, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

9.00 The Master of Ballantrae. Part one of a three-part adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's adventure story of two brothers – one who goes to fight for Bonnie Prince Charlie, the other who stays at home. Starring Richard Thomas, Michael York, John Gielgud and Timothy Dalton.

10.00 News

10.30 Des O'Connor Now! from the Royalty Theatre in London.

11.30 The Timeless Land. Drama series about Australia's early settlers. Starring Michael Craig and Nicola Pagett.

12.25 Buried Meanings, Gill Neville discusses the problems of understanding religious language with Professor Keith Ward and Mary Craig.

CHOICE

● THE CASE OF THE HILLSIDE STRANGLER (BBC 2, 9.30pm). Horizon's two-part documentary about a Los Angeles equivalent of the Yorkshire Ripper, is a brilliant re-working of the story of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. It improves on Robert Louis Stevenson, however, because not only do we see the transformation taking place before our very eyes, but Hyde is given a chance to say his piece. Part one, tonight, puts Ken Bianchi, self-confessed killer of 12 young women, in the dock. Part two, tomorrow night, puts the psychiatrists in the dock. And the extraordinary power of these documentaries lies in the equal weight they give to the probing of the mind of a mass murderer and the merciless light they shed on fallible psychiatry. It was forensic science that nailed Bianchi. But it was mental science that first revealed the possibility that the thoughtful husband and helpful father and would-be policeman, who sent flowers to people at Christmas time, shared his body with Steve Walker, a sadistic killer. A camera was kept running as Bianchi and Walker replaced one another under hypnosis. The video tapes make astonishing viewing. Tonight's film ends with the statement of a theme – the conflict between the law and psychiatry – that is to undergo many startling variations in tomorrow night's concluding instalment.

● MOVIE MAKERS (Radio 3, 7.00pm). Charles Marowitz's dissection of the production process in Hollywood, reveals that once the glitter and razzmatazz (though, to Mr Marowitz's credit, he uses neither word) have been stripped away, the new, conglomerate nature of the film-making industry is not all that much different from the days when the cigar-chewing czars ruled the studios with autocratic power. Despite the massive injection of hard-headed lawyers, accountants, agents and market research men into Hollywood, film-makers as a whole retain their childlike belief in the intrinsic magic of the cinema. If, like me, you wonder how quality still manages to break through the thick commercial crust of Hollywood from time to time, you will find that, despite Mr Marowitz's skilful probing, the mystery defies solution, M.G.M.'s old slogan, Art for Art's sake, having been discredited long ago.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Deer Farming. 6.30 Oceanography: Waves. 6.55 Maths: Iteration and Convergence. 7.20 Ocean Crust. 7.45 Combined Heat and Power. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

5.10 Management and the School. An Open University production that examines, how, in London, the ILEA ensures that schools get a say in the money they receive and how they spend it – thanks to the AUR scheme.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Cartoon: Tex Avery's What Price Fleadom?

5.45 Film: Summer of My Golden Soldier (1978) starring Kristy McNichol and Bruce Davison. An acclaimed made-for-television film about the love story between Patty, a young Jewish girl and Anton Reiker a Nazi soldier on the run from his prisoner-of-war camp in the southern states of the United States. As he is hunted by the FBI, Patty befriends him and the film follows the development of a bond between the two of them. Directed by Michael Tuchner.

7.20 English Journey. Part four and Beryl Bainbridge is in her native city, Liverpool. She is taken to the decaying, deprived, Netherley flats on the south-eastern edge of the city by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Rev David Sheppard and to notorious Toxteth by county councillor and chairman of the Liverpool police committee, Lady Simey.

8.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir, Kate O'Mara and Godfrey Smith in a battle of words with Arthur Marshall, Victoria Wood and Tim Brooke-Taylor (r).

8.30 Sporting Chance presented by Anneka Rice. Windsor Davies and his wife, Lynne, take to the water with dinghy sailing lessons; Suzie Quatro continues with her clay pigeon shooting course; and Billy Connolly rides in the New Forest.

9.00 The Fainthearted Feminist. Martha's two feminist friends Mary and Mo, are arrested for breaking into a sex shop and Martha is called as a character witness at their trial. She manages to keep the details from her husband Josh until a disastrous party at home. The last in the series.

9.30 Horizon: The Mind of a Murderer (see Choice.)

10.30 Newsnight. The latest news plus an extended look at one of the big news stories of the day.

11.15 Photo Assignment. Lord Lichfield in the grounds of Shugborough Hall with an inexperienced model and basic equipment (r).

11.40 Open University: Balzac and the Visual Arts. 12.05 Decision-Making in Britain. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. The first round of this week's anagrams and mental arithmetic quiz is between Thursday's winner, Peter Skiba, a book representative from Blackpool and Cheryl Owen, a student living in Canterbury.

5.30 Jeopardy. Wide-ranging general knowledge quiz with a difference. Derek Hobson supplies the answers while the contestants have to work out the questions.

6.00 Here's Lucy. Returning astronauts wished they were stranded in space when the scatterbrained Lucy joins Uncle Harry on an astronaut recovery ship.

6.30 Coping. The second programme in the award-winning series about how people coped with their own particular crisis is a moving story of how a young mother overcame with the murderous feelings she had towards her own baby. The mother is now a leading member of OPUS, the national Organization for Parents Under Stress and the programme shows how she eventually lost her aggressive attitude to her baby son with help from the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons.

7.50 Comment. With a view on a subject of topical imortance is Musa Mazzawi, professor of international law at the Polytechnic of Central London.

8.00 Golf: The United States Masters Highlights of the four-day tournament that finished yesterday at Augusta, Georgia. Presented by Steve Rider.

9.00 The Heart of the Dragon. The final programme of the compelling 12-part series looks at the world of contemporary Chinese art, exploring the philosophic and historic influences that shape it. Painters, writers, sculptors and musicians explain what it is like to be representatives of the modern Chinese arts movement.

10.00 The Dragon and Us. A follow-up discussion to the Heart of the Dragon series chaired by Beverly Anderson. What has the series told us and can Britain learn anything from China? Among those taking part are the actress Tsai Chin; Jonathan Mirsky of the Observer; John Gittings of the Guardian; and Elizabeth Wright director of the London-based GB China Centre.

11.00 The Eleventh Hour: On Duty, by Michael MacMillan. A drama/documentary, shot in a London hospital, that examines the struggles and the strengths of black ancillary workers in hospitals fighting short staffing policies and closures.

12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Week from Wales. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4. A look ahead
8.43 Bill, the Galactic hero by Harry Harrison (1). Read by Kerry Shale. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the week with Richard Baker and studio guests.
10.00 News; Money box.
10.30 The lamentations and the city. First in a series of talks for Holy Week in which speakers look at how five modern cities reflect the degredation, sorrow and rebirth of the Jerusalem of Jeremiah. Today London.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; travel; Down Your Way Visits shobdon in Herefordshire.
11.48 Poetry Please! Presented by Charles Tomlinson.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Stilgoe's Around with Richard Stilgoe †12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
12.00 News: Woman's Hour. Includes a feature on an all-woman unit at Guy's Hospital, London, which detects abnormalities in babies before they are born.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Taking Over, by Mervyn Jones. what happens whn an old and distinguished family becomes involved with a caravan of homeless cockneys. With Freddie Jones, John Hollis, Vivian Pickles, Frances Jeater, and Yvonne Antrobus. (r)
4.17 A Different Night. The start of the Passover Festival. With the Chief Rabbi, Immanuel Jakobovits.
4.40 Story Time: The Mind of Mr J G Reeder. Stories by Edgar Wallace "The Treasure Hunt" (1).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue with Tim Brooke-Taylor and William Rushton with chairman Humphrey Lyttelton.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now. A weekly review of discoveries and developments.
7.50 The Monday Play: "Scenes From a Voyage to the Indies" by John Harrison. Drama, set in the eighteenth century, on board a ship of the East India Company. The cast is headed by Paul Scofield.
9.50 Kaleidoscope: Arts magazine. Tonight's topics include Pam Gems's Camille, at The Other Place, Stratford; the National Theatre of Brent's production of The Complete Joy of Sex, at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith;
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "I'm Not Complaining" by Ruth Adam (11).
10.30 The World Tonight: Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music At Night.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Nursing Extra (last of seven programmes). 11.30-12.00am Open University:

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Dvorak's overture My Homeland; Schumann's Adagio and Allegro in A flat, Op 70 (Tuckwell/Ashkenazy); Paganini's La Rimavera (Accardo, violin); and Liszt's Symphonic Poem, Hamlet.†
8.05 Concert part two. Schubert's overture Fierrabras; Mozart's Piano Concerto No 24 (Clifford Curzon and the LSO): and Haydn's Symphony No 27.†9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: The New England School. Chadwick's overture Euterpe; John Knowles Pain's Romance; Horatio Parker's Vaise; and Ives's Symphony No 1.†
Piano Recital: by Noemy Belinkaya. Brahm's Three Intermezzi Op 117 No 1; No 2, and No 3; and Lord Berner's Trois petites marches funèbres; Fragments psychologiques: and Polka.†
10.35 Russian Music: Rimsky-Korsakov's May Night overture; and Khachaturyan's ballet suite Spartacus.†
11.10 Songs, Arias and Canzonets: song recital by Dinah Harris (Soprano) and Celea Harper (Harpsichord). Works by Purcell, John Blow, Montecerdi, Cavalli, Alessandro Scarlatti, andHaydn.†
11.55 Czech Music: BBC Scottish SO with Andrea Hess (cello). Smetena's Sarka; Martinu's Camera; and Dvorak;s The Watersprite.†1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: recital by Yuri and Dana Mazurkevich (violins), with Clifford Benson (Piano) Works by Handel, Spohr (Duo in E minor, Op39 No 3), (Theme and Variations for two violins); and Sarasate's Nacarra Op33.†
2.05 Music Weekly: includes Robert Simpson on Beethoven's C sharp monor Quartet (r).†
2.55 New records: Mozart's Piano Concert No 11 (Bilson, soloist): Bach's Cello Suite No 3, BVW 1009 (Yo Yo Ma); Vivaldi's oncerto in G minor for oboe, violin and orchestra; Poulenc's Chansons gaillardes (Kruysen, baritone); and Rimsky-Korsakov's Sheherazade. †4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Arrangements by Paul Whiteman, the so-called King of Jazz. Works by Stravinsky. Perer Maxwell Davies and others.†
6.30 Music for Organ recitalby Thomas Trotter. Works by Walther, Bach and Dupre
7.00 Movie Makers: Producs, lawyers, agents, writers and critics talk about Hollywood to Cries Marowiz
8.00 Perspectives on Mahler and Strauss: The Philharmonic Orchestra, under Simon Rattle. With Florence Quivar (mezzo). Part one. Strauss's Prelude and Dance Scene (Ariadne auf Naxos); and Mahler's Rucket Lieder.†
8.35 Wingate in Palestine: T. R. Fyvel talks about his meeting with the Second World War General in pre-war Palestine when he was organizing the Jewish Night Squads (r).
8.5 Perspectives on Mahler and Strauss: Part two. Schoenberg's Accompanimnt toan imaginary film-scene; and Strauss's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.†
9.55 Peter Walfisch: piano recital. Moscheles's Rondeau sentimental, Op 82; Milhaud's Sonata 1916; and Mendelssohn's Fantasia on The Last Rose od Summer, Op 15.†
10.30 Jazz Today: Stan TraceyQuartet.†
11.15 News. Until 11.–18.
VHF only: Open University, 6.35 – 6.55am; and 11.40pm to 12.00.

Radio 2

News on the hour, Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News Headlines: 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.00 Bill Rennells † 5.30 Ray Moore †incl 6.15 Pause for Thought 7.30 David Hamilton †incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 8.45 Pause for Thought. 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.00 Steve Jones †incl 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Don Durbridge with guest Al Martino †incl 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All the Way † 4.00 Paul Burnett †incl 4.02, 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn †incl 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton †with the Best of Jazz. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Space Force. 10.25 Star Sound with Nick Jackson and soundtrack requests. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Charles Nove presents Nightride † 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2 †

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW.
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel † VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Villette. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 The Future of Work. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 An Ice Cream War. 11.30 Omnibus. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain 1984. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 The Cambridge Buskers. 1.45 Caribbean Crossroads. 2.30 Pageant of the Past. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Iberia, Iberia. 4.30 The Future of Work. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 London Royal (first episode of the World Service's new drama serial, set in a family hotel. 9.15 An Ice-Cream War. 9.30 Counterpoint. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Iberia, Iberia. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1984. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Caribbean Programme. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Such Sweet Harmony. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 London Royal. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 11.55 News and weather. Scotland: 12.55-1.00 The Scottish news. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.55 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland news. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and weather. England: 5.55 Regional news magazines. 12.00 close.

S4C 2.00 Can y Pibydd. 2.15 Interval. 3.20 Film: Tales of Beatrix Potter. 5.00 Wil Cwac Cwac. 5.05 Helfa Drysor. 5.35 Barriers. 6.05 The Avengers. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Tyred Drosodd I Facedonia. 8.00 Pwy sy'n Perthyn? 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. News Headlines. 9.00 Staying On. 10.40 Well Being. 11.25 Love, Sidney. 11.50 Voices. 12.45 Close.

GRANADA As London except: starts 9.25 Atom Ant. 9.30 Sport Billy. 9.55 Groovy Ghoulies. 10.20 Unicorn Tales. 10.40 Dick Tracy. 10.45-12.00 Hopalong Cassidy in Three Men from Texas.* 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-3.30 Film: Easter Parade (Judy Garland). 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 The Sweeney. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20 Channel News. 1.30 Film: Son-Rise. 3.15 Cartoon. 3.27-3.30 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 The Spice of Life. 10.34 Curtain Raiser. 10.40 Film: The Three Musketeers. 12.35 News and weather in French, closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 10.50 Georgia. 11.40-12.00 Hallas and Bachelor Cartoons. 1.20 North News. 1.30-3.30 Film: "Knights of the Round Table" (Robert Taylor). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Top Club. 10.30 Film: The Last Detail (Jack Nicholson). 12.00 News headlines and weather 12.25 Closedown

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25 Girl of Indonesia. 10.50 Film: Laurel and Hardy in "Way Out West". 11.55-12.00 Melotoons. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30 The Story of Wine. 2.00-3.30 Film: "Rommel – Desert Fox"* (James Mason). 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Meditations for Holy Week. 12.10 Closedown.

TVS As London except: starts 9.25 Farming Brief. 9.28-9.30 Holiday Time. 10.25 Film: John and Julie (Colin Gibson). 11.45-12.00 The Little Rascals*. 1.20 TVS News. 1.30 Film: The Assassination Bureau (Oliver Reed). 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40-7.00 Airmail. 10.30 Putting on the South. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Preview. 12.30 Company, closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25 Hopalong Cassidy in Riders of The Timberline*. 11.25 Short Story Theatre. 11.55-12.00 Towser. 1.30-3.00 Film: Mirage (Gregory Peck). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Hear Here. 6.45-7.00 Crime Desk. 10.35 Studio. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.05 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25 Stan and Ollie in Wrong Again. 10.45 Larry The Lamb in Toytown. 10.55 The Nature of Things. 11.55 The Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 1.20 Border News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Beau Brummell (Stewart Granger). 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.15 Canon in the Kitchen. 6.30-7.00 The Allan Stewart Show. 10.30 Crown Green Bowls. 11.15 The Sweeney. 12.15 Border News Summary. 12.18 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 The Day Ahead. 10.25 The Wonderful Adventures of Professor Kitzel. 10.30 The Adventures of Gulliver. 10.55 Cartoon Time. 11.05 Friends of My Friends. 11.30 Laurel and Hardy in "Chickens Come Home"* 1.20 Lunchtime. 1.30-3.30 Film: "Two Rode Together" (James Stewart). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 10.30 A Prayer for the Province. 10.45 Hill Street Blues. 11.40 I Am The Life. 11.55 News.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25 The Little Rascals*. 10.40-12.00 Film: John and Julie (Colin Gibson). 1.20 HTV News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Four Days in Dallas (Frederic Forrest). 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00-7.00 HTV News. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 25th Anniversary of The Marquee. 12.30 Weather, closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV WEST except: 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six.

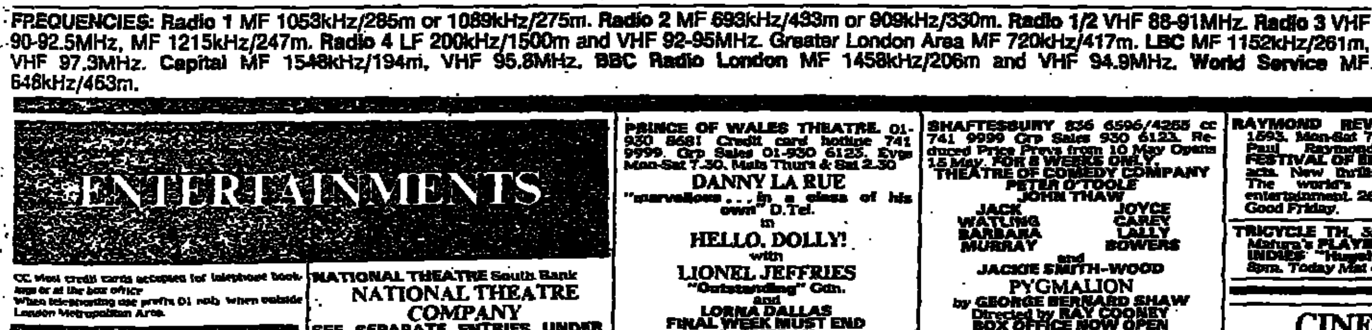
ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 Cartoon Time. 10.40 Portrait of a Legend (Roy Orbison). 11.05 Chips. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20 Anglia News. 1.30 Cartoon Time. 1.45-3.30 Film: The Further Perils of Laurel and Hardy* 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 All Kinds of Country. 12.30 Stations of the Cross. Closedown.

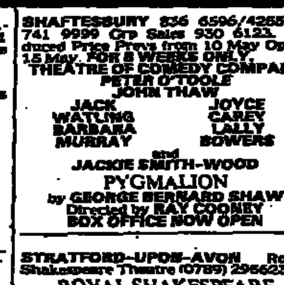
TSW As London except: 10.25 Joe 90. 10.50 Do We Really Need The Rockies? 11.45-12.00 Cartoon Time. 1.20 TSW News Headlines. 1.30-3.15 Film: Son-Rise. 3.15 Cartoon. 3.27-3.30 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: The Three Musketeers. 12.35 Weather and Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East News. 10.25 Cities (Stockholm). 11.20 Laurel and Hardy in Any Old Port.* 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 North East News. 1.30 Judi. 2.00 Film: No Kidding (Leslie Phillips). 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Gambit. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Film: Look Back In Darkness. 12.55 Thoughts and Prayers for the Holy Week. 1.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: starts 9.25 3-2-1 Contact. 9.55 Eastern Tales. 10.05 The Road to Los Angeles. 10.50 Stingray. 11.15 Rag Tag Champs. 1.20 Central News. 1.30 The Big Parade of Comedy. 3.15 Bate's Car: Sweet as a Nut. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Newshound. 6.00 Central News. 6.30-7.00 Mr Smith. 10.55 Venture. 11.20 Ice Hockey Night. 12.10 Contact. 12.15 Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.





ENTERTAINMENTS







FA may act on invasion at Highbury

The tenth FA Cup semi-final at Highbury on Saturday could be the last there. Thousands of supporters invaded the pitch, which is unprotected by high terrace fencing, after Everton's late winning goal and again when the match finished (Clive White writes). There were 75 arrests. Above left: one of the violent clashes; centre: an injured woman is carried away; and a policeman confronts a supporter on the ground.

Arthur McMullen, the FA vice-chairman, who was present, said there would be an FA inquiry into the incident by early June at the latest. "We will have to ask if police were in sufficient numbers," he said.

"We cannot and would not instruct Arsenal to erect fences. That is for them to decide. But we cannot consider whether Highbury should be allowed a future semi-final if there are no fences," he added.

Ken Friar, the Arsenal secretary, said: "No one said anything about fences last week. I expect no comeback."

Match report, page 24.

Troops may be used, says coal chief

Continued from page 1

there was a change of government. But a long strike would increase the danger of pits being closed as seams and roadways collapsed under increasing geological strain.

The board is hoping for an increase in the number of men reporting for work today, after an appeal from Mr MacGregor to the men to defy their union.

However, union officials claim to detect a shift in favour of industrial action in the coalfields still working normally. About 10,000 of the 33,000 pitmen in Nottinghamshire are said to be refusing to cross picket lines.

Mr Heathfield accused the board of "false optimism", and said: "The chairman's encouragement to miners to ignore their union and go to work will almost cdertainly inflame the situation."

The twice-weekly meeting of the ad hoc Cabinet sub committee dealing with the consequences of the dispute, which meets again today, continue to take stock, with no sign of a break in the Government's arm's-length approach to the dispute.

It was said last night that it would be unwise to read anything of significance into the apology delivered to the Cabinet by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on April 5, for an off-the-cuff hint that mines might be denationalized.

Some reports yesterday said that Mr Tebbit had seriously embarrassed Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, that he had been forced to retract before Cabinet, and that he had impaired his eventual leadership chances. Impartial sources said last night that the reports were exaggerated on all three counts.

Mr Tebbit had indeed told Cabinet that, on reflexion and having seen press reports, he felt his remark had been silly, and colleagues had accepted that without fuss.

While dismissing press priorities on the so-called "strike cabinet" and the "Tebbit apology", high-level sources emphasize that coal industry plans involve no element of compulsory redundancy for any miner. People affected by pit closures could transfer to other, more viable pits, or opt for gererous redundancy or early retirement terms.

US blow for Nato frigate

Continued from page 1

support division **which had fathered the project, called it a "remarkable event in cooperation".**

The American qualifications to the MOU have now made it impossible to sign. "Heads they win, tails we lose", is how a European official described them, adding that they undercut the underlying basis of proportionate sharing of costs, risks and benefits.

The American action was in contrast to their statements which had recently castigated the Europeans for their failure to do more for international cooperation, he said.

European officials added that it put a big question mark over the proposed collaboration on high techology projects which was supposed to become the basis for Nato standardisation and increased industrial activity.

The European armaments directors will meet in Bonn this week to prepare a new document, excluding the US, so the project can proceed. Later ***American participation*** **will be left open and would be welcomed by the Europeans.**

Israel may stage reprisals in Syria

Continued from page 1

Military experts noted yesterday that as the July general election draws closer, the pressure on the Government to adopt a firmer policy of retaliation will increase as ministers attempt to restore their credibility in the light of their unfulfilled boast that the Lebanon war had neutralized the military capability of the PLO.

Syria was specifically pin pointed in a strongly worded complaint sent to the UN Security Council, after the bus attack, by Mr Yehuda Blum, Israel's representative. He said "It will be noted that Damascus has now become the regional centre of international terrorism".

Diplomatic observers were quick to point out that a similar phrase was used by many senior Israelis to describe the status of Beirut in the months before the invasion of Lebanon on June 6, 1982, and the subsequent siege of the city's western sector.

Yesterday, Israel radio emphasized that the Cabinet, whose debate on the bus incident was said to be classified information which could be published, has made clear to Syria that it will not tolerate a war of attrition for the continuation of "terrorist incidents" inspired from Damascus.

In a weekend interview, Mr Arens said in effect that attacks against PLO positions on Syrian territory would continue. "Our attack with artillery several weeks ago against these targets is a clear sign of what can be expected in the future," he stated.

The inevitability of Israeli retaliation has dominated private conversation here after the hijacking, with some citizens voicing concern at the possibility of such moves against Syria turning into a full-scale conflict.

While observers expect Israel's main revenge for the bus hijacking to take place outside territory under its control, at 8 am last Friday the first concrete act of retaliation was taken when the homes of the families of the four dead hijackers in the Gaza Strip were blown up, leaving many of their Palestinian relatives homeless.

Although the attackers lived in Gaza, outside influence on their mission was detected because of the detailed list of prisoners which they produced

Letter from New York

Taxpayers' yearly moments of truth

Around midnight tonight there will be dreadful scenes in this city.

At Manhattan's main post office thousands of people will congregate in one of the most extraordinary of American spectacles. They will not be lighthearted. They will be anxious, frantic, shamefaced, nailbiting, resentful and scowling.

The stroke of midnight will trigger a mandrake shriek, and many in this unhappy crowd will be thrown into collar-popping rage or the most profound abjection.

It is a scene that will be repeated in other places across the United States. For this is the day the guillotine clangs and every good American citizen must have his tax form in – or else.

If there were a patron saint of procrastinators this would be his day. For this is the Festival of the Eleventh Hour, devoted to the agonizing exquisiteness of the last minute.

During the latter part of the evening up to 20,000 people will converge on the main post office in the city, anxious to get today's date stamp on the hated ten-forty tax form, and thereby avoid the financial penalties imposed for late filing.

They will form a long and nervous queue to get the forms into the extra collection boxes the post office, in its mercy, makes available for this amazing late late show.

At midnight, Mr Samuel Klein, an official of the New York Post Office, will endure his annual moment of opprobrium. For it is he who will study his watch and signal the franking clerks to change their date stamps from the 16th to the 17th.

"I know exactly what will happen because it happens every year," Mr Klein said philosophically. "When I say it is midnight people will come up to me and shout. They will point to their watches which will show 20 minutes to midnight and they will berate me. It is a very tense moment, I can tell you."

"I've seen people come in at 11.45pm and start filling out the form. People have a variety of reasons for leaving it until the last minute. There's laziness, of course, and there is a desire and a need to hang on to money for as long as possible. There is also a contrariness, a dislike of paying taxes which makes the last-minute scramble almost a form of protest."

Ten days ago it was estimated that 37 million Americans had not sent their tax form to the Internal Revenue Service. Over the weekend, Sunday included, tax advice offices and some bank branches have stayed open to help procrastinators.

During the past week newspapers and magazines have been full of advice for last-minute tacklers of the ten-forty, and, on television, the Alka Seltzer Company has been promoting its fizzy pills as the answer to tax-time headaches.

Millions of Americans go to professional tax form preparation experts because the ten-forty is very complicated, a standing contradiction of the idea of American efficiency. Tax form assistance for baffled citizens has grown into a considerable industry.

Many people, accountants, politicians and tax law specialists think the system is a loophole-riddled mess. The tax bureaucracy is waging war on evaders who are reckoned to cost the government [illegible] a year. Meanwhile, the citizens fight back by taking advantage of the well-advertised tax shelters.

The maze-like nature of the tax form is thought to be one reason why more people are filing their returns late this year.

Among leading procrastinators named at the end of last week were Mr Walter Mondale and Mr Gary Hart, who have had other things on their minds.

The Rev Jesse Jackson, however, had filed – and so had President Reagan. Indeed, the president's tax form was published at the weekend. It revealed an income of £301,000 including £1,000 in fees from old television shows. Mr and Mrs Reagan say on their form that they have overpaid taxes and would be asking Uncle Sam for a refund of £35,000.

Mr Reagan filled in his form a week ago. Tonight many thousands of his fellow Americans will be sweating it out to beat the midnight deadline, wishing they had been more organized, but knowing that next year, same time, same place, they will be part of the same fevered scramble.

Trevor Fishlock

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales, Patron, the National Children's Orchestra, attends a rehearsal at Wellington College, Berkshire, 10.30.

Princess Anne attends the London Friends of St Loye's College's Banquet in aid of the College at the Mansion House, London, 7.20.

New exhibitions

Patchwork and Quilting in Scotland, 1700 to 1984. City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends May 19).

Paintings by Caroline McNairn, 369 Gallery, 369 High Street, **Edinburgh**; Mon to Sat 12 to 5.30, closed Sun (ends May 5).

Nothern Potters '84 – a selected exhibition of work by members of the Northern Potters Association, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, **York**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends May 20).

Martin Luther, 1483-1983, *Hamilton District Museum*, 129 Muir Street, **Hamilton**, Strathclyde: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends May 12).

Textiles and Sculpture – at Helious Pictures, 2a Salisbury Road, Mosley, **Birmingham**; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6, closed Sun (ends May 10).

New work by two young British sculptors, Andy Frost and Vincent Woropay, Kettle's Yard Gallery, Northampton Street, **Cambridge**: Mon to Sat 12.30 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (ends May 20).

Paintings and collage by Claudine Brown, Hereford City Museum, Broad Street, **Hereford**: Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends May 5).

Image – the third of three exhibitions sponsored by the Arts Council:

Calligraphy '84 – recent work from the Society of Scribes and Illuminators; both exhibitions at the Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, **Bolton**: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5 closed Weds and Sun (both end May 19).

Merseyside Guild of Potters – at the Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, **Southport**: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun (ends May 12).

Music

Organ recital by Bertram Powell, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, **Birmingham**, 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,406

ACROSS

1 Reverse of impressed in QC's pedestrian way (8).
5 Old tanner's bed canopy (6).
10 Graceless war-song, it provokes unwanted heat (5).
11 Block, or delay – nothing fresh in that (9).
12 Secret cavalry gets a man of unknown skill (4,5).
13 Kind of bone sword seen in the wigwam (5).
14 Hero's return in the spring causes change of disposition (7).
16 A steel contrivance for a prickly head (6).
19 To send mad, getting drunk (6).
21 Weathercock's attraction for a butterfly (7).
23 Banquo asked if they'd done so on the insane root (5).
25 Mr X – briefly a prolific poet (9).
27 Put in new prints, E & O E (9).
28 About twice nothing for this source of drink (5).
29 I'm in the cart, by the sound of it – somehow it's not real (6).
30 Sit, with legs apart, right back in the seat (8).

DOWN

1 The fish has undercut the fruit (8).
2 Many on the island believe in shame (9).
3 Great city church girl (5).
4 By desire runs a line of formal purification (7).
6 Result of not looking well? (3-6).
7 Gin gets a hold of married harlot (5).
8 Arbiter about to remain in comfort (6).
9 Powerful business man (6).
15 Confound the Foreign Office, leaving strange puzzle needing an answer (9).
17 Established as Head in the finish (9).
18 Coping with kid's banger's sound (8).
20 Continue tediously as a fierce person (6).
21 Intense point in colour (7).
22 End of sentence or time (6).
24 Qualification for the right (5).
26 Poor Lucy, losing her head about a plant (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,405 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

National Day

Today **Denmark** celebrates its National Day, marking the birthday of Queen Margrethe II, who was born in 1940 and succeeded to the throne in January, 1972.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000: **18RK 556485** (the winner lives in the borough of Barnet); £50,000: **11EL 580841** (Essex); £25,000: **13XP 614326** (Devon).

VAT concessions

HM Customs and Excise have published a new VAT leaflet (700/23/84) which lists extra-statutory concessions involving VAT that are available for general use. The new leaflet is a basic guide for traders and their professional advisers and gives a brief summary of each concession and where full information about it can be obtained. Local VAT offices will supply copies of the new leaflet upon request.

Social security

People seeking general advice about social security benefits can now obtain it from specially trained DHHS staff by dialling 100 and asking for Freephone DHSS. The service is available throughout Britain, except in the London postal area.

Roads

London and South-east: **A214**: Only one lane and temporary lights at Ryecroft Road, junction with Crown Lane, Streatham. **A249**: Contraflow on southbound carriageway at Detling Hill, Kent, slow-moving vehicles northbound, use A229. **A322**: One lane only Guildford bound at Lightwater by-pass, Surrey, also, at times, Bracknell bound.

Wales and West: **A438**: Major resurfacing from Elmbury County Secondary School to Oldfield, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire; temporary lights. **A55**: Twenty-four hour temporary signals on Chester to Colwyn Bay road. **M4**: Lane closures for bridge inspection and repairs between junction 21 and junction 22 across Severn Bridge. Both carriageways affected, also peak overnight closures; speed restrictions at weekends.

Midlands: **A38**: All traffic sharing southbound carriageway between Watchorn island (A61 junction) at Alfreton and the motorway (M1) roundabout at junction 28 near Matlock, Derbyshire. **M5**: Contraflow between junction 3 (Birmingham) and junction 4 (Bromsgrove), Birmingham. **A6**: Contraflow on Derby-Leicester road at Hattern.

North: **M6**: Reconstruction work on northbound carriageway between junction 41 and 44. **A61**: Road improvements; some switching of traffic lanes and delays in Snow Hill area of Wakefield. **A1**: Erecting safety barriers between Micklefield and Wetherby, W Yorkshire.

Scotland: **A82**: Periodic halting of traffic for blasting 2 miles S of Ardlui, Dunbartonshire; subsidence one and a half mile S of Ardlui; one lane temporary lights at both. One lane traffic with lights at Persley Bridge, N of Mugimoss Road, Aberdeen. **A57**: One lane only in each direction and turning restrictions to and from Whitesands, at Buccleuch St Bridge, Dumfries.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.63	1.55
Austria Sch	27.60	26.00
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	1.89	1.82
Denmark Kr	14.30	13.66
Finland Mkk	8.34	7.94
France Fr	11.88	11.38
Germany DM	3.87	3.69
Greece Dr	155.00	145.00
Hongkong $	11.55	10.95
Ireland	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2390.00	2295.00
Japan Yen	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.39	4.17
Norway Kr	11.31	10.73
Portugal Esc	195.00	185.00
South Africa Rd	1.98	1.84
Spain Pta	216.00	205.00
Sweden Kr	11.64	11.06
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.06
USA $	1.48	1.43
Yugoslavia Dnr	183.00	173.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1.

London: The *FT* Index closed 6.6 up on Friday at 895.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 7.01 on Friday at 1150.13.

Nature notes

The first common terns are back from tropical seas. In recent years they have extended their British breeding-grounds from shingly shores to inland gravel-pits, where they nest on the islands. They patrol *the water with a light, dipping flight*, diving and submerging when they see a likely fish. Willow warblers are back among the birches, blackcaps in thicker woods: the males are singing vigorously, and are easy to *see while many twigs are still bare*.

Leaf-buds are opening on hornbeam and whitethorn. More blackthorn is in flower: hoverflies and bees gather on the white blossom. There are 16 British *species of bumblebee: those already* to be seen include a small black-and-yellow bee with a red tail, and a reddish-brown carder bee that will make a mossy nest like a bird's. Cowslips are opening: they are less *common than they used to be*, as ancient meadows get ploughed up. The bright blue flowers of germander speedwell, or bird's-eye, are growing abundant on the roadside; the paler ivy-leaved speedwell straggles through the rough grass in fields and gardens. Adders are shedding their skins and mating; they will soon go down to the marshes by way of hedge-bottoms.

DJM

Anniversaries

Births: **Sir Hans Sloane**, physician, a President of the Royal Society *and whose collection* formed the basis of the British Museum, Killyleagh, co Down, 1660; **Sir John Franklin**, explorer, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 1786; **Anatole France**, writer, Paris, 1844; **Wilbur Wright**, aviation pioneer, near Millville, Indiana, 1867; **John Millington Synge**, dramatist, Rathfarnham near Dublin, 1871; **Edward Frederick Wood, First Earl of Halifax**, Viceroy of India 1925-31, Foreign Secretary 1938-40, Powderham Castle, Devon, 1881; **Charlie Chaplin**, London, 1889. Deaths: **Henry Fuseli**, painter, London, 1825; **George Louis Buffon**, naturalist, Paris, 1788; **Francisco de Goya**, Bordeaux, 1828; **Marie Tussaud**, London, 1850; **Saint Bernadette of Lourdes**, Nevers, France, 1879. Battle of Culloden, 1746.

The week's walks

Today: Legal London, including a visit to the Old Bailey, Inns of Court, Royal Courts of Justice, meet **St Paul's Underground**. 2. London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meet **Embankment Underground**, 7.30.

Tomorrow: Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet **St Paul's Underground**, 7.30. Ghosts of the West End (ends in a pub), meet **Embankment Underground**, 7.30. Medieval Trade Guilds, meet **Blackfriars Underground**, 11. Theatrical and Literary Covent Garden, meet **Holborn Underground**, 2. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet **Holborn Underground**, 9.50. (Kingsway exit). (Also Wed and Thurs).

Wednesday: The Famous Sherlock Holmes Mystery Tour, meet **Baker Street Underground**, 7.30pm. Legal and Illegal London – Inns of Court, meet **Holborn Underground**, 11.

Weather

All areas will be under the influence of a showery, unstable northwest airstream.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind NW moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

E, central N, NE England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, heavy at times; wind NW moderate to fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny periods, scattered showers dying out later; wind NW moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow Northern Island: Sunny intervals, showers, heavy at times; wind NW moderate to fresh; max temp 8 to 9 C (46 to 48F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, heavy at times; wind NW fresh to strong; max temp 7 to 8C (45 to 46F).

Central Highlands, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, showers, heavy at times and wintry over high ground; wind NW fresh to strong; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry with sunny periods at first but northwestern and later western districts becoming more cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle; temperatures mostly near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW fresh; sea moderate. **English Channel (E), St Georges Channel**: Wind NW moderate; sea slight. **Irish Sea**: Wind fresh, locally strong; sea moderate locally rough.

Sun rises: 6.03 am **Sun sets:** 7.59 pm

Moon sets: 6.38 pm **Moon rises:** 9.07 pm

Last Quarter April 23.

Lighting-up time

London 8.29 pm to 5.31 am
Bristol 8.39 pm to 5 40 am
Edinburgh 8.52 pm to 6 32 am
Manchester 8.42 pm to 5.34 am
Penzance 8.48 pm to 5.55 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Guernsey	f	10	50
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	f	9	48
Blackpool	s	8	46	Jersey	s	10	50
Bristol	f	9	48	London	r	11	52
Cardiff	f	10	50	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	f	9	48	Newcastle	f	9	48
Glasgow	f	8	46	Ronaldsway	f	8	46

Highest and lowest

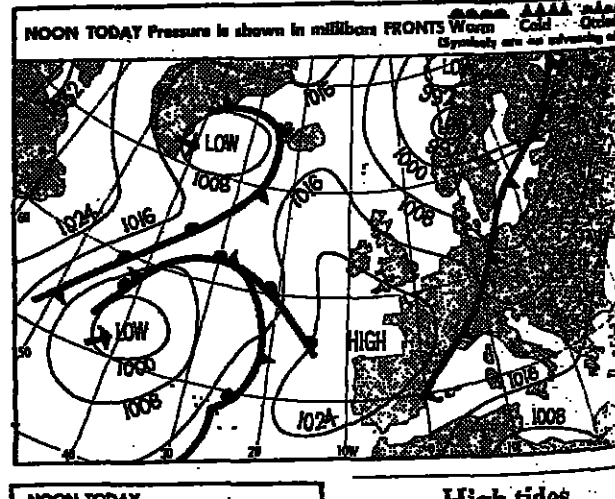
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Manston, 16C (61F). Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Colwyn Bay, 0.3in. Highest sunshine: Belfast, 11hr.

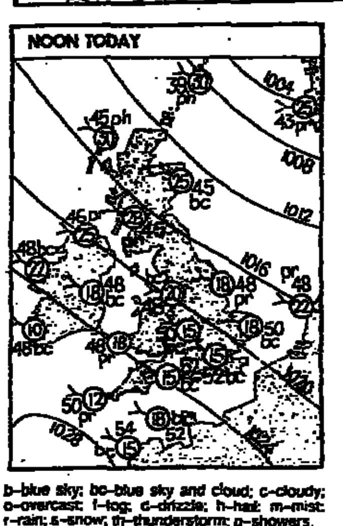
Saturday: Highest day temp: Jersey, 18C (64F). Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, Wick, 4C (39F). Highest rainfall: Diabaig, 1.69in. Highest sunshine: Guernsey, Ilfracombe, 12.4hr.

London

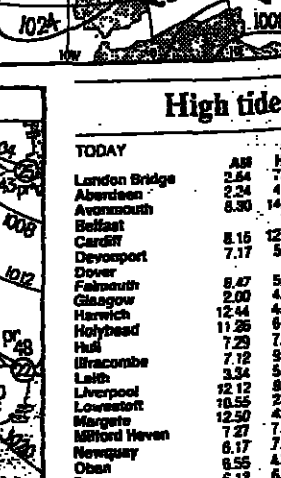
Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 14 C (57 F); min 6pm to 6am, 7 C (45 F). Humidity: 6pm, 58 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, a trace. Sun: 24 hr to 6pm, 6.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level: 6pm, 1010.9 millibars, rising.

Saturday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 17 C (63 F); min 6pm to 6am, 7 C (45 F). Humidity: 6pm, 39 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 11.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level 6pm, 1010.9 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

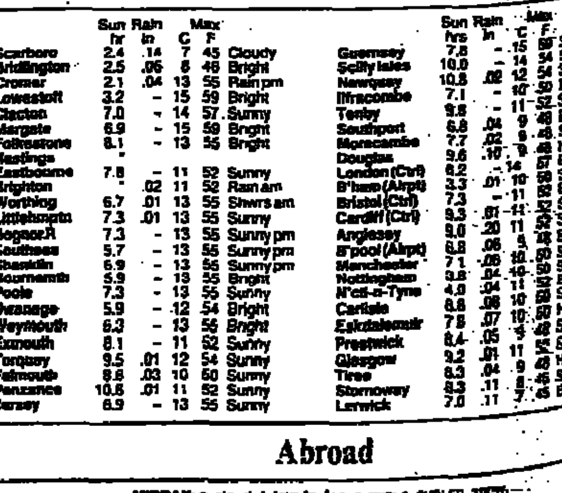


High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	2.54	7.3	3.23
Aberdeen	2.24	4.3	2.33
Avonmouth	8.30	14.0	8.55
Belfast			12.11
Cardiff	8.16	12.9	8.49
Devonport	7.17	5.9	7.41
Dover			12.13
Falmouth	6.47	5.7	7.11
Glasgow	2.00	4.4	2.08
Harwich	12.44	4.0	1.16
Holyhead	11.26	6.0	11.49
Hull	7.29	7.7	7.35
Ilfracombe	7.12	9.7	7.35
Leith	3.34	5.8	3.53
Liverpool	12.12	8.8	12.38
Lowestoft	10.55	2.4	11.00
Margate	12.50	4.9	1.22
Milford Haven	7.27	7.6	7.49
Newquay	6.17	7.5	6.39
Oban	6.55	4.3	7.21
Penzance	6.13	6.0	6.39
Portland	8.15	2.4	5.53
Portsmouth	12.24	4.9	12.40
Shoreham	12.09	6.6	12.25
Southampton			12.01
Swansea	7.35	10.2	7.57
Tees	4.52	6.6	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	12.39	4.3	1.09

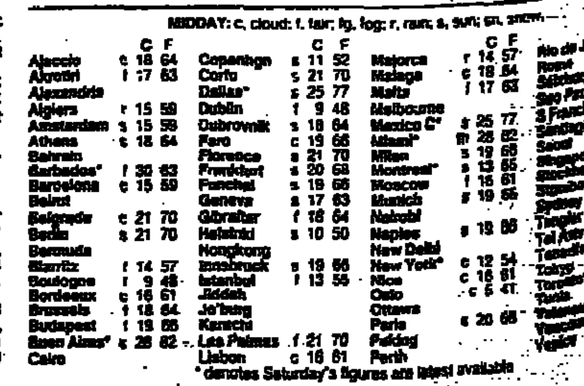
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	2.4	.14	7	45	Cloudy	Guernsey	7.8	–	15	59	Sunny
Bridlington	2.5	.06	8	46	Bright	Scilly Isles	10.0	–	14	54	Sunny
Cromer	2.1	.04	13	55	Rain pm	Newquay	10.8	.02	12	54	Bright
Lowestoft	3.2	–	15	59	Bright	Ilfracombe	7.1	–	10	50	Sunny
Clacton	7.0	–	14	57	Sunny	Tenby	9.8	–	11	52	Bright
Margate	6.9	–	15	59	Bright	Southport	6.8	.04	9	48	Sunny
Folkestone	8.1	–	13	55	Bright	Morecambe	7.7	.02	9	48	Hail
Hastings						Douglas	9.6	.10	9	48	Bright
Eastbourne	7.8	–	11	52	Sunny	London (Ctr)	6.2	–	14	57	Showers
Brighton		.02	11	52	Rain am	B'ham (Airpt)	3.3	.01	10	50	Bright
Worthing	6.7	.01	13	55	Shwrs am	Bristol (Ctrl)	7.3	–	11	52	Sunny
Littlehmptn	7.3	.01	13	55	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctrl)	9.3	.01	11	52	Sunny
Bognor R	7.3	–	13	55	Sunny pm	Anglesey	9.0	.20	11	52	Bright
Southsea	5.7	–	13	55	Sunny pm	B'pool (Airpt)	6.8	.06	9	48	Sunny
Sandown	6.9	–	13	55	Sunny pm	Manchester	7.1	.06	10	50	Showers
Bournemouth	5.9	–	13	55	Bright	Nottingham	3.8	.04	10	50	Bright
Poole	7.3	–	13	55	Sunny	N'cstl-u-Tyne	4.0	.04	11	52	Showers
Swanage	5.9	–	12	54	Bright	Carlisle	8.8	.08	10	50	Hail
Weymouth	6.3	–	13	56	Bright	Eskdalemuir	7.8	.07	10	48	Showers
Exmouth	8.1	–	11	52	Sunny	Prestwick	8.4	.05	9	48	Showers
Torquay	9.5	.01	12	54	Sunny	Glasgow	9.2	.01	11	48	Hail
Falmouth	8.8	.03	10	50	Sunny	Tiree	8.3	.04	9	46	Showers
Penzance	10.6	.01	11	52	Sunny	Stornoway	8.3	.11	8	45	Bright
Jersey	6.9	–	13	55	Sunny	Lerwick	7.0	.11	7		[illegible]

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F		
Ajaccio	c	18	64	Copenhgn	s	11	52	Majorca	r	14	57	Rio de Jan'	
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Corfu	s	21	70	Malaga	c	18	64	Rome	
Alexandria				Dallas*	s	25	77	Malta	f	17	63	Salzburg	
Algiers	r	15	59	Dublin	f	9	48	Melbourne				Sao Paulo*	
Amsterdam	s	15	59	Dubrovnik	s	18	64	Mexico C*	s	25	77	S Francisco*	
Athens	c	18	64	Faro	c	19	66	Miami*	th	28	82	Santiago*	
Bahrain				Florence	s	21	70	Milan	s	19	66	Seoul	
Barbados*	f	30	83	Frankfurt	s	20	68	Montreal*	s	13	55	Singapore	
Barcelona	c	15	59	Funchal	s	19	66	Moscow	f	16	61	Stockholm	
Beirut				Geneva	s	17	63	Munich	s	19	66	Strasbourg	
Belgrade	c	21	70	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Nairobi				Sydney	
Berlin	s	21	70	Helsinki	s	10	50	Naples	s	19	66	Tangier	
Bermuda				Hongkong				New Delhi				Tel Aviv	
Biarritz	f	14	57	Innsbruck	s	19	66	New York*	c	12	54	Tenerife	
Boulogne	f	9	48	Istanbul	f	13	55	Nice	c	16	61	Tokyo	
Bordeaux	c	16	61	Jeddah				Oslo	c	5	41	Toronto*	
Brussels	f	18	64	Jo'burg				Ottawa				Tunis	
Budapest	f	19	66	Karachi				Paris	s	20	68	Valencia	
Buen Aires*	s	28	82	Las Palmas	f	21	70	Peking				Vancouver*	
Cairo				Lisbon	c	16	61	Perth				Venice	

* denotes Saturday's figures are latest available